

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY

No. 3 12

Date..... 18/10/89

(Vol. XLIX contains Nos. 31 to 40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

(ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND
ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE
TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.)

CONTENTS

[*Eighth Series, Vol. XLIX, Thirteenth Session, 1989/1911 (Saka)*
No. 33, Thursday, April 20, 1989/Chaitra 30, 1911 (Saka)]

	COLUMNS
Welcome to Chairman of Supreme People's Assembly of Democratic People's Republic of Korea	1
Oral Answers to Questions:	2—28
Starred Questions Nos.	657 to 659, 662 and 664 to 666
Written Answers to Questions:	28—418
Starred Questions Nos.	656, 660, 661 663 and 667 to 675
Unstarred Questions Nos.	6180 to 6295 and 6297 to 6400
Papers Laid on the Table	418—423
Estimates Committee	423
Seventy-sixth and Seventy-first Reports— <i>Presented</i>	
Matters Under Rule 377	423—429
(i) Need to set up Institutes of Information Technology in Bhubaneswar, Delhi, Hyderabad and Pune immediately as recommended by the Task Force set up by Department of Electronics	423—424
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	
(ii) Need to constitute a separate Himalayan Tourism Development Corporation for proper development of hilly areas adjacent to Himalayas and to attract more tourists there	424—425

Shri Harish Rawat

*The sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

COLUMNS

- (iii) **Need to direct State Governments to create more posts at lower levels**

425

Shri Mankuram Sodi

- (iv) **Need for effective steps to control the diseases caused by Iodine Deficiency**

425—426

Shri Chintamani Jena

- (v) **Need to exempt essential drugs from taxes**

426—427

Shri Mullappally Ramachandran

- (vi) **Need to consider the demands of Jena Swasthya Rakshaks**

427

Prof. Madhu Dandavate

- (vii) **Need to resolve the crisis developing in I.I.T., Kharagpur**

427—428

Shri Narayan Choubey

- (viii) **Need to chalk out time bound programme for implementation of population control measures**

428

Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy

- (ix) **Need to recognise Lalit Narain Mithila University as a Central University**

428—429

Dr. G.S. Rajhans

**Discussion Under Rule 193
Situation arising out of agitation for a
separate state launched by all Bodo
Students' Union**

429—495

Dr. G.S. Rajhans

429—432

Shri Parag Chaliha

432—436

Shri Haren Bhumij

436—440

Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo	440—445
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	445—450
Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer	450—452
Shri Harish Rawat	452—456
Shri Narayan Choubey	456—459
Shri Vijay N. Patil	459—461
Shri Piyus Tiraky	461—464
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	464—467
Shri Amar Roypradhan	467—471
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	471—476
Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	476—495
Demands for grants, 1989-90	495—624
Ministry of Agriculture	
Shrimati Basavarajeswari	495—501
Shri Janardhana Poojary	501—508
Shri Shaminder Singh	508—512
Shri Krishna Pratap Singh	512—514
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	514—520
Shri Piyus Tiraky	520—521
Dr. Phulrenu Guha	521—524
Shri R. Prabhu	524—532
Shri Amar Roypradhan	532—538

	COLUMNS
Shri D.P. Yadava	538—540
Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan (Udhampur)	541—543
Shri R. Jeevarathinam	543—545
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	546—548
Shri Akhtar Hasan	548—550
Shri Tapeswar Singh	550—553
Shri D.B. Patil	553—556
Shri Janak Raj Gupta	556—560
Shri K.D. Sultanpuri	560—563
Shri P. Applanarasimham	563—566
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	567—570
Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan (Jhunjhunu)	570—573
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	573—577
Shri Ram Bahadur Singh	577—580
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	580—583
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	583—587
Shri N. Tombi Singh	587—589
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	589—591
Shri Harish Rawat	591—595
Shri Bhishma Deo Dube	595—598
Shri R.S. Khirhar	598—600
Shri M. Subba Reddy	600—604

(v)

COLUMNS

Shri I. Rama Rai	604—608
Ch. Lachchhi Ram	608—611
Shri K.S. Rao	611—617
Shri G.S. Basavaraju	617—620
Shri V. Krishna Rao	620—623

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 20, 1989/Chaitra 30, 1911
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. SPEKAER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO CHAIRMAN OF SUPREME
PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF DEMOCRATIC
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I
have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the
Honourable Members of the House, I have
great pleasure in extending our warm wel-
come of His Excellency Mr. Yang Hyong
Sop, Chairman of Supreme People's As-
sembly of Democratic People's Republic of
Korea who is on a visit as our honoured
guest.

He arrived Delhi yesterday morning. He
is now seated in the special box. We wish
him a happy and fruitful stay in our country.
We also convey our warm greetings and
very best wishes through him to His Excel-
lency the President, the Supreme People's
Assembly and the friendly people of Demo-
cratic People's Republic of Korea.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Fall in Groundnut Prices

*657 SHRI GOPALA KRISHNA
THOTA: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of groundnut has
come down by about Rs. 100 to 150 per
quintal in 1988-89 as compared to that in
1987-88;

(b) if so, whether Union Government
have analysed the causes for such drastic
fall in the price of groundnut;

(c) whether the agriculturists are not
able to get remunerative price for the
groundnut and this is likely to result in reduc-
tion of cropped area during 1989-90; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose
to stop the import of groundnut oil to enable
the growers to get a better price?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) and (b). The
prices of groundnut have come down from
the abnormally high levels that prevailed in
1987-88 due to substantial increase in pro-
duction.

(c) and (d). As the prices realised by the
farmers for fair average quality of groundnut-
in-shell have been above the minimum
support price fixed for 1988-89 season, no
shrinkage in area under the crop is appre-
hended on this account. Government is
closely monitoring the price situation of ed-

ible oil/oilseeds and the import of edible oils is being restricted to the minimum.

[English]

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, instead of spending more amount of money on edible oils, why do not the Government spend that amount on groundnut growers.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has spoken about the prices. As I have already said, last year production has registered a fall due to drought and as a result of it, even the prices remained a little higher. This year we have a good crop and the production has also been good. It has caused a slight fall in the prices. But the prices have not gone below the support price.

Secondly, the hon. Member has desired to know as to why we are importing oil and why the money being spent on import cannot be spent on raising production in the country. This year production of oilseeds has been good. Our target was 155 lakh tonnes which includes groundnut, mustard and rapeseed. This year the production is likely to touch the mark of 170 lakh tonnes which will be a record. In our country the production of oilseeds has never gone above 130 lakh tonnes. Quantity of oil extracted is generally one third of the quantity of the oilseed. Our country requires 54 lakh tonnes of oil to meet its domestic demand. We are fully hopeful that the required quantity of oil would be produced indigenously and we are making every effort to restrict the import of edible oil to the minimum so that the farmers get reasonable and remunerative prices for their oilseeds. We will take recourse to import only when there is an urgency. Otherwise we will not import it.

[English]

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA: What kind of incentives the Government is giving

to the growers so as to make them maintain the area under cultivation and also increase the productivity?

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as giving incentives to the farmers is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister has launched a crash programme for this. Some districts and states have been identified for oilseeds production. We try to provide fertilisers, quality seeds and full information to the farmers of these places. It is a complete programme to ensure that optimum level of production is achieved in the country. Last year the groundnut production was 56 lakh tonnes. This year it will be about 80 lakh tonnes and even more than that but not less than that.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers have created a new record in oilseeds production because of the developments they have made in respect of agriculture especially in cash crops. Consequently, every effort was made to save foreign exchange. But the prices of oilseeds fixed by the Agriculture Prices Commission are not in accordance with the cost of its production. The Agriculture Prices Commission have fixed a lower price for the very commodities for which foreign exchange is being spent. In the country, incentives were given to produce more mustard and rapeseed and the production too has been good this year. But their prices have been fixed at Rs. 460. To-day mustard is available in every part of the country. It is available in every market in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan but its price is going far below the mark of Rs. 460 per quintal. Recently, an order was issued on 20th instant that 30 per cent mustard oil will be used in the production of vegetable oil so that the farmer could get remunerative price of his produce. Last year, the price of mustard had gone upto Rs. 1100 per quintal but this year it is less than even Rs. 500. The farmer needs only remunerative price for his produce. Any other method like the preparation of estimates for his produces or any

other mechanical approach will fail to console him. He must get Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per quintal. What efforts are you going to make in this regard?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the meantime, 10 to 15 days ago or say a month ago, the price had slightly come down. In view of this, the Government took a decision that the Vanaspati oil should contain 20 per cent of the mustard oil as its ingredient. It is good for health and the farmers also will get a reasonable price. Besides, there will be no need to import edible oil from abroad. The order will remain effective upto the 30th of this month.

MR. SPEAKER: Does it affect one's health after that date?

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: This subject comes under the Ministry of Food. We will also talk to them.

MR. SPEAKER: Please have it continued further.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: We will try to see that it is extended further. But the subject comes under the Ministry of Food. However, on our part, we will make every effort in this regard. The market price has never gone below the support price fixed by the Government. The price of mustard was fixed at Rs. 460 per quintal. Its price had come down to about Rs. 500. But the day it was announced and made obligatory to mix 20 per cent mustard oil in Vanaspati, its price all of a sudden shot up from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600. Today's price of mustard is Rs. 625 per quintal in the market. Hence it is not the question of fall in prices. We will make out all our efforts to see that the farmers get a reasonable price. In order to meet the domestic requirements, we had to spend Rs. 1000 crores in foreign Exchange on the import of edible oil. Now this amount of Rs. 1000 crores in foreign exchange could be saved if the farmer is given remunerative price. The Government will continue its efforts in this direction.

MR. SPEAKER: What Ram Singhji wants to say that if health could be maintained for one month, it can be maintained further also. As such this order may please be continued to remain effective further.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, in most of the States, this ground-nut crop is raised as a dry crop. Of course, sometimes, it is raised as an irrigated crop but it is costly. The cost of production is much more. That is why it is raised as a dry crop. Unless there are rains and the monsoon comes to the help of the farmers, the crop will be a failure. Now the price has gone down like anything. The Central Government has started so many corporations in order to boost the crop production, in order to raise the production of ground-nut in more areas. But even then the farmers are not getting the remunerative price. Why they are not getting the remunerative price is because of the involvement of middlemen. Actually, the farm products have to be sold directly to the federations. But it is not done so. That is why they are not getting the remunerative price. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will come forward to purchase the farm product i.e. groundnut directly from the poor farmers so that they can get the remunerative price.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a few days back, when the prices of groundnut came down slightly, we asked the NAFED to start purchasing groundnut from the open market so that farmers could get remunerative price. Particularly we asked the N.D.D.B. to enter the market so that price of groundnut may not register depression. Had the support price not been given, the F.C.I. could have come in picture or the Government would have started purchasing it. However, we issued orders to NDDB and the price has gone up since the N.D.D.B. entered the market. Now nowhere the price is going down. Presently, the groundnut is selling at Rs. 550 to Rs. 750 per quintal all

over the country whereas the support price is only Rs. 430. The farmer is getting much higher a price. The Government fixes the price in the interest of the farmers, it tries its best to give remunerative prices to the farmers. The Government fixes the price after taking into account all factors like the cost of production and profit likely to accrue to the farmer per hectare of land so that the farmer might get remunerative price and country's production may register an increase.

[English]

Conference of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Southern States

*658. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have requested the Karnataka Government to sponsor a conference of representatives of Panchayati Raj institutions of Southern States at Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether Karnataka Government has agreed to this proposal; and

(c) in what respects Union Government would assist Karnataka in holding the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). With a view to arrange grass-root level consultations on the concept of decentralisation and the Panchayati Raj Institutions, Government of India have been organising a series of Panchayati Raj Sammelans in different parts of the country. The Conference of Southern States was proposed to be organised by the Government of India in Bangalore in March, 1989, with the support of the Government of Karnataka. However, Government of Karnataka suggested that it would be appropriate if they host the Sammelan at Bangalore in the last week of April, 1989. Government of India

have agreed to this arrangement and would be extending the Government of Karnataka all necessary (financial material and managerial) assistance as mutually agreed to between the two Governments.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: I am glad that after 42 years of independence, the Government has taken the initiative to strengthen the Panchayati Raj institutions. We have a number of Reports—the Balwantrao Mehta Committee Report and the Ashok Mehta Committee Report.

We have also a number of Panchayati Raj institutions now working in several States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Maharashtra and other States. May I know from the Government whether they have made an assessment of the working of the Panchayati Raj institutions in these States? And I would like to know whether the Government has come to any conclusion as to which system—West Bengal model or Andhra Pradesh model or Karnataka model or Maharashtra model—is best suited for our country.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: In some States, Panchayati Raj institutions have been working well and in some States, Panchayati Raj institutions have become weak. There have been criticisms both inside the Parliament and outside the Parliament stating that powers of Panchayati Raj institutions have been reduced and funds are not given to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Our hon. Prime Minister started consultations with the District Magistrates and Collectors and in continuation of these consultations, we have started Panchayati Raj Sammelans in different parts of the country. We have held the Sammelan in Delhi for the Northern and Western States and we held the Sammelan in Calcutta for the Eastern and North-Eastern States. And we are going to hold this Sammelan in Karnataka for the Southern States. The main objective of this Sammelan are to strengthen this Panchayati Raj institutions, the process of decentralisation, district planning and also to make Panchayati Raj institutions function as an

effective and vibrant instrument of the local bodies.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: I welcome this suggestion. But I want to know, what concrete steps the Government is going to take to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system.

I ask this because I remember the Prime Minister made several statements that if necessary constitutional amendment will be brought before the current session of Parliament to strengthen the Panchayati Raj institutions. Unless the Panchayats are given funds and if they are starved of funds, then it is not worth having them. If we have to bring through Panchayati Raj institutions the real Gram Swaraj, then there should be proper budgetary allocation.

So, I want to know what concrete steps the Government of India is going to take in this direction.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The consultation process is going on. Various States have given various suggestions. So also the District Collectors. As I stated earlier, it is a consultation process. If the amendment of the Constitution is required for making an improvement, definitely it will also be done. But the consultation process is going on. More powers will be given to the Panchayati Raj institutions. The intention of the Hon. Prime Minister is to give more powers to the people at the grassroot level.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I think the entire country welcomes this initiative to revive and reinvigorate the Panchayati Raj institutions. But after all it is a political question. There has to be consultations with the officials concerned, with the management of the Panchayati Raj and we have to learn from their experience and so on and so forth. Therefore, the consultations that are being undertaken have their place. But it is to be treated as a political question, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister at what stage does he envisage, if he does at all, consultations with the political parties in the country.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The Chief Ministers have also participated in this Sammelan. They have given their views. So far as our party is concerned, at party level also the consultation has taken place. Here, we are going to have one more Sammelan for the State Ministers also. If it is required, we are not preventing the political parties also to hold conferences. If it is required, your suggestion will be kept in view.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: The Central Government is trying to give more powers to the Panchayats. Many Committees have been set up and they are giving their reports. The question is that Panchayat is a State subject. The Prime Minister has already announced that the Government is going to amend the Constitution. There is an apprehension that the Central Government is trying to intervene in the Panchayats through this Constitutional amendment and that will cut the right of the State Governments. This is the apprehension everywhere.

So, I would like to know whether the Government will clear its intention to amend the Constitution because if it is not cleared that apprehension will be there.

There are so many States which have not completed the Panchayat elections for the last 10 or 15 years and most of the States are ruled by the Congress (I) Governments. I would like to know what the Central Government is doing to at least hold the elections in those States.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: At the very outset I want to state that the impression and also the apprehension of the Hon. Member is wrong. It is without any base. The Central Government does not have any intention to intervene or to take the powers of the State.

Whereas, it is a measure—for which we have to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister—for decentralising and giving more powers to the local bodies and also for devolution of funds. Here I can say that it is

the constitutional obliteration of the Central Government to ensure that the welfare of the people, particularly, the powers to be given to the Panchayat local bodies are strengthened. Also we have to see that these grass-root level organisations are going to be effective. I can say, instead of saying that it is a centralisation, we have to clearly say that it is the decentralisation effort. This is the first time it has happened and this wide ranging consultations have never happened. It is for the first time it has happened during the tenure of this Prime Minister's regime.

For that purpose, all of us should congratulate the Prime Minister. For the benefit of the Hon. Members I can say that. It is true that some States are not holding the panchayat elections on time and in such circumstances, the question whether the Central Government has got the responsibility to hold the elections on time. If there is a constitutional obligation to have the elections on time, for example, there is a constitutional provision in the Constitution to have mandatory elections for State Legislatures and also for the Parliament; because of that, the elections are being held. Now, there are provisions in the Statutes of the States. But in spite of that, the elections are not being held. Now, in such circumstances what have we to do? Whether it is in Congress-ruled States or non-Congress-ruled States, we have to hold the elections on time. That is the purpose; that is the intention of the Hon. Prime Minister.

Return of Buddhist Sculptures from Britain

*659. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have made any attempts to get back very important Buddhist sculptures of Amaravathi and Ghantasala in Andhra Pradesh from the British Archaeologists taken away by them long time back; and

(b) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India made efforts and succeeded in getting on long term loan basis, four important Buddhist sculptured panels of Amaravati from Britain in 1970, which are on display in the National Museum, New Delhi. However, no authentic list of important sculptures, if any, taken away to Britain in the past from Ghantasala is available.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, May I know on what basis, the loan agreement has been arrived at between the Government of India and the so-called Archaeologists? Is it a long-term loan? Does it mean that we are going to return those sculptured panels or what? What is the object of this loan?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, a loan presupposes some right continuing on it. That is there. That can be understood. But there is no definite policy related to it. Therefore, we say, it is a thing on a long-term loan basis.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, it is reported that a large number of sculptured panels of not only Amaravati and Ghantasala in Andhra Pradesh but also in many parts of the country have been taken away by the British Government. Today they are on display in British Museum which everybody knows, which I myself have seen and many of the hon. Members who had visited there have seen that they are on display. Has he made any claim on them? Has he negotiated with the Government of Britain to see at least some of them are returned?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, it is a fact that during the Britishers long stay in India, not only the Government but also individuals took away many sculptures from this country. Here it is a question of identifying the particular sculptures from Amaravati and claiming them. Before 1947, there was no Act providing for the export of sculptures. For the first time in 1947, the Act came into existence which restricted the export of

sculptures from India and anybody exporting the sculptures had to take permission. Thereafter, another Act was passed by this august House in 1972, which is known as the Antiquities Art and Treasures Act, whereby further provision was made in the Law that anybody dealing with antiquities, anybody possessing antiquities or any institution or museum or private collection having antiquities should take permission and declare what antiquities it has in its possession.

Therefore, now it is possible to get back something which can be identified easily. But things which were taken away during a long span of 200 years or more and on different occasions and from different places in the country, it is difficult to get them back. The 1972 Act was passed at the instance of UNESCO. UNESCO wanted every country to have such an Act so that there is no illegal flow of antiquities. Something that went away before that, it is difficult to get it back.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: A number of very important objects of art and sculptures have been taken from Konarak and different places in Orissa. The hon. Minister is narrating the story about the statues that have been passed in this country after 1947. I doubt whether the statutes passed in India will be applicable to other countries. So, it is a matter of negotiation. We have to negotiate and press our demands including for Kohinoor Diamond which belonged to Ranjit Singh who contributed it to Lord Jagannath of Puri. There should not be piecemeal negotiations. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has prepared a comprehensive list of these objects as per his knowledge that have been taken away by the Britishers? Have any negotiations taken place seriously to get them back?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Sir, I said about the statutes in order to point out that after those statutes have been passed in India it may be easier for us to get back something which has been illegally stolen, smuggled or taken away from India.

Now, Sir, many things have been taken away from this country like sculptures, etc. When we try, what they say is. "A piece of art is a joy for all and not only for you alone." So, it is difficult to get back a piece of art. But in case some sentiment is attached to some particular sculpture or item, that we can claim and get back just as we got back the assets of Sariputa and Muglain more than 30 years back from the British Museum because we could have a special claim on it. But an art object is a joy for all and nobody wants to part with that. No nation wants to part with that once it has gone into its possession.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it not a fact that many pieces of art taken away by archeologists of Britain had an Imperialist context and they had taken a lot of our properties, sculptures and many other valuables as a loot during the Imperialist rule. Noting this background, I would like to ask the question about two specific items. I agree with what Shri Brajamohan Mohanty said that there should be negotiation. But is it not a fact that there are certain valuable with historical background and emotional loyalty which are lying in the Museum in England today and, if so, whether he will make efforts to negotiate and bring them back? First is the famous and historical Bhawani Sword used by Shivaji Maharaj which is still lying in the British Museum. The former Chief Minister, Mr. A.R. Antulay had declared that he had completed all preparations to bring it back. I would like to know whether those preparations are going on?

The second is the famous Kohinoor diamond which is considered to be a very valuable substance. It is important not only in terms of value but it is also important in terms of history and significance.

So, will he continue other negotiations, not getting entangled in all these legal battles and try to see that especially those things which are of historical and emotional significance are brought back to India?

AN. HON. MEMBER: At least on loan basis.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't talk about loan basis because they may lift you tomorrow and put you in the museum and return as only a loan.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: If you persist thinking like that, that is possible.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have mentioned about two specific things of historical importance, namely, the Bhavani Sword and Kohinoor Diamond. What is the reply?

[Translation]

I can say that we will pursue such things in future.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If somebody loots something and later on the person is apprehended, all the articles he had taken away are recovered from him. They have not taken away those articles legally and we have also not given them as presents. They had taken them forcibly. They had captured power forcibly and we also got back the same forcibly. It is for them to return the articles honestly. These are the articles of booty.
[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After the partition of India, the looted property had been returned.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If something is looted, it has to be returned.

(Interruptions)

[English]

Employment Potential of Panthal Dead Burned Magnesite Plant

*662. **SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN** (Udhampur): Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the employment potential of the proposed Dead Burned Magnesite plant at Panthal (Jammu and Kashmir State);

(b) the ratio of local employment vis-a-vis non State employment;

(c) the total capital investment and share of the State Government;

(d) the number of persons from Jammu and Kashmir state presently working in the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited;

(e) the time by which work on the project is likely to be started; and

(f) the estimated expenditure on the project?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (f). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this project is still under preparation. Preliminary estimates indicate an employment potential of around 300 persons.

(b) There is no prescribed or fixed ratio for local employment vis-a-vis non-State employment.

Prescribed guidelines will be followed when recruitment of staff is done.

(c) The total capital investment will be known after the DPR is ready. Preliminary estimates indicate that this investment would be of the order of Rs. 30 Crores.

(d) 4 persons.

(e) Preliminary work on this project has already commenced. However, the work will be taken up on full scale after the DPR is approved.

- (f) The expenditure on this project upto the end March, 1989 is about Rs. 75 lakhs.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: I thank the Government, the Prime Minister and the Minister for having taken a decision to start this project in Panthal in Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to know whether any deadline has been fixed for the presentation of the DPR and also the amount of foreign exchange which will be saved when the project goes into production.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I think the hon. Member wants to know whether any deadline has been fixed for the completion of the project. This is a project the first of its kind in this State. I would like to tell the hon. Member that the Detailed Project Report is under preparation and during the current year, it will be finalised. It will take two and a half years to complete the project from the date of start. Once the project is fully operational we will be saving about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 crores of foreign exchange per year.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: I want to know the number of technical and non-technical people who will be employed in this project from the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I have already given the figures about the number of people who will get employed. 60 persons will be of the level of officers and supervisors and workers will be of the order of 240. I can tell the hon. Member that all of them will be Indians first and Indians last.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN: I wanted to know the number of labourers to be employed in this project belonging to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: Perhaps the hon. Member wants to know as to how many local or permanent residents of the State will be employed in this project. I am not unaware about the sensitivity of the matter. However we will keep this in view as and

when the appointments are made in the project.

Price Increase in cost of Ships

*664. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY†:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sharp price increase in the cost of ships has seriously affected the efforts of the Shipping Corporation of India and other shipping companies to add to the existing tonnage;

(c) if so, how Government propose to meet the situation; and

(c) the tonnage expected to be acquired and added to the Indian fleet during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

- (a) The increase in cost of ships has also been accompanied by increase in freight rates and there is no clear evidence that the viability of investments in this sector has been adversely affected. Increased prices however require higher initial investment which causes difficulties.
- (b) Increased price of ships is a global phenomenon outside the sphere of Government's control or influence. Government have simplified the procedure for acquisition and eliminated delays in processing application for ship acquisition.
- (c) 3.81 lakhs GRT is expected to be acquired and added to the Indian fleet during the current year.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, I am very sorry that he has not given any information asked for in my question. I feel sorry why I put the question because the question cost so much to the State and the exchequer. Here is an answer which has evaded to give an answer.

MR. SPEAKER: At least you are very much concerned about the expenditure. Yesterday, about fifteen Members were absent.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: All the answer that I got is : Increased prices however require higher initial investment which causes difficulties. In the question, I had said that the difficulties were there being faced by the Shipping Corporation and other private companies, how was the Government going to the help them? There is no answer for that. Is the Government going to help the Shipping Corporation by arranging soft-term loans or by increasing its equity or whether it has taken into consideration the present market rates and the ability of the Shipping Corporation and other companies to go and purchase new ships? How are you going to achieve the target of 3.81 lakhs GRT?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The hon. Member has pointed out that we have not given an answer to his question. If he kindly goes through parts a), b), c), he will find that we have tried our best to answer his question in our method of answering. He asked for tonnage expected to be acquired and we have given the figure. He asked for reasons and the efforts Government was making. Sir, the Shipping industry was in recession for a long time. From 1974 till the beginning of 1987, shipping was totally in recession all over the world. The freight rates were very low and the shipyards were totally closed all over the world. It is good that the Indian shipping sustained the recession. On our part, we liberalized our system of acquisition of the ships etc, about which I had mentioned in my answer to the earlier question. The main thing is that earlier nearly one and a half years used to take to get permission from the Government for acquisition of ships from

abroad. The *pari passu* condition, has been relaxed. Today, I am happy to inform that within four weeks, we tell the company which wants to acquire a ship, yes or no, which has helped a great deal. The position as on 31.3.1989 was that while we had approved acquisition of 126 ships, only 33 had been acquired. It means that the Government is not delaying; Government is clearing it within the minimum possible time.

I was talking to one ship owner the other day. He was saying that when earlier we used to go to the market for purchase of ships and when we used to tell them that we were from India, they would indicate the prices existing on that day plus twenty five per cent. This was because they would say that by the time we went back to them for purchase of ships, the prices would have gone up by 25 per cent. But, now within four weeks, we are giving them the permission. That is more important and the most important thing that the Government has done.

There are certain other measures which we have taken. It is a big list; I would send it to the hon. Member so that he knows about our efforts in this direction.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: The hon. Member has said that they have simplified the procedure for giving permission. When actually, there was a recession and the ships were being sold at throw-away prices, the Shipping Corporation and other people were not able to purchase them because of procedural difficulties. Now, when they are facing financial stringency and are not in a position to purchase ships, they say that they have simplified the procedure. What is the additional benefit of simplifying the procedure? They want financial assistance. How are they going to arrange financial assistance for the Shipping Corporation? Will the hon. Minister tell us what is the debt and equity ratio of the Shipping Corporation and whether it compares very well with the other public sector undertakings? Actually, the debt-equity ratio of the Shipping Corporation is the highest. How are you going to reduce this and help the Shipping Corporation to

purchase ships? Is it not a fact that during recession, India failed to make use of the cheap ships available? If it had acquired enough tonnage at that time, we would have been in a far better position.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, it is very simple to say that now because freight rates have gone up. When ships were available at throw-away prices nobody was ready to buy them because there was no use. Our ships were lying idle. We were not getting much freight and all the shipping companies were going to loss. In a country like America, which is a very developed country, most of the big shipping lines had been closed and the Government gave good support to them. There are cases when subsidy was raised to a very high degree in the developed countries. I agree with you that we did think over as to whether it is the right time to increase or enhance our tonnage. But then both the factors have to be considered. If we enhance our tonnage now and the freight rates do not catch up soon, then the investment of exchequer money will not be very viable. This was also kept in mind. In 1987 the freight rates suddenly went up and then it become very viable.

With regard to the Shipping Corporation of India, as the Hon. Member mentioned, debt-equity ratio is one of the problems and in this regard we already have a proposal which is pending with the Government.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Sir, the Minister is a very dynamic Minister, he has helped in increasing the tonnage of shipping in India but on the other hand we have dockyards like the Mazagon Dockyard and also one at Calcutta and others which claim that the Indian Shipping Industry does not give them enough orders so that they could manufacture more ships. Now, that is what we need, the indigenisation in our country is of prime importance and with this we can also increase the employment potential which these dockyards will have.

So, taking into consideration the manu-

facturing capabilities of our dockyards, can we see to it that they don't have idle capacity and that these ships are not purchased only from abroad?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member has mentioned about the Mazagon Dockyard. I think, it is under the Defence Ministry and they take orders from the Defence. Mainly, there are two shipyards where indigenous production is taking place and they are Cochin and Visakhapatnam.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: There is one at Garden Reach dockyard in Calcutta also.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Yes, that is also there. And the order book is full. We have made sure that the order book is complete. But unfortunately the indigenous shipyards do not catch up with the requirement in time. Order are placed with the shipyards and they take nearly 5 to 6 years to supply the ships. There are other factors also which are involved in this, like, the steel could not be supplied etc. We ordered a Committee which recommended that as a *pari passu* condition which was earlier 1:1, i.e., one ship from abroad and one indigenous—as the hon. Member mentioned that the freight rates were going up—it was relaxed to 1:3, i.e. one indigenous ship and three from abroad. This was done only to catch up with the requirement. The order book is accompanied with the accountability that within three years the indigenous shipyard has to build ships as per the order. Otherwise, there is no use of ordering the ships and then keep on waiting on the mercy of the shipyard which takes 6 or 7 years to fulfil the order. the order book of all the shipyards is quite good.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, I would like to know the policy of the Government with regard to ship acquisition. The private sector also has a role to play in this, although a dominant role is expected to be played by the Shipping Corporation of India. As the Hon. Minister has stated just now, there was a recession and the ships were available at throw-away prices, particularly the second

hand ships. So, I want to know whether it is the policy of the Government to acquire ships because they are cheap and have they been able to build up the tonnage because there is a lot of change. So far as the Shipping industry is concerned, it has undergone a change. Now, the demand is for the fuel efficient ships. When the freight rate is so low there is no point in acquiring old ship if it is not fuel efficient. The mode of transport, so far as the shipping industry is concerned, has also undergone a change. They require more ships which can carry these containers and not bulk cargo ships. So, what is the policy of the Government with regard to building up the additional tonnage so far as shipping industry is concerned? Also, if the Shipping Corporation of India is not in a position to get sufficient funds, will the Ministry of Shipping be prepared to encourage shipping industry in the private sector to acquire the latest fuel efficient ships which are required for our purpose?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Our Department is following what the hon. Member—one time a Minister in the same Department—has outlined. The only thing is that we are trying to improve some of the systems.

I may inform the House that the rates have gone so high. The price of a 32,000 DWT vessel which was 18 million dollars in January 1988 has now gone upto 27 million dollars. Similarly, a second hand tanker of 32,000 DWT which was costing 10.5 million dollars, now costs 14.15 million dollars. The prices have gone up by nearly one and a half times both for the new and second hand vessels. The SCI has now taken up the role of the SFDC and we are trying to rehabilitate the sick shipping industries. Whatever concessions, some liberty and some incentives of this nature that we could give, we have already given in a package form. But still, we carry on meeting the Shipping Companies once in three months. We have a open house and the shipping companies and we in the Government sit together and discuss as to what could be done to enhance this industry further.

As far as the shipyards are concerned, as I have already said, a proposal is under Government's consideration for capital restructuring of the shipyards because this is a problem which has brought the shipyards into a slightly bad shape. We have been requesting the Steel Ministry—the hon. Minister Shri Fotedar is here—to supply steel in time and also to see that we get the steel at correct prices. Sometimes imported steel is much cheaper than the indigenous production and that adds to the cost of our indigenous production too. So, all these efforts are on. We are fully aware that this is a sector which requires a boost.

Closure of Mini Steel Plant in 'Birbhum'

*665. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mini Steel Plant in 'Birbhum' has been closed down; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is a proposal to reopen it and if so, the time by which it is likely to be reopened; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). As per information available, a Mini Steel Plant of M/s Universal Industries & Cotton Mills Limited, District Birbhum, West Bengal has been closed due to labour trouble and a lock out has been declared with effect from 20.11.88. It is not possible to say when the Plant will resume operations.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am sorry that the answer is neither satisfactory nor reveals the total truth or gives adequate information. In the context of lock-out and the closure of the plant in an industrially backward district, Birbhum, I re-

quest the Minister to throw sufficient light on the other important factors which are responsible for its closure, the total investment, production and capacity utilisation of the plant before its closure, the exact causes and nature of the labour trouble, the demands of the workers and the number of workers thrown out of employment due to closure and lock-out and the concrete efforts and steps under Government's consideration to take care of the plant and the workers, for settlement of the dispute and resumption of the operation of the plant.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR: I may tell the hon. Member that I am equally concerned about the welfare of the workers and more so in the State of West Bengal. This is a matter of labour dispute and the Labour Commissioner of the State Government is looking into it. I may also tell the hon. member that this is a private sector company and I will not be able to give more details about it. I am told that there are two CIT Unions and both the unions do not see eye to eye. I would request the hon. member that he may advise these CITUs to combine and have some cohesion between themselves. If this is done, perhaps the problem of the workers in that industrial unit may get solved. I also ask the hon. member to seek the indulgence of the State Government because the subject pertains to the State to see that the workers' welfare is fully protected.

Recognition of Rebel Government in Afghanistan by Islamic States

*666. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the rebel mujahideen Government established in Afghanistan has been recognised by the Islamic States; and

(b) if so, whether such recognition is against the spirit of Geneva Accord?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI

K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of Islamic conference meeting in Riyadh gave to the so called 'Interim Government' the vacant seat of Afghanistan. However, so far only four states have recognised this government.

(b) The Geneva accords do not specifically address themselves to this issue. The creation of a broad-based government taking into account the existing realities and the legitimate interests of all concerned alone can lead to a durable political settlement of the Afghanistan problem.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, either my question has not been properly appreciated or required attention has not been given to my question.

My question is this. I want to know whether such recognition is against the spirit of Geneva Accord. I do not say that it has not yet been specifically proved whether the spirit has been violated or not. The problem is how to react to that. So far as the Government of India are concerned, I do not understand why they are very shy to spell out our stand on this issue. What is the reaction of Government of India about Pakistan's persuasion to that country that Afghanistan should be a part of the Confederation with Pakistan? What is the attitude of the Government of India about the formation of a rebel Government which is not broad-based and the Government of Iran is supporting it because its Shia Mujahideens have not been associated with the Government? What is the attitude of the Government about the direct involvement of Pakistan Army in supporting the rebel Government?

So, my submission would be, let him define that these are the stands of the Government of India in this regard.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Sir, the question that the hon. Member has asked relates to the establishment of an 'Interim Government'—the Mujahideen—and also whether its recognition is against the Geneva Accords.

We have said now that some Members of the Islamic Conference have recognised that. These are four countries which have recognised the so-called interim Government. The are Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Sudan and Malaysia. Our reaction is simple we have not recognised it. That is the public reaction.

Secondly, even the Government of Pakistan has not recognised this 'Interim Government' because they are signatories to the Geneva Accords.

The Hon. Member has asked what is our attitude with regard to the formation of a broad-based Government. Strictly, this is not what he has asked in (a) and (b) of his question. I have very great respect for Shri Mohanty. He said that we have not answered his question and that we are shy. We are not shy. The stand of the Government of India with regard to what is happening in Afghanistan is well-known. It has been spelt out in this House on a number of occasions. We will be discussing the grants of the Ministry of External Affairs either this week or early next week and the policy of the Government of India will be made known. Suffice it to say that we are in favour of a broad-based Government in which all Afghans participate, including the PDPA Government headed by the President Najibullah. He has made a very fair offer in this regard. Now, the Mujhideen themselves are not a shining example of a democratic lot. There are vast divisions among them—the Mujhideens of Iran have one point of view and the Mujahideens of Pakistan another point of view. There is no unity of purpose among even the Mujahideens. As far as we are concerned, we recognise the Government of President Najibullah.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: How do the Government of India react to the different approaches undertaken by the Government of Pakistan, the Army of Pakistan and the President of Pakistan on this particular issue? How do the Government react to it? I want to know whether you find any consistent attitude of the Government of Pakistan in this regard.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: He asked

me about the suggestion made by the President of Pakistan about a confederation between Afghanistan and Pakistan. I think the Government of Afghanistan has rejected it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Indo-Chinese Cooperation in Food Processing Sector

*656. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reached any agreement with China for cooperation in food processing sector,

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). During the recent visit of the Chinese delegation in March, 1989 possibilities of cooperation in some areas relating to food processing industries were explored.

Collective Tackling of Population Explosion and Environmental Degradation by SAARC Countries

*660. **DR. DIGVIJAY SINH:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems of population explosion and environmental degradation which are assuming alarming proportion in SAARC countries need to be tackled collectively by all the member countries; and

(b) if so, the time by which the interaction in these fields among SAARC countries

is likely to be established and whether the Parliamentarians from member countries would be involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). After detailed discussions on the subject of Population and Family Planning, the SAARC Technical Committee on Health and Population Activities, at its fourth meeting in Islamabad in September 1986, included Maternal and Child Health and Family Health as priority areas in its work programme. SAARC has also undertaken a comprehensive study on the Causes and Consequences of Natural Disasters and Protection and Preservation of Environment. The study is to be completed in 1990 when the recommendations will be available.

All SAARC activities are taken up at inter-governmental level. Therefore, direct involvement of Parliamentarians does not arise.

Central Assistance for Hailstorm Affected Farmers in Maharashtra

*661. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that due to hail-storm in several districts of the Maharashtra State in March, 1989, farmers have been badly affected and their crops damaged;

(b) whether Government propose to depute a Central Team to the affected districts to assess the loss caused due to hail-storm; and

(c) the central assistance proposed to

be released to Maharashtra State to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra have reported damage due to hailstorm in some districts.

(b) and (c). No memorandum seeking central assistance in the wake of recent hailstorm has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

Setting up of National Fisheries Development Board

*663. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Fisheries Development Board on the pattern of the National Dairy Development Board with the aim of giving a boost to marine industry which has a high potential for exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) A National Fisheries Advisory Board has been constituted on 10th January, 1989 to advise the Government on an integrated and coordinated development of the fisheries sector in the country.

(b) The Board has in all 26 members including the Chairman. The Board has 19 official members representing various Ministries/Departments, Organisations and State Governments and 7 non-official members including the Chairman, representing fishermen, fish farmers, fishing industry and management experts. The Board has also a Standing Committee comprising 7 members including the Chairman to review periodically the progress of implementation

of the decisions of the Board.

The main functions of the National Fisheries Advisory Board *inter alia* include; recommending policies for promotion, growth and development of deep sea fishing, brackishwater prawn and fish farming, freshwater aquaculture and mariculture; identifying socio-economic needs of fishermen and recommending appropriate programmes for their welfare; suggesting measures for modernising fishery sector through development and adoption of appropriate technologies and better coordination between research, development and extension; advising formulation of perspective plans for infrastructure facilities such as fishing harbour, fishery industrial estate etc., suggesting mechanisms for development and management of freshwater and brackishwater aquaculture and reservoir fisheries, advising on utilisation of low value marine fish and production and marketing of value added products both for domestic marketing and export; and increasing the quantity and value of marine products export etc.

A report on the activities of the National Fisheries Advisory Board will be placed by it before the Central Board of Fisheries.

Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao, has been appointed as the first Chairman of the Board.

Indo-Australian Collaboration in Shipping

*667. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has offered to collaborate with India in the field of shipping;

(b) if so, whether delegation of both the countries visited each other for further nego-

tiations;

(c) whether any agreement has been arrived at in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Widening of National Highway No. 17 in North Kerala

*668. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for development of the link road connecting National Highway Nos. 17 and 47 to National Highway standard;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be approved;

(c) whether the proposal for widening of National Highway No. 17 in North Kerala, from Karnataka border to Mahe is pending with Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Kerala Government proposes to develop a State road connecting NH 17 and 47 and have sought the assistance of Asian Development Bank. The proposal has been projected to ADB for evaluation.

(c) and (d). A proposal for widening of NH 17 in North Kerala has been received from the State for ADB financing. The project has been posed to ADB for evaluation.

Newsitem Entitled "Scientists Resent Nepotism"

*669. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI:
SHRI D.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "scientists resent nepotism" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 31 December, 1988;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry was made into the various charges; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The allegations are general in nature and are without any substance.

Wage Scheme for Sail's Workers

*670. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA
REDDY:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has decided to increase the minimum wages of its workers to Rs. 1350/- per month;

(b) if so, the total number of workers who are likely to be benefitted by this scheme;

(c) the factors taken into consideration in fixing up this minimum wage of Rs. 1350/- per month;

(d) whether the proposed wage increase is linked to productivity norms; and

(e) the likely effect of this increase on other general financial condition of the Steel Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) A Memorandum of Understanding on revision of wages and other related benefits in the steel industry has been arrived at in the National Joint Committee for steel industry of which Steel Authority of India (SAIL) is a member. In terms of this, a minimum wage or regular workers is to be revised to Rs. 1550/- p.m. w.e.f. 1.1.1989. The Memorandum of Understanding is under consideration of Government for approval.

(a) The total number of workers in SAIL as on 1.1.1989 who are likely to be benefitted is 2,04,928.

(c) The change in basic wage structure is mostly due to merger of Dearness Allowances accrued since the last agreement.

(d) The Memorandum of Understanding reached contains commitments to improve productivity and profitability of the concerned Companies.

(e) The financial implications of the revision of wages and other benefits is likely to be around 15% of the wage bill. With the joint commitment of the management and unions to increase production and productivity, the increased expenditure is proposed to be met from the internal resources of SAIL.

Crisis in Fertilizer Industry

671. SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASEKHARA MUR-
THY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Fertilizer Association of India, the fertilizer industry in the country is facing very hard time despite increase in subsidy in the 1989-90 budget;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the condition of fertilizer industry in the country; and

(c) the details of concessions Government propose to give to the fertilizer industry and save it from collapse?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): (a) to (c). With a view to reduce the ever increasing burden of subsidy, Government have recently fixed higher norms of capacity utilisation and longer periods of depreciation effective from 1st April, 1988 in the retention price and subsidy scheme. The Fertiliser Association of India has represented against this decision and has pointed out that the industry may face a hard time as a result of the above decision. The Government is examining the representation received from Fertilizer Association of India and others in this regard.

Complaints Regarding CBSE Paper in Malayalam

*672. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the question papers set in the Central Board of Secondary Examinations this year were out of syllabus;

(b) if so, the subjects in which the questions were out of syllabus;

(c) whether there is a complaint from Kerala that the questions in Malayalam language paper were out of the Syllabus; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b). Complaints alleging that portions of Mathematics paper of All India Senior School Examination were beyond the syllabus were received by the Central Board of Secondary Education. This allegation was looked into by the CBSE. The experts were divided in their opinion.

(c) and (d). There was no complaint about Malayalam question paper set for the All India Secondary School Examination, 1989 being out of syllabus. However, complaints were received that no questions were set from the new editions of the books on prose and poetry which were prescribed as alternative books. The CBSE has ascertained that this mistake has indeed been committed and that this has been due to the default on the part of the paper setter. The CBSE has arranged that those candidates who could not attempt the questions from the books not covered by the paper would be given marks proportionately on the basis of questions attempted by them.

Coastal Shipping

*673. **SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was planned in the Seventh Plan to relieve the constraints affecting coastal shipping operations and to replace the overaged vessels with modern fuel efficient vessels to increase the coastal shipping;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to relieve the constraints and boost coastal shipping including induction of the fuel efficient vessels into coastal shipping; and

(c) the total tonnage of cargo carried during the Seventh Plan and how does it

compare with the tonnage carried during Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The general policy direction of the Seventh Plan was in this direction.

(b) Some of the steps taken so far are:

- i) Permission to acquire fresh tonnage for coastal shipping is accorded with reference to age and fuel efficiency of the vessel.
- ii) Improved loading rates achieved with reduced turn round of ships.
- iii) Additional coal load ports of Paradeep and Visakhapatnam have been added in addition to Haldia.
- iv) Customs procedures have been simplified to the extent possible.
- v) Drafts at Haldia and Tuticorin are being improved.
- vi) Increase in quantum of coal transported by the coastal mode.
- vii) Powers for fixation/revision of coastal tariffs, where no subsidy is payable by Government, have been delegated to Director General of Shipping.

(c) The total cargo (including crude oil and POL) carried during the Sixth Plan and Seventh Plan upto 1988-89 is given below:

In Million Tonnes

Sixth Plan 65.5

Seventh Plan 87.2

Dry-Docking Charges for Fishing Vessels

*674. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dry-docking charges for fishing vessels have been doubled during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the existing rates for dry-docking of fishing vessels at Visakhapatnam and Cochin Ports; and

(d) the steps taken for better management to obviate the need for increase in such charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Amongst the Major Ports only the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Visakhapatnam and Bombay have dry-docking facilities for fishing vessels. None of the aforesaid Ports has doubled their dry-docking charges during the last three years.

(b) and (d). Do not arise.

(c) Cochin Port does not have dry-docking facilities for fishing vessels.

The dry-docking charges in respect of fishing vessels at Visakhapatnam Port are given below:-

Slipping in and Slipping out charges

Tonnage classification (in tons)	Rate
1-15	Rs. 140 per ton subject to a minimum of Rs. 2100/-.
Above 15 to 25	Rs. 2100 for first 15 tons and Rs. 140 per ton thereafter.
Above 25 to 50	Rs. 3500 for first 25 tons and Rs. 90 per ton thereafter.
Above 50 to 80	Rs. 6000 for first 50 tons and Rs. 70 per ton thereafter.
Above 80 to 125	Rs. 8250 for first 80 tons and Rs. 70 per ton thereafter.
Above 125	Rs. 10,000 for first 125 tons and Rs. 40 per ton thereafter.

Slipway repair berth hire charges:

Tonnage classification (in tons)	Rate
1 to 50	(i) Rs. 110 for the first day. (ii) Rs. 550 per day for second to 10th day. (iii) Rs. 1100 per day for the 11th to 15th day. (iv) Rs. 1400 per day from 16th day onwards.
Above 50 to 80	(i) Rs. 1200 for the first day. (ii) Rs. 600 per day for the 2nd to 10th day. (iii) Rs. 1200 per day for the 11th to 15th day. (iv) Rs. 1600 per day from 16th day onwards.
Above 80 to 125	(i) Rs. 1300 for the first day. (ii) Rs. 650 per day for the 2nd day to 10th day. (iii) Rs. 1300 per day for the 11th to 15th day. (iv) Rs. 1800 per day for the 16th day onwards.
Above 125	(i) Rs. 1400 for the first day. (ii) Rs. 700 per day for the 2nd to 10th day. (iii) Rs. 1400 per day for the 11th to 15th day. (iv) Rs. 2,000 per day from 16th day onwards.

Demand and Supply of Pig Iron

*675. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply assessed for pig iron in the country during 1989-90; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the gap in demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). For 1989-90 the demand of pig iron has been assessed at about 1.75 million tonnes. Domestic production is likely to be about 1.6 million tonnes. The balance requirements will have to be met through imports.

[Translation]

Purchase of fighter Jets by Pakistan from China and Australia

6180. SHRI S.D. SINGH:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in 'Punjab Kesari', dated 12 February, 1989 under the caption "Pak Vayu Sena Ke Liye Australia Va Cheen Se 125 bam Varshak kharidega";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for the country's security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government keep under constant review all developments having a bearing on India's Security and take all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[English]

Appointment of Unskilled Labourers in M.E.C. Limited Madhya Pradesh

6181. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Bangalore, Madhya Pradesh, has appointed unskilled labourers on temporary basis at the rate of Rs. 14.75 per day;

(b) if so, the details of such labourers working at the above project;

(c) whether the wages are at par with the National Coal Wage Agreement-III of November, 1983; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 122 unskilled labourers are employed in Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) at its Bangalwar project at Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. MECL has its own wage-structure which is as per settlement with the recognised Union arrived at as a result of conciliation proceedings by Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). The Company has reported that as per Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, wages as per Settlement or Award or as per Minimum Wages Act, can be paid to its workers. Wages as per National Coal Wage Agreement-III of November, 1983, will be payable to MECL workmen, only when they

perform the same or similar work as that of principal employer.

Grant of Industrial Licences for Manufacture of Steel

6182. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3rd November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 104 regarding Grant of Industrial licences for manufacture of steel and state:

(a) whether the requisite information asked for has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). The following companies were granted Letters of Intent for setting up steel making facilities during the years 1987 and 1988:-

1. M/s Modern Steel Ltd.
2. M/s Speciality Alloys Steel Ltd.
3. M/s Usha Alloys and Steels Ltd.
4. M/s Steel Strips Ltd. (for unit in Assam).
5. M/s Ashoka Alloys Steels Pvt. Ltd.
6. M/s Steel Strips Ltd. (for unit in H.P.).
7. M/s Simplex Castings Pvt. Ltd.
8. M/s Blue Arc Engineering Ltd.

None of the above companies is a large Industrial House.

Construction of Kottoor-Ambasamudram Inter State Road

6183. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has forwarded any proposal to Union Government for construction of the Kottoor-Ambasamudram, Kerala-Tamil Nadu inter-State Road; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). During the 7th Five Year Plan, the Kerala Government have projected *inter-alia* the requirement for the road in question costing Rs. 3.30 crores for financing under the centrally-sponsored scheme of Inter-State or Economic Importance. However, owing to financial stringency and other priority considerations, it has not been possible to accede to this request.

Pearls Deposits Found at Tuticorin Harbour

6184. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pearl deposits have been discovered recently at Tuticorin harbour in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether export potential of these pearls have been examined; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be

laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up Separate Directorate of Sports Under Delhi Administration

6185. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open a separate Directorate of Sports under Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are yet to be worked out.

Ban on Slaughter of Cows

6186. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 2041 regarding milch cattle population and state:

(a) the names of the States which have put absolute ban on slaughter of the cow, irrespective of age, usefulness or productivity;

(b) the names of the States which have put conditional ban on such slaughter with the conditions placed thereon, State-wise; and

(c) whether the above ban applies to bulls, bullocks or buffaloes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Particulars of States/ Union Territories where there is absolute ban on slaughter of cows are given below:-

1. Haryana
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Jammu & Kashmir
4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Punjab
6. Rajasthan
7. Chandigarh
8. Delhi
9. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
10. Andhra Pradesh
11. Goa
12. Gujarat
13. Maharashtra
14. Manipur
15. Tripura
16. Tamil Nadu
17. Bihar
18. Sikkim
19. Karnataka
20. Uttar Pradesh

21. Andaman & Nicobar

of bulls/bullocks is permissible under certain conditions.

22. Pondicherry

Particulars of States which have put conditional ban on slaughter of cows, are given below:-

In the case of States/Union Territories mentioned at Sl. Nos. 10 to 22, the slaughter

Sl. No.	Name of State	Conditions
1.	Assam	As per provisions of Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 1950 (Amendment 1976), no productive cattle is allowed for slaughter. Cattle slaughter to a restricted number is permissible, in some restricted places, after obtaining due permission (licences) from the District Civil authority and after proper health examination by a qualified Veterinarian.
2.	Orissa	Cow slaughter is permissible in registered slaughter houses only.
3.	West Bengal	Under the West Bengal Animal Slaughter Control Act, 1950, only those animals which are over 14 years of age and unfit for work or breeding or have become permanently incapacitated for work or breeding due to age, injury deformity or any incurable diseases can be slaughtered.

Hike in Prices of Foodgrains

6187. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of foodgrains i.e. wheat, rice, pulses and edible oils and other commodities have risen during 1988; and

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to check the hike in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The wholesale prices of foodgrains, food articles and sugar, in general, increased during 1988 as compared to 1987 while those for edible oils and oilseeds declined.

(b) The main thrust of Government policy has been to increase production of various essential commodities particularly those which are in short supply. To augment the domestic supply, Government has allowed import of some of the items like pulses, edible oils etc. Other measures taken to contain the prices of essential commodities include strengthening of the public distribution system, opening of more fair price shops and monitoring of prices and availability of the essential commodities.

Indo-US Joint Venture on Naval Oxide Materials by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

6188. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme on Naval Oxide Materials has been initiated by Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore as Indo-US Joint Programme;

(b) if so, the specific work done by that Institute; and

(c) the amount spent on the joint programme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the project on Novel Oxide Materials was initiated three years ago. Several new types of Oxides have been prepared by the Institute and their properties studied. New methods of synthesis have also been discovered. So far, Rs. 18 lakhs have been spent from the grant received from the US National Science Foundation.

Production of Pig Iron by Bokaro Steel Plant

6189. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Pig Iron in Bokaro Steel Plant has increased during the last two years;

(b) whether rate of distribution of Pig Iron also improved during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure proper supply of Pig Iron to Government owned companies, which are engaged in catering to the needs of the priority sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The production and sale of pig iron from Bokaro Steel Plant during the last two years are as under:

(000' tonnes)		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Sales</i>
1987-88	641	625
1988-89	345	354

The availability of pig iron from Bokaro Steel Plant has come down during the year 1988-89 as compared to the year 1987-88 due to increased usage of hot metal for steel making.

(d) The JPC distribution guidelines provide requisite priority in supplies of pig iron to priority sectors. Such priority sectors can draw supplies of pig iron directly from the SAIL's plants.

Appointment of the Director, National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi

6190. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed an IAS Officer without any professional training and background as Director of National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi (NIPCCD);

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is widespread discontent amongst professional staff as a result thereof; and

(d) whether such appointment are likely to bring down the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development in estimation of other professional, national and international institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) An IAS Officer with more than eighteen years of varied experience in different fields was appointed as Director of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD).

(b) This appointment was made in view of the immediate needs of the Institute which was facing acute administrative problems.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is not apprehended that NIPCCD would go down in the estimation of other professional institutions because of this appointment.

Supply of Milk Products to Mother Dairy, Calcutta by NDDB

6191. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and type of milk, milk products supplied to Mother Dairy, Calcutta by the National Dairy Development Board by train since March, 1986;

(b) whether Government are aware that in order to overcome spoilage of milk during transportation, recourse is being taken to the use of preservatives such as Hydrogen Peroxide;

(c) whether no test on preservatives are

conducted at Mother Dairy, Calcutta; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to use alternative preservative as Hydrogen Peroxide is harmful to human being?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) No preservative is added to the milk despatched over long distance. Only fresh pasteurised chilled milk is transported in insulated rail tankers.

(c) The Mother Dairy, Calcutta, regularly conducts tests to detect the presence of preservatives in the raw milk received from various cooperative dairy federations and milk unions.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment to Agricultural and Rural Labour in Punjab

6192. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government has forwarded any proposal to provide employment to agricultural and rural labour in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No such proposal from Government of

Punjab has been received in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Question does not arise.

Allocation for Development of Women and Children under DWCRA

6193. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Andhra Pradesh under the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas, district-wise since 1986 to 1988;

(b) the names of the agencies through which the amount has been spent;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the amount during 1989-90; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) The information is given in the Statement below.

(b) The amount has been spent through the District Rural Development Agencies of the concerned districts.

(c) and (d). The funds under the programme of DWCRA are released on the basis of number of women's groups formed. For 1989-90, 600 groups have been allocated to Andhra Pradesh. On this basis, the District Rural Development Agencies would be entitled to Rs. 30.60 lakhs as Central share and Rs. 30.00 lakhs as UNICEF share, subject to the groups being formed.

STATEMENT

Amount Allocated to Andhra Pradesh Under DWCRA

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Name of District	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	Central Share	UNICEF Share	Central Share	UNICEF Share	Central Share	UNICEF Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Adilabad	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Srikakulam	—	—	6.12	6.00	—	—
3. Cuddapah	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Mehboobnagar	5.10	5.00	—	—	2.86	2.80
5. Anantpur	5.10	5.00	—	—	5.10	5.00
6. Vizianagram	—	—	—	—	5.10	5.00
7. Medak	—	—	—	—	5.10	5.00

**Request of Non-Resident Indians for
College and University Education
Facilities for their Children**

6194. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Resident Indians have requested Government for college and university education facilities in India to their children; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to provide such facilities to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The children of non-resident Indians are eligible for admission to colleges/universities in India. However, representations are received from non-resident Indians about the problems faced by their children seeking admission to universities/colleges due to domiciliary qualifications. The University Grants Commission, which has also considered the suggestion to reserve seats for children of non-resident Indians in their universities in the country, felt that such reservations would not be appropriate. The Commission, however, felt that steps could be considered for relaxing the time schedule for submission of applications by non-resident Indians, and assisting them by providing information on equivalence of qualifications obtained by their children in foreign countries, etc.

Energised Pumpsets

6195. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional pumpsets energised from April, 1988 to 31 December, 1988 State-wise and the cumulative number of such energised pumpsets, State-wise; and

(b) the number of public toilets constructed in rural areas, State-wise, during the same period and the cumulative number so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Statement-I indicating the number of pumpsets energised from April, 88 to 31st December, 88 state-wise and the cumulative number of such energised pumpsets state-wise is given below.

(b) Statement-II indicating the sanitary latrines constructed in rural areas during the the period from April, 88 to 31st December, 88 under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and Centrally Sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) as per reports received from the States together with the cumulative number of sanitary latrines constructed is also given below.

STATEMENT—I

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Pumpsets energised upto 31.3.88</i>	<i>Pumpsets energised from 1.4.88 to 31.12.88</i>	<i>Cumulative Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	947700	58096	1005796
2.	Arunachal Pr.	—	—	—
3.	Assam	3225	19	3244
4.	Bihar	226245	5995	232240
5.	Goa	3171	168	3339
6.	Gujarat	378339	19822	398161
7.	Haryana	325697	4390	330087
8.	Himachal Pr.	2904	167	3071
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1619	217	1836
10.	Karnataka	586486	31716	618202
11.	Kerala	175799	5786	181585

59

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

60

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Pumpsets energised upto 31.3.88</i>	<i>Pumpsets energised from 1.4.88 to 31.12.88</i>	<i>Cumulative Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	611424	42993	654417
13.	Maharashtra	1235700	82667	1318367
14.	Manipur	45	Nil	45
15.	Meghalaya	65	Nil	65
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	10	Nil	10
18.	Orissa	38032	1846	39878
19.	Punjab	513701	9497	523198
20.	Rajasthan	307200	10082	317282
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	1184450	40987	1225437
23.	Tripura	1183	20	1203

61

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

62

S.No.	States	Pumpsets energised upto 31.3.88	Pumpsets energised from 1.4.88 to 31.12.88	Cumulative Total
1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttar Pradesh	592852	10922	603774
25.	West Bengal	60401	5670	66071
26.	A & N Island	1	—	1
27.	Chandigarh	608	5	613
28.	D & N Haveli	395	7	402
29.	Delhi	18797	492	19289
30.	Daman & Diu	664	Nil	664
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	9078	134	9212
Total (All India)		7225791	31698	7557489

STATEMENT-II

No. of Sanitary latrines constructed under NREP/RLEGP/CSRP

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	Upto 31.3.88	1988-89 (1.4.88 to 31.3.89)	Cumulative Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35463	15797	51260
2.	Arunachal Pr.	1585	94	1679
3.	Assam	873	115	988
4.	Bihar	12503	1912	14415
5.	Goa	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	23474	1368	24842
7.	Haryana	3008	66	3074
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9157	3542	12699
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	1646	4336	5982

Sl.No.¹	State/U. T.	Upto 31.3.88	1988-89 (1.4.88 to 31.3.89)	Cumulative Total
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	11684	1731	13415
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1585	500	2085
13.	Maharashtra	12766	552	13318
14.	Manipur	1502	762	2264
15.	Meghalaya	1274	904	2178
16.	Mizoram	2753	81	2834
17.	Nagaland	546	170	716
18.	Orissa	1100	966	2066
19.	Punjab	2757	5245	8002
20.	Rajasthan	11681	1816	13497
21.	Sikkim	1797	1710	3507
22.	Tamil Nadu	29658	3490	33148

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/U. T.</i>	<i>Upto 31.3.88</i>	<i>1988-89 (1.4.88 to 31.3.89)</i>	<i>Cumulative Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
23.	Tripura	892	163	1055
24.	Uttar Pradesh	53463	3001	56464
25.	West Bengal	4287	3302	7589
26.	A & N Islands	1260	—	1260
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	200	—	200
29.	Delhi	6374	754	7128
30.	Lakshadweep	978	275	1253
31.	Pondicherry	110	—	110
All INDIA		234376	52652	2,87,028

Cultural Relation with USSR

6196. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has proposed to arrange exchanges of intellectuals, writers and poets between the two countries to promote a closer understanding of India's spiritual culture in that country;

(b) whether any delegation of USSR has recently visited India; and

(c) if so, the broad details of the discussions held on the main topics and decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme 1989-90 has provisions envisaging cooperation and exchange in the fields of social sciences, philosophy and Indology. A delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences visited India from 14th to 23rd February 89 to survey the present level of collaboration between India and the USSR in the field of social sciences. The delegation inter-alia agreed that a seminar in India on "the role of spiritual culture in the development of more integral society" be organized.

(b) and (c). A delegation Consisting of Prof. Yu. K. Pletnikov and prof. O.V. Mezentseva visited India in January, 1988. Their discussions centred on Indian culture, Contemporary Bhakti Movement and Comparative Studies of Marxism and Indian Philosophy.

Two delegates from the USSR participated in the Conference on Indological studies held in November, 1988 under te joint

collaboration of the National Library, Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture and the Asiatic Society at Calcutta. The Conference discussed indological studies abroad, ancient history and archaeology and tradition and continuity of Tibetan studies.

A delegation of 59 Soviets came to India in February, 1989 on the invitation of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness to visit holy places in India.

Crisis in Fishery Sector in Andhra Pradesh

6197. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convene a meeting of the representatives from fishery sector in Andhra Pradesh to revitalise the sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to confirm the view that workers on fishing vessels are unemployed for over 225 days a year;

(d) if so, the scheme under implementation to compensate fishery sector labour for their unemployed period; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure regular employment for workers on fishing vessels in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to convene a meeting of the representatives of the fishery sector in Andhra Pradesh. However meeting with the representatives of the

fishery industry/associations is held from time to time to discuss matters relating to fishing industry.

(c) to (e). No specific study has been conducted by the Government regarding the idleness of the fishing vessels or the crew employed on them. Available information indicates that mechanised and deep sea fishing vessels operate for about 200 days a year depending on various factors. The Government have no proposal to compensate the crew of fishing vessels for the non-fishing days.

DTC Bus Terminal at New Delhi Railway Station Gate No. 2

6198. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.T.C. bus terminal at New Delhi Railway Station Gate No. 2 has been shifted to Minto Road;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether in view of difficulties of incoming and outgoing train passengers, Government propose to reconsider the decision and shift it again to its earlier place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ordinary services of DTC earlier operating from Gate No. 2 of New Delhi Railway Station now operate from the nearby site on Minto Road. This is at the instance of Railways and Traffic Police Authorities, in the interest of avoiding traffic congestion and road safety. Railway Specials, which cater to specific needs of railway passengers continue their operation from original place.

(c) No, Sir.

Production of Cocoa, Pepper and Arecanut in Kerala

6199. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Cocoa, Pepper and Arecanut in Kerala during 1988 was as per target fixed;

(b) if so, the total production of pepper and arecanut in Kerala during 1987 and 1988 respectively; and

(c) the anticipated production of these crops during the first quarter of 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Production estimates in respect of cocoa, pepper and arecanut during the year 1988-89 are not available.

(b) and (c). During 1987-88, 48,280 tonnes of black pepper and 55,400 tonnes of processed arecanut were produced in the State. Production estimates in respect of pepper and arecanut for 1988-89 are not available.

Declaration of Sunderbans as National Waterway

6200. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare the Sunderbans a National Waterway;

(b) if so, the broad-features of the plan prepared for its development and the time

likely to be taken for its implementation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Sunderbans is one of the 10 waterways identified for consideration for declaration as National Waterways.

(b) and (c). Developmental work, on declaration of this stretch as a National Waterway, would include hydrographic surveys, dredging, channel marking, provision of navigational aids, conservancy works, regulation of flow of traffic for ensuring safety in navigation. As declaration of Sunderbans as National Waterway has not been effected, it would not be possible to indicate the time to be taken for implementation.

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Etah (U.P.)

6201. SHRI KAILASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an proposal to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Etah, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

Acquirement of Rare Manuscripts

6202. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of steps taken to acquire rare manuscripts

regarding Indian political development from individuals living in India and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): The National Archives of India, New Delhi and the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna have programmes of acquiring manuscripts and documents pertaining to medieval and modern periods of Indian history. The following methods for acquiring these materials are being adopted by them:-

- (1) By gift/donations through personal contacts and correspondence.
- (2) By purchase.
- (3) Under Cultural Exchange Programmes with various countries.
- (4) Under Exchange Agreement with India office Library and Records, London.
- (5) Under Charles Wallace Trust (India) Grant, London. It was made available for 5 years with effect from 1984 to liaise with India office Library and Records, London, and to acquire documents of Indian interest on microfilm.
- (6) Through Unesco aid.

Adverse Effect of Pesticides

6203. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tests are conducted to monitor the adverse effects of the pesticides

on eco-systems;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether vegetables sold in Delhi are tested periodically to find out the extent of contamination of pesticides beyond the prescribed tolerance limit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Evaluation which *inter-alia* includes monitoring of effects of pesticides on various components of eco-system is undertaken as a pre-registration requirement under the Insecticides Act, 1968. The pesticides which are found to be safer are only registered for import, manufacture and use in the country. Further, Integrated Pest Management is being advocated, which includes the promotion of cultural, mechanical, biological methods and only need-based use of pesticides to avoid any likely adverse effects of use of such chemicals on eco-systems.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Vishwa Yuvak Kendra in Delhi

6204. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international youth centre under the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra is operating in Delhi;

(b) if so, its status and functions;

(c) whether it is receiving funds from Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (d). It is a voluntary Organisation. The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports under the Ministry of Human Resource Development is not giving any grant to this Organisation.

Shortage of Concessional Printing Paper

6205. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is shortage of text books in Orissa due to the shortage of concessional printing paper for printing text books; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to solve the problem of shortage of text books in the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) With a view to ensure smooth and timely supply of paper to the educational sector, Paper Control Order has been repealed in January, 1987 and an alternative subsidy scheme with an annual budget of Rs. 24 crores has been introduced. As the subsidy per MT is Rs. 3000/-, only 80,000 MTs can be made available for distribution to States/UTs in a year. In addition, if there is some surplus paper left over from any quarter, the same is re-allocated to needy States. Government of Orissa's share based on student enrolment figures is 2148 MTs a year. During, 1987 & 1988, over and above their normal quota the State of Orissa was given an additional allotment of paper amounting to 581 MTs and 150 MTs respec-

tively. As such, there has been no shortfall in the availability of paper to the State of Orissa vis-a-vis the total amount of subsidy and eligibility of Orissa State.

(b) The question of enhancement of allocation of paper to the States/UTs will depend on the availability of white printing paper which in turn is dependent on the availability of subsidy.

Regional Academic Advisory Committees in All Regions of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

6206. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has set-up Regional Academic Advisory Committees in all its regions;

(b) if so, the details of their composition;

(c) whether there is any provision for teachers' associations' representation thereon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The composition of the Regional Advisory Committee, as approved by the Board of Governors of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is given in the Statement below. There is no representative of teachers' associations on the Committee.

STATEMENT

Composition of Regional Advisory Committee

1. Chairman (Educational Secretary)
2. Member
(A senior representative of the Defence establishments in which Kendriya Vidyalayas are located at the Regional Headquarters)
3. Member
(Chairman of the Central Government employees Welfare Coordination Committee at the station)
4. Member
(A senior representative of the Project Kendriya Vidyalaya in the region)
5. Member
6. Member
(Two eminent educationists, atleast one of whom will be a lady)
7. Member
(A Principal of a nearby renowned school)
8. Member
(A representative of the CPWD/MES not below the rank of Chief or Superintending Engineer)
9. Member
(An eminent Doctor from a Government or Public Sector Hospital)

10. Member
(DM/Dy. Commissioner)
11. Member
(A Principal of a local Kendriya Vidyalaya)
12. Member-Secretary
(Assistant Commissioner)

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Chhatisgarh Region of Madhya Pradesh

6207. SHRI MANKURAM SODI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Chhatisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh where Kendriya Vidyalayas are being run by Union Government;

(b) whether it has been decided to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Jagdalpur, District headquarter of Bastar also; and

(c) if so, when it is proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) A list of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning of Madhya Pradesh is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Decision regarding location of Kendriya Vidyalayas to be opened in 1989-90 has not been taken yet.

STATEMENT

List of Kendriya Vidyalayas Functioning in Madhya Pradesh as on 31.3.1989

Sl. No. Name of State & Address

1 2

Madhya Pradesh

1. Amla Depot, Amla District Batul.
2. Sarni, District Batul.
3. Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 5, Bacheli, District Bastar.

1 2

4. Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 14, Kirandul, District Bastar.
5. Ordnance Factory, Itarsi.
6. Morar Cantt., Gwalior.
7. Gwalior No. 1, Shakti Nagar, Gwalior.
8. Gwalior No. 2, AFS, Residency, Gwalior.
9. Western Coal Fields Ltd., PO Baikunthpur, District Sarguja.
10. Western Coal Fields Ltd., Chirimiri Area, District Sarguja.
11. Bairagarh, Bhopal.
12. Central India Flour Mills, Bhopal.
13. Security Paper Mills, Hushanabad.
14. Residency Club Road. Indore.
15. 92 Cunningham Road, Mhow, District Indore.
16. Jabalpur No. 1, GCF Estate, Jabalpur.
17. Jabalpur No. 2, Signals Training Centre, Jabalpur.
18. Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, Jabalpur.
19. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd., Balco Township, Korba, District Bilaspur.
20. Pragatinagar, NTPC Ltd., Darri, District Bilaspur.

1	2
21.	Hindustan Copper Ltd., Mainjhand, District Balaghat.
22.	Pachmarhi.
23.	CRPF Campus, Neemuch.
24.	Saugar, District Saugar.
25.	National Coal Development Corporation, Singrauli, District Sidhi.
26.	Railway Colony, New Katni Junction.
27.	Ordnance Factory, Katni.
28.	Ujjain.
29.	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar, District East Nimar.
30.	Dhana (Sagar).
31.	Bank Note Press, Dewas.
32.	Rajpur, Old Railway Electrification Store Depot DCO's (RE) Ris, Repair Shop Colony.
33.	Rewa, P.O. REWA, District Rewa.
34.	Army Ordnance Copps School, Jabalpur.
35.	Vehicle Factory Estate, Jabalpur.
36.	Kusumunda Project, WCL, District Bilaspur, Korba.
37.	WCL, PO Jharakhand Collory, District Sarguja.
38.	WCL, P.O. Dhanpuri, District Shahdol.

1	2
39.	B-Zone, COD, Jabalpur.
40.	Working Women's Hostel Building, Katgu Nagar, District Ratlam.
41.	Cement Corpn. of India, Nayagaon Cement Factory, Tehsil Jawad, District Mandsaur.
42.	Chandametta, Western Coalfields Ltd., Pench Area, District Chhindwara.
43.	AFS Maharajpur, PO Maharajpur, Gwalior-474020.
44.	Central Proof Establishment, Itarsi-461114.
45.	Akaltara Cement Factory, Cement Corporation of India Ltd., District Bilaspur.
46.	Jamuna Colliery, Western Coalfields Ltd., Jamuna Kotma Area, PO Jamuna Colliery, District Shahdol-48444.
47.	Ordnance Factory Estate, East Land, Katni, District Jabalpur (M.P.)-483303.
48.	Weapons Training, BSF, Indore (M.P.).
49.	Shopping Complex, Near Girls College, Durg
50.	Narsinghpur.
51.	Khargone, Pin code-451001.
52.	Bilaspur.
53.	Rajgarh, Pin-465661.

1	2
54.	Settlement Office Building, Nankhedi, Guna, Pin-473001.
55.	Krishi Upaj Mandi Ginnor, Ashram Station Road Sehore.
56.	Khandwa, Pin-450001.
57.	Ambikapur (Surguja)-497001.
58.	N.M.D.C. Ltd., Akashnagar, Bacheli.
59.	Central Workshop Jayant Project, P.O. Jayant Colliery, District Sidhi-486890.
60.	G.C.F. Jabalpur No. 2, Pin-482001.
61.	I.T.B.P. Karera, District Shivpuri.
62.	I.T.B.P. Shivpuri.
63.	Bina, District Sagar.
64.	O.F. Khamaria, District Jabalpur.
65.	Bhilai, District Durg.
66.	Manandragarh, District Sarguja.

[English]

Transfer of Fertilizer Technology

6208. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the main technology transfers in the fertilizer industry during 1988;

(b) the total amount spent on the import

of the technologies;

(c) whether these technologies transfers were effected through foreign collaboration; and

(d) if so, details of direct transfers and those through foreign collaborations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). Although no technology transfer has taken place during 1988, the following amounts have been paid for the import of technology by M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. for their naphtha based ammonia/urea plant at Kakinada:-

i)	Dkr.	—	4,562,033.75
ii)	US\$	—	60,000
iii)	DM	—	4,420,045

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Scheme for Appointment of Women Teachers in Primary Schools

6209. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced by Union Government in some backward States for appointment of women teachers in primary schools;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the States where the scheme has been introduced;

(c) whether the said scheme is being implemented in Orissa also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (d). To increase the enrolment of girls and pass on the benefits of employment to the weaker sections of society, a scheme of "Central support for the recruitment and training of lady teachers for primary schools" was introduced in nine educationally backward States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with effect from 1st January 1984, under which 80% of the salary of the teachers appointed was to be borne by the Central Government. The scheme was sub-summed under Operation Blackboard with effect from 1st April 1987 and 100% grant for salary of women teachers appointed under the scheme is now being given as central assistance under the scheme of Operation Blackboard. 750 women teachers were appointed under the scheme in Orissa.

Building for Kendriya Vidyalaya, Hamirpur

6210. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project for the construction of Kendriya Vidyalaya building at Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh has been finalised after the acquisition of land from the State Government;

(b) if so, the date on which the land was acquired after the completion of legal formalities, the estimated cost of the building along with the likely date for the commencement of the construction work and the target date for completion; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay along with the date on which the land was first offered by the State Government and the date by which the work would be taken in hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Kendriya Vidyalaya, Hamirpur was started during 1983 in civil sector. Land measuring 105 kanal 17 marlah was sanctioned for allotment by Himachal Pradesh Government on 20.4.88 and the possession of the land was taken on 9.8.88. However the lease deed, registration of which is a pre-requisite for starting the construction of the school building, could not be finalised as the modification in the draft lease deed suggested by the KVS are under consideration of the State Government. The C.P.W.D. as the construction agency, has however been requested to initiate the planning of the School Building.

Central Assistance for Enrolment of Girls in Schools

6211. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the Central Assistance to enhance enrolment of girls in schools in rural, tribal and hill areas in the educationally backward States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). To enhance enrolment of girls Government is giving Central Assistance under the Schemes of Operation

Blackboard, Non-formal Education and Mahila Samakhya. Under Operation Blackboard Central Assistance is given to State Governments and Union Territories to bring about a qualitative improvement and consequently improved enrolment, attendance and retention in all primary schools, by providing them a minimum level of facilities, including a second teacher who will preferably be a woman for all single teacher schools; a woman teacher is preferred under the Scheme in order to encourage girls' enrolment.

Under the Non-formal Education Programme, Central Assistance (in the ratio 90:10) is given to State Governments/Union Territories to open centres exclusively for girls to provide education comparable in standard to formal schooling. The Scheme covers the educationally backward States of Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Arunachal Pradesh, and the tribal, hilly, desert, urban slums and areas with concentration of working children in all other States. During 1988-89, Rs. 12.60 crores have been given to run 64792 NFE centres for girls.

Under the Mahila Samakhya Scheme, 100% Central Assistance is given to open Women's Activity Centres (Mahila Samakhya); generate an awareness for the need for education; and provide Adult Education, Non-formal Education Centres, Vocational Courses, Condensed Courses, etc. with the training, orientation and other resource inputs into the system required to make education play a positive interventionist role as envisaged in National Policy on Education, 1986. The Scheme was started in 1988-89, in 10 districts in the States of Karnataka, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, and so far grants amounting to Rs. 2.59 cores have been released.

[Translation]

Extension of Green Revolution

6212. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State selected for extension of the green revolution programme; and

(b) the details of the facilities to be provided to the farmers under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) There is no programme called as Green Revolution. However, a Special Foodgrain Production Programme is being implemented since 1988-89 in 14 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Five focus crops viz. rice, wheat, maize, gram and arhar are included in this programme.

(b) The facilities provided under this programme are:

- Increased use of fertiliser through opening of additional retail outlets;
- Use of improved high yielding varieties by providing subsidy on certified seeds;
- Better management of weeds and timely control of pests and diseases through subsidy on plant protection chemicals/weedicides. Subsidy is also provided on sprayers/dusters and

agricultural implements;

- Harnessing grounds water through shallow tubewells and borewells by providing subsidy under the Scheme of Assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production.
- Increased flow of short-term and long-term credit to the farmers with a view to increase the purchasing capacity.

[English]

Discovery of Metals by G.S.I. in Kerala

6213. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discoveries have been made during the course of surveys metal explorations so far undertaken in Kerala by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the programmes proposed to be undertaken for the commercial exploitation of the metals?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Geological Survey of India (GSI) has been conducting regional exploration for metals in Kerala since long. As a result of investigations GSI has estimated 88.29 Million Tonnes of Magnetic iron ore, 14.39 Million Tonnes of Bauxite and 8.5 Million cubic metres of gravels containing about 69590 Ounces of placer gold in the State. Besides, occurrences of beach sand containing minerals like ilmenite, monazite etc. and those of tungsten mineralisation and incidences of primary gold have been reported.

(c) The commercial exploitation of these reserves can be taken up only when the economic viability of the deposits is established on the basis of detailed investigations.

Construction of Rural Link Roads in Tamil Nadu

6214. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for construction of rural link roads in Tamil Nadu during the Seventh Plan period so far, year-wise; and

(b) the number of villages being connected by construction of link roads in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Development of Fisheries in Madhya Pradesh

6215. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh has been denied the benefits of development of fisheries although more than 60 per cent of the submerged area for construction of Mata-Teela and Gangau reservoirs falls in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government for development of fisheries in the above reservoirs by Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Mata-Teela and Gangau reservoirs were constructed by Uttar Pradesh and the expenditure for development of fisheries in these reservoirs and exploitation is borne by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. There is, however, a difference of opinion between the two State Governments over the fishing rights in these reservoirs, which fall under the purview of Central Zonal Council constituted by the Government for settling the inter-State disputes.

[English]

Project for Connecting Haldia with Moragram/Farakka through Road Under LSEI

6216. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project for connecting Haldia with Moragram/Farakka through a road was approved a number of years ago under the Central Loan Assistance Programme of State Roads of inter-State of economic importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the construction work on the project was undertaken; and

(d) if not, the reasons for postponement of execution of the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRIRAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir. No road project as such was approved from Haldia to Moragram/Farakka.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Agreement with a German Firm about Durgapur Steel Plant

6217. SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has recently been entered into with a German Firm about Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and the details of the agreement reached;

(c) whether the German Firm has any commission agent in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). M/s Mannesman Demag Huttenteknik of West Germany are members of the consortium with whom contracts have been signed for 3 global packages of Durgapur Steel Plant Modernisation. These packages are (i) Raw Material Handling Plant Complex, (ii) Basic Oxygen Furnace and (iii) Blast Furnace. While M/s Mannesman Demag the leader of the consortia for the first two packages, they are members of the consortium led by M/s Tiajpromexport of USSR for the third package.

(c) Government are not aware of the existence of any such agent for M/s Mannesman Demag in India.

(d) Does not arise.

Admission to Senior Navyug School Delhi

6218. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students passing out of NDMC Junior Navyug Schools face difficulties in getting admission to NDMC Senior Navyug Schools;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure admission of such student in Senior Navyug Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The Navyug Schools have been set up and are managed by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. As per the criteria laid down by the N.D.M.C. for admission in Senior Navyug Schools, such of the students who secure more than 60% marks in Class V in the Junior Navyug Schools can automatically get admission in the Senior Navyug Schools. The remaining students must compete for admission in the Senior Navyug Schools alongwith students of other schools. Alternatively, they can seek admission in other Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools run by the N.D.M.C./Delhi Administration.

Supply of Phosphoric Acid Carriers and LPG/Chemical Carriers

6219. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has entered into Memorandum of Understandings with various shipyards abroad for supply of phosphoric Acid Carriers

ers and LPG Carriers/Chemical Carriers;

(b) if so, whether before entering into such Memorandum of Understandings, the Shipping Corporation of India invited global bids to enable important ship builders of the world to participate; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the details of prices, schedules of delivery, countries of origin etc. in respect of those included in Memorandum of Understandings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Shipping Corporation of India has signed a contract with M/s Astilleros Espanoles, Spain for supply of 3 Phosphoric Acid Carriers at a price of US\$ 29.1 Million each. The vessels will be delivered 26 months, 30 months, 32 months respectively, after coming into force of the contract. Shipping Corporation of India has also signed a contract with M/s Hyundai Heavy Industries, South Korea for acquisition of 2 LPG-cum-Ammonia Carriers at a price of US\$ 38.937 Million each. 1st vessel is to be delivered 21 months after contract becoming effective and 2nd vessel 23rd months after contract becoming effective. Global bids were invited by the Shipping Corporation of India in both the cases referred to.

Applications for Acquisition of New Ships by Private Sector Shipping Companies

6220. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for acquisitions of new ships by private sector shipping companies have been awaiting approval of the Ship Acquisition Licensing Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of companies which have applied for permission for acquisition of new ships, kinds of vessels desired to be acquired and also the details of permission/approvals granted so far;

(c) whether as a result of delay in approving the proposals the industry is likely to face huge cost escalation in purchase value of ships; and

(d) if so, the remedial action to be taken for granting approval expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Acquisition of Product Carriers and Container Ships by S.C.I

6221. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals of Shipping Corporation of India for acquisition of product Carriers and Container Ships have not yet been approved by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether for want of those vessels much of the business is being lost by the Shipping Corporation of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the countries from which the Product Carriers and container Ships are proposed to be obtained with approximate cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). Investment proposals including sources of procurement, recently received from Shipping Corporation, are being appraised by Government. The aforesaid acquisitions are current proposals and the vessels are to be delivered only after placement of orders. Therefore, the question of loss of business for want of these vessels does not arise.

Setting up Sponge Iron Plant in Karnataka

6222. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up some sponge iron plants in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the proposal received from the State Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No proposal has been received from the Government of Karnataka. However, the Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited (KSIDC) has registered itself for setting up a Sponge Iron Plant with a capacity of 1.5 lakh tonnes per annum in the Bellary-Hospet area in Karnataka. KSIDC have associated Sponge Iron India Limited (SIIL) as a partner in this venture.

(c) A project profile for a 1 lakh tonnes per annum plant has been prepared by SIIL, and an application has been made to IDBI for a loan for the project. The proposal is being processed further.

Evaluation system of Delhi University

6223. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the short-falls in the evaluation system of the Delhi University; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHL): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, there has been some variations in marks obtained by individual students as a result of revaluation. From time to time the University sets up committees to look into the problems of evaluation and takes appropriate action on their recommendations.

[Translation]

Regularisation of Services of Daily Wage Workers in Rasika Plant

6224. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons are working on daily wages in Rasika Plant under Modern Food Industries;

(b) if so, the number of such daily wage workers who have completed more than 240 days service;

(c) whether Government propose to regularise their services; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The fruit and vegetable preservation industry is a seasonal industry and casual workers are generally engaged during the peak season. The 'Rasika' plant under Modern Food Industries has a strength of 39 casual workers on daily wages who have completed 240 days in different years. The services of such workers are regularised on seniority basis as and when vacancies arise.

[English]

Cochin-Madurai National Highway

6225. SHRI K. MOHANDAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of the route of the newly declared Cochin-Madurai National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): As per the Notification dated 20.2.1989 issued by Government, the route connects Madurai to Cochin via Teni—Munnar—Muvattupuzha.

Setting up of Technology Mission for Production of Pulses

6226. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Technology Mission for stepping up production of pulses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Encroachment of Tribal Lands

6227. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHO-
WDHARY:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:
SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:
SHRI AJOY BISWAS:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH
SHRI ANIL BASU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have made any evaluation of existing measures, legal or otherwise, to protect adivasis lands from encroachment;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) what further measures are contemplated in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). In pursuance of the directive from Group of Ministers on Tribal unrest, research studies were sponsored to make field level sample surveys to assess the extent of alienation of tribal land and problems encountered in restoration of these land to tribals. These studies were required to examine, among other aspects, the adequacy of laws framed to prevent such alienation and for restoration of alienated land and weaknesses in the enforcement mechanism of these laws. The States covered were Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. Reports were received in respect of all States except Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal.

The reports confirmed the continuing alienation of tribal land despite the existence of protective measures. Among the factors responsible for this situation are, inadequacy of existing legal framework, insufficient administrative machinery and courts, high degree of indebtedness and lack of awareness among tribals etc.

Land is a State subject and the responsibility for correcting inadequacies in legal provisions and strengthening administrative and other institutional measures lies with the State Governments. The matter has however been discussed on the Revenue Ministers Conferences. The consensus emerging from these Conferences which contains a number of suggestions for effective implementation of this policy has been communicated to the States for suitable action.

In the light of the findings of the Research Studies mentioned above, however, a package of measures legal, administrative and social which States could take to effectively prevent further alienation of tribal land and for restoration of alienated lands is also under consideration.

Sethusamudram Canal Project

6228. SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sethusamudram Canal Project is vital for protection and development of Southern Sea-coast area;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to include the project in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) to (c). The schemes to be included in the 8th Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

Supply of Drinking Water from Damanganga Irrigation Canal

6229. SHRI GOPAL K. TANDEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for augmenting supply of drinking water from Damanganga Irrigation canal, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the date by which this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Central Government had accorded technical clearance to the project of Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli for augmentation of Silvassa Water Supply with river Damanganga as the source. The Union Territory Administration has now sought administrative approval for the project which is under consideration in the Ministry of Urban Development.

Promotion of Fairs and Festivals in Kerala

6230. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by Union government for promotion of fairs and festivals in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from the State Government in this

regard for the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Government of India does not allocate any specific amount to any State including Kerala for the promotion of fairs and festivals. Though culture, including preservation and promotion is primarily a State subject, Government of India through the programmes organised by the autonomous organisations under its control undertake promotion of culture which includes fairs and festivals in different parts of the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Welfare Programme for Women and children in Sagar

6231. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding women and child welfare programmes running in Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the amount likely to be spent on each programme during 1989-90.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Details of Welfare Programmes for Women and Children being implemented in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh through this Department are as under:

I. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) provide for an integrated package of services, namely, nutrition, immunisation, health check-up and referral services for children in the 0-6 age group and pregnant women and nursing mothers, and non-formal pre-school education to children in the age group 3-6 years and health and nutrition education to pregnant women and nursing mothers. One Urban ICDS project in Sagar was sanctioned in 1986-87 and another Rural ICDS Project in Rahatgarh was sanctioned in 1986-87 in 1988-89. The programme is implemented by the State Government and the central grants-in-aid are released to the State government for all the projects in the state in lump sum. No district-wise or project-wise releases are made by the Government of India. The monthly progress report for February 1989 received from the Sagar Urban project indicates that 10,524 children and 2476 women were receiving supplementary nutrition and 4845 children were receiving pre-school education in this project.

II. Hostels for working women

Under the Scheme of Assistance for Construction of hostel buildings for working women, financial assistance to the extent of 50% of the cost of land and 75% of the construction of hostel building is given to voluntary organisations.

On the recommendation of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Ministry approved and sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,94,756/- during 1983-84 to the Mahila Kalyan Samiti Sagar for construction of a hostel building for 21 working women.

The Department is implementing the following Welfare Programmes for Women and Children in Sagar District through the Central Social Welfare Board:

(i) Condensed Courses of Education for Adult Women and Vocational Training Programmes

Under the scheme of Condensed courses of Education for Adult Women and Vocational Training, grants are given to voluntary organisations to conduct vocational training for the benefit of destitutes, widows and deserted and economically backward women living in rural as well as urban areas.

During 1988-89, grants have been released to the following two organisations:

<i>Organisations</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned in rupees</i>
1. Sagar Mahila Kalyan Samity, Brindavan Trust, Gopal Ganj, Sagar.	39,675/-
2. Gyan Bharti Shiksha Samiti Near Ram Mandir, Gram Post Naraywali, Distt. Sagar.	14,800/-

The same amount is likely to be sanctioned in 1989-90, subject to the recommendation of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

(ii) *Creches for the Children of Working & Ailing Mothers*

The scheme of creches aims at providing day care services for children of the age group 0-5 years of poor working and ailing mothers. Services under the scheme include health care supplementary

nutrition, sleeping facilities and recreation for children. Grants are provided to voluntary organisations to meet the costs of the scheme towards salaries of helpers, weekly visits of doctors, medicines, supplementary nutrition and contingencies. Equipment is also provided at the time of starting of the units.

During 1988-89, grants have been released to the following organisations:

<i>Organisations</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned in rupees</i>
1. Vedehi Nari Kalyan Avam Shiksha Parishad, Sagar	60,445/-
2. Jan Shakti Trust 10, Civil Lines, Sagar	1,09,391/-
3. Harijan Mahila Mandal Bhavaniganj, Ganesh Mandir Sagar.	24,180/-
4. Sagar Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Sagar	24,180/-
5. Gyan Bharati Shiksha Samiti, Sagar Distt.	24,180/-
6. The Children & Women Welfare Society Itawar Tonti, Sagar.	14,312/-
7. Gandhi Shiksha Samiti Sagar Distt.	14,312/-

The same amount is likely to be sanctioned in 1989-90, subject to the recommendation of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

(iii) *General Grant-in-aid Programme*

Under the General grant-in-aid programme, grants are sanctioned to voluntary organisations for the welfare activities of women, children, the aged, infirm, physically

handicapped, mentally retarded and leprosy patients in two categories i.e. (i) upto a ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- and (ii) upto a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- per annum. The voluntary organisations are required to match the grant by raising 50% contribution against the sanctioned grant. Funds are placed at the disposal of State Boards for remittance to the voluntary organisations.

During 1988-89, Rs. 10,000/- have been given to Sagar Prasutika Grah, Sagar for providing maternity services.

The same amount is likely to be sanctioned in 1989-90, subject to the recommendation of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

[English]

Grievance Committee for Women

6232. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up grievance committee for women in all district headquarters in the country;

(b) if so, the time by which the process is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Union Government has no proposal to set up grievance committee for women in all district headquarters in the country.

[Translation]

Ancillary Industries of National Fertilizers Limited, Vijaipur

6233. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress made in regard to the

implementation of programme of setting up of ancillary industries by National Fertilizers Limited, Vijaipur, Guna (M.P.)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): Scrutiny of prospective entrepreneurs, for the setting up of an alum manufacturing unit at Vijaipur as an ancillary unit has already been done.

[English]

Supply of Calcined Alumina by BALCO and NALCO

6234. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited and National Aluminium Company Limited are supplying Calcined Alumina to the small scale units producing abrasives/refractories items in Haryana;

(b) if so, the number of such small units getting the sufficient quantity against their demand from each of the Public Sector Undertaking Units;

(c) whether there are any applications/requests pending with these units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/or proposed to be taken to supply Calcined Alumina to these units in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) is supplying Calcined Alumina to only one party in Haryana. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) cannot supply Calcined Alumina as they have to procure the same to supplement their own requirements; and hence do not register any such requests.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Social Forestry for Rural Development

6235. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether community social forestry taken up as a part of a wider strategy for rural development has not shown encouraging results;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted by any Study Group; and

(d) the measures taken/to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Allocation under desert development programme

6236. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual plan for Desert Development Programme for 1989-90 has been finalised;

(b) if so, the amount allocated in the Plan under each head;

(c) whether exploration of tubewells, animal husbandry and power will also be included in the Desert Development Programme from this year viz., 1989-90 and henceforth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). For Desert Development Programme for 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 50 crores has been allocated. The following proportionate weightage for sectoral activities has been recommended in State Governments.

S. No.	Sector	Weightages (% of allocation)
1	2	3
1.	Land development & moisture conservation	15
2.	Water Resources conservation & development	20
3.	Afforestation & Pasture development	40
4.	Other activities	15
5.	Project Administration	10
Total		100

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Production of Cotton

6237. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Advisory Board made assessments of total cotton production in the country twice in November and December 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether yet another assessment was made recently and its estimate of cotton production differs from the previous assessments;

(d) if so, the total cotton production this year according to the latest assessment;

(e) whether the production of cotton during this year is sufficient to meet its demand; and

(f) if so, the expected demand of cotton in the country this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). According to the assessment made by the Cotton Advisory Board in November and December 1988, the total production of cotton in the country for the year 1988-89 was expected to be 108 and 102 lakh bales respectively.

(c) and (d). According to the estimates given by the States in the National Conference on Agriculture for Kharif Campaign, 1989 held on 3-4 April, 1989, the production of cotton in the country is expected to be about 80 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each for the year 1989-90.

(e) and (f). Taking into consideration the carry-over stock, the production of cotton during the current year would be sufficient to meet its demand which was estimated to be about 102 lakh bales by the Cotton Advisory Board.

[English]

Forwarding of Applications of Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers for Posts Outside Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

6238. SHRI M.R. SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan can apply for the posts outside the Sangathan particularly in Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, whether there have been instances where such applications of employees have not been forwarded by the Bhopal Regional Office of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) There is no bar to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan employees applying for posts outside.

(b) As far as Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is aware no application of any teacher who applied in response to an advertisement has been with-held.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Subjects Taught in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow

6239. SHRI C. SAMBU:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:
DR. SUDHIR ROY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the classes from I to XII were started in 1987 in Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow;

(b) whether both the streams (Sci-

ences/Humanities) were started that year;

(c) the number of students admitted in each of the classes there during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(d) the number of students out of them who do not belong to Indian Embassy staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow was started in September, 1987 with classes I to IX and XI in the year 1987-88.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is given below.

(d) The information is not available in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Head-quarter).

STATEMENT

Enrolment position of Students in respect of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Moscow (USSR) for the year 1987-88 & 1988-89

Class	No. of students	
	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3
I	22	18
II	20	23
III	18	16
IV	09	22
V	20	10
VI	10	16
VII	13	10

1	2	3
VIII	11	12
IX	12	12
X	—	04
XI	13	08 Science 02 Humanities
XII	—	08 Science 06 Humanities

Proposals for Additional Staff from Andaman And Nicobar Administration

6240. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for creation of teaching staff and other related staff, sent by Andaman and Nicobar Administration has been rejected by Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to provide the staff to the Andaman and Nicobar Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). U.T. Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands had submitted proposals for creation of 18 posts of Lecturers during 1988-89 for Govt. College, Port Blair and 4 posts of Lecturers and 1 Principal for B.E.d. College. The sanction for creation of 14 posts of Lecturers for Govt. College, Port Blair has been issued on 20.1.89. The other proposal has not been finalised as yet pending certain clarifications from the UT

Administration.

Damage caused to crops by Hailstorms and Rains

6241. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that wheat and other crops in many parts of the country have been badly damaged due to untimely rains, hailstorms and the resultant fall in temperature;

(b) if so, the estimate of loss;

(c) whether Government propose to provide grants or other assistance to the farmers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Based on their preliminary assessment the State Governments of

Haryana and Maharashtra have reported damage to crops due to recent hailstorms and heavy rains as under:

<i>State</i>	<i>Area affected</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Haryana	20396 ha.
Maharashtra	48874 ha. + 4434 ha. of hort. crops.

(c) and (d). The concerned State Governments have taken necessary relief measures which include supply of seeds, re-scheduling of cooperative bank loans, staying of recovery of electricity charges suspension of recovery of Taccavi loans, etc.

No memorandum seeking Central assistance has been received from any of the affected States.

Shahajahanpur Bye-Pass

6242. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned funds for construction of a bye-pass near Shahjahanpur on Lucknow-Delhi National Highway to relieve traffic problems and congestion on that route;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken for early completion of the project; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in initiating the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Land acquisition for construction of Shahjahanpur

Byepass on N.H. 24 was approved in 1980 but because of stay order from Court, the whole of the required land has not yet been acquired. The State Govt. has been requested to move the Court for early vacation of the stay order.

[Translation]

Per capita production and consumption of milk in Bihar

6243. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita production and consumption of milk in Bihar; and

(b) the steps taken to augment milk production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Per capita per day availability of milk in Bihar in 1986-87 was 98 grams, which has been estimated by dividing the State's revised milk production figure for 1986-87 by the projected human population.

(b) Steps to augment the milk production include intensification of controlled breeding programmes promotion of animal husbandry activities in the State by proper feeding, management and animal health cover; implementation of Operation Flood Programme, etc.

Improving Yak Breed

6244. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Yak serves as multipurpose animal for the farmers of Pithoragarh,

Chamoli and border districts of Uttarkashi in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether farmers of these areas have to depend upon China for Yak;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide high breed Yak to these areas;

(d) whether Government propose to open a Yak Research Centre in district Pithoragarh; and

(e) if so, the time by which this centre is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). It is not known whether the farmers of these areas depend upon China for Yak. A National Research Centre on Yak has been established by the Council in Arunachal Pradesh with a purpose to improve Yak for work, meat and milk. An adhoc scheme on improvement of Yaks in Himachal Pradesh is under operation by H.P. Agricultural University. There is no proposal to open a Yak Research Centre in Pithoragarh district.

[English]

Irregularities in grant of Foreign Scholarships

6245. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any irregularities have come to the notice regarding grant of foreign scholarships to students for post-graduate and doctoral research;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain ineligible candidates for scholarships under the Scheme of Scholarships for Study Abroad for the year 1988-89 were called for interview and were selected for award of scholarships. However, when the irregularity came to light, scholarships were not awarded to them.

(c) An inquiry was ordered and the report has been received. This report is under examination in the Department.

Grants provided to States from Central Road Fund (ordinary) Reserve

6246. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the grants provided to each State from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve for construction of new roads or for repairs of existing roads during 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Funds out of Central Road Fund are not provided for repair of existing roads. A statement indicating the funds released to various State Governments for construction of roads out of Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State	(Rs. in lakhs)	
		Amount released	
		1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.26	2.39
2.	Assam	6.00	10.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil
5.	Goa	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	30.00	15.00
7.	Haryana	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28.00	6.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil
10.	Karnataka	Nil	10.00
11.	Kerala	57.43*	10.06*
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	Nil	0.05
14.	Manipur	9.50	5.00
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
17.	Nagaland	1.00	Nil
18.	Orissa	25.00	Nil
19.	Punjab	Nil	Nil
20.	Rajasthan	4.00	15.00
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil
23.	Tripura	Nil	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	20.00	12.00
25.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil
Total		202.19	85.50

*For Cochin Port Trust towards Central Share.

Disparities in input subsidies to States

6247. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the study conducted by Indian Agricultural Research Institute there are disparities in the amount of input subsidies availed by farmers of different States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof. State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The study on the disparities in the use of agricultural input subsidies in India, conducted by the Division of Agricultural Economics of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi revealed that during the period 1980-83, the total agricultural input subsidy (fertilizer and electricity), per hectare of gross cropped area was the highest in Punjab (Rs. 216.18) followed by Tamil Nadu (Rs. 133.10) and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 100.94) while it was only Rs. 12.43 in Orissa, Rs. 15.21 in Rajasthan and Rs. 23.59 in Madhya Pradesh. The study also revealed that

Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, which together accounted for only 40 per cent of gross irrigated area in the country, used about half of total Nation's agricultural input subsidies. Rajasthan, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, which together accounted for 27 per cent of the country's gross cropped area obtained only 9 per cent of the total input subsidies.

Proposal for Starting ferry service between Dahej and Ghogha Ports

6248. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for starting ferry-service between Dahej and Ghogha ports on Gujarat coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). A proposal from M/s Veetrag Marine and Shipping Company Limited for the acquisition of 2 RORO-cum-passenger vessels to be

operated in the gulf of Cambay between Dahej and Ghogha was received in June, 1988. The proposal was subject to the provision of necessary infrastructural facilities by the State Government. This proposal was rejected by the Government in August, 1988 as the Company had not furnished the necessary approvals from the State Government regarding the availability of infrastructural facilities required for operation of this service. This Company was advised to revive its proposal after necessary infrastructural facilities were made available or after a commitment was obtained from the concerned governmental agencies that infrastructural facilities would be made available within the time-frame of acquisition of vessels.

Kendriya Vidyalayas Sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh but not yet opened

6249. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas which could not be opened even after being sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh during the last two sessions;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the time by which these are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The Kendriya Vidyalayas at Satna and Mandsaur were sanctioned during 1987-88 but these could

not start functioning as the necessary physical facilities were not made available by the sponsoring authorities.

(c) No proposal has been received subsequently for starting Kendriya Vidyalayas at these two stations.

[Translation]

Repair of Bhopal-Udaipura-Devori Stretch of National Highway No. 12

6250. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhopal-Udaipura-Devori stretch of National Highway No. 12 is in dilapidated condition and is not upto the prescribed norms of National Highways;

(b) if so, the details of repair work or new construction proposed to be undertaken on the above stretch;

(c) the details of the various construction works undertaken on Bhopal-Obdailulaganj-Barriely-Udaipura and Devori sections of the National Highway during the last three years and the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) whether the progress of these works is satisfactory and in accordance with the targets set for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). No, Sir. This stretch of National Highway is in traffic worthy condition. The development of National Highways is a continuous process, undertaken in phased manner depending upon the availability of resources and inter-se priorities. Out of the 19 improvement works in this stretch, 14 works have been completed and remaining 5 works are in

progress. Besides, out of 9 repair works, seven works have been completed and remaining two are in progress. An expenditure of Rs. 245.3 lakhs and Rs. 135.72 lakhs has been incurred respectively on improvement works, and repair works including renewals, from 1986-87 to 1988-89. Annual Plan 1989-90 provides for sanction of new works amounting to Rs. 390 lakhs in this stretch.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[English]

Centres for teaching Urdu Language

6251. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres Union Government have opened for teaching Urdu Language; and

(b) the grant-in-aid which has been given by Union Government to State Governments to start teaching classes in their respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The Central Institute of Indian Languages, a subordinate office of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education, runs, amongst others, two Centres for Research and Training in Urdu one each at Solan (Himachal Pradesh) and Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh). These Centres give training in Urdu to in-service teachers to teach Urdu in schools. The Centre at Solan also provides facilities for learning Urdu through correspondence.

The Bureau for Promotion of Urdu, another subordinate office of the Ministry of

Human Resource Development, Department of Education, provides financial assistance to four voluntary organisations for teaching of Urdu under the scheme of financial assistance for selected promotional activities.

There is no scheme in the Ministry of Human Resource Development under which financial assistance is given to the States for this purpose.

Spreading of Bunchy Top Disease

6252. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bunchy top disease has become a serious problem in many banana growing States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the symptoms of this disease;

(c) the estimated loss caused by this disease; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The diseased plants remain stunted and the leaves get grouped as a bunch with characteristic resette appearance. The leaves of infected plants show green streaks, marginal chlorosis, curling and brittleness. Severely infected plants do not produce the fruit bunches.

(c) Estimation of loss at National level has not been made as severe disease inci-

dence occurs only in small isolated pockets. However, localised surveys do indicate losses upto 20%. In severely affected orchards of Palni Hills of Tamil Nadu as much as 55-65% loss has been estimated.

(d) The following control strategy has been developed and recommended for adoption by the farmers to check this disease:

- (i) to plant healthy suckers procured from disease free area;
- (ii) to adopt clean orchard management practices;
- (iii) to control the insect-vector green aphid through insecticidal application to contain spread of the disease;
- (iv) to uproot and destroy diseased plants; and
- (v) to observe domestic quarantine measures to prevent movement of diseased planting material from one area to another.

List of job seekers for employment on compassionate ground in Calcutta Port Trust

6253. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta Port Trust which was maintaining a list of job seekers for employment on compassionate ground has deleted the names of certain job seekers from the list;

(b) if so, the number of such job seekers whose names were struck off from the employment list during the last three years; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The number of job seekers struck off the employment list during the last three years was:

(i)	1986	Nil
(ii)	1987	1175
(iii)	1988	56

The names deleted have since been restored as per the decision of Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta in March, 1989.

Liberalisation of Rules Regarding Grant of study leave in Kendriya Vidyalayas

6254. SHRI S.M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association has demanded liberalisation of the rules regarding grant of study leave to the Kendriya Vidyalayas' teachers; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Sangathan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association has submitted a Memorandum dated 11.4.89 asking for liberalisation of the rules regarding grant of Study leave.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Delay in declaration of result of Revaluation by Delhi University

6255. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Delhi University students are still awaiting revaluation results of their previous year's examinations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, it is not correct that a large number of students are still awaiting revaluation results of their previous year's examinations.

(b) Does not arise.

Vacant posts in Regional Offices of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

6256. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts of Group 'A' and Group 'B' officers are vacant in various Regional Offices of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for a long period;

(b) if so, the details of vacant posts, region-wise and post-wise; and

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). A statement giving the details of vacant group 'A' and 'B' posts in various Regional Offices is given below.

(c) Action has been initiated to fill up these vacancies as per rules.

STATEMENT

I. Group 'A'

1. Education Officer

No. of post sanctioned	—	45	(3 each in 15 regions)		
No. of vacant posts	—	06	1. Jammu	—	1
			2. Bombay	—	2
			3. Calcutta	—	1
			4. Hyderabad	—	1
			5. Silchar	—	1
Total					6

2. *Administrative Officer*

No. of post sanctioned	—	15	(1 each in 15 regions)
------------------------	---	----	------------------------

No. of vacant posts	—	03	1. Bhubaneswar — 1
---------------------	---	----	--------------------

2. Calcutta	—	1
-------------	---	---

3. Silchar	—	1
------------	---	---

Total		3
-------	--	---

II. *Group 'B'*1. *Accounts-cum-Inspecting Officer*

No. of post sanctioned	—	15	(1 each in 15 regions)
------------------------	---	----	------------------------

No. of vacant posts	—	05	1. Jaipur — 1
---------------------	---	----	---------------

2. Silchar	—	1
------------	---	---

3. Gauhati	—	1
------------	---	---

4. Hyderabad	—	1
--------------	---	---

5. Ahmedabad	—	1
--------------	---	---

Total		5
-------	--	---

2. *Supdt. of Accounts*

No. of post Sanctioned	—	15	(1 each in 15 regions)
------------------------	---	----	------------------------

No. of vacant posts	—	01	1. Silchar — 1
---------------------	---	----	----------------

3. *Suptd. of Admn.*

No. of post sanctioned	—	15	(1 each in 15 regions)
------------------------	---	----	------------------------

No. of vacant posts	—	03	1. Silchar — 1
---------------------	---	----	----------------

2. Chandigarh	—	1
---------------	---	---

3. Ahmedabad	—	1
--------------	---	---

Total		3
-------	--	---

4. *Sr. Librarian*

No. of post sanctioned — 15 (1 each in 15 regions)

No. of vacant posts	—	05	1. Bhopal	—	1
			2. Bhubaneswar	—	1
			3. Madras	—	1
			4. Silchar	—	1
			5. Gauhati	—	1
Total					5

Residential Units under ICAR

6257. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of residential units under the control of ICAR and other institutes of the Council in Delhi;

(b) the number of such residential units not vacated by the employees after their retirement since 1986, year-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken for getting these houses vacated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir, there are 2214 residential units under the control of ICAR headquarters, Indian Agricultural Research Institute and Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute.

(b) The details are given as under:

<i>year</i>	<i>Number of retired employees who have not vacated the quarters.</i>
-------------	---

1	2
1986	5
1987	2
1988	6
Total:	13

(c) Civil suits are filed to get such unauthorised occupants evicted.

Primary Schools in Tribal, Hilly and Desert Areas

6258. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of primary schools and how many of them in each State/Union Territory are situated in Tribal, hilly and desert areas which require special attention;

(b) the number out of those in each State which are not held in a building;

(c) whether all primary schools were to be covered under 'Operation Blackboard' in 20 percent and 30 percent blocks/municipal areas in 1987-88 and in 1988-89 respectively, in the country; actually how many in each State/Union Territory were covered in each of the two years; and

(d) the targets for 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). According to the Fifth All India Educational Survey conducted by NCERT there are 5,29,392 primary schools

in the country as on 30.9.1986. The Statewise details as well as the position of buildings in the schools are given in Statement I below. No separate information is collected in respect of tribal, hilly or desert areas.

(c) The scheme of Operation Blackboard aims to cover all schools in 20% of Blocks/Municipal areas in 1987-88 and 30% in 1988-89. The number of schools covered in 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in Statement II below.

(d) The scheme envisages coverage of 50% of Block/Municipal areas in 1989-90.

STATEMENT-I

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Primary Schools Having						
		Pucca Building- ing.	Partly Pucca Building.	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tants	Open Space	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31837	3367	2670	4430	43	2661	45008
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	142	51	144	615	0	0	952
3.	Assam	1962	7578	10503	5830	0	0	25873
4.	Bihar	17010	14549	6961	3626	68	9163	51377
5.	Goa	841	94	22	17	19	0	993
6.	Gujarat	11211	377	827	59	3	232	12709
7.	Haryana	4163	326	21	1	0	338	4849
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1725	1202	3843	14	0	120	6904
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2253	1687	3160	103	17	246	7466
10.	Karnataka	19454	1418	1566	289	44	252	23023
11.	Kerala	4256	1050	528	262	0	0	6096

141

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

142

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Primary Schools Having						
		Pucca Building- ing.	PartyyPucca Building.	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tants	Open Space	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43850	14128	7826	2632	15	4638	64089
13.	Maharashtra	25473	4628	3545	1746	2215	487	38094
14.	Manipur	61	479	1371	846	0	0	2757
15.	Meghalaya	288	698	1215	1482	9	0	3692
16.	Mizoram	0	578	355	72	0	0	1085
17.	Nagaland	79	401	506	145	0	0	1131
18.	Orissa	16566	7939	6065	961	0	2647	34178
19.	Punjab	10943	842	135	26	0	892	12838
20.	Rajasthan	21972	1900	1812	295	0	2124	28103
21.	Sikkim	139	147	133	48	0	1	468

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Primary Schools Having						
		Pucca Building- ing.	PartyyPucca Building.	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tants	Open Space	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Tamil Nadu	23124	3697	693	1671	40	43	29268
23.	Tripura	69	43	1553	194	0	68	1927
24.	Uttar Pradesh	56112	3964	1799	662	14	13013	75564
25.	West Bengal	13551	13579	15432	3461	54	2379	48456
26.	A & N Islands	102	14	13	48	0	0	177
27.	Chandigarh	40	3	0	0	0	1	44
28.	Dadra & Ngr. Haveli	77	0	47	0	0	0	124
29.	Daman & Diu	32	0	0	0	0	0	32
30.	Delhi	913	888	31	1	5	0	1838

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Primary Schools Having						
		Pucca Building- ing.	PartyyPucca Building.	Kachcha Building	Thatched Huts	Tants	Open Space	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
31.	Lakshadweep	18	0	0	0	0	0	18
32.	Pondicherry	211	19	1	108	0	0	339
	ALL INDIA	299474	85646	72777	29644	2546	39305	529392

STATEMENT-II

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of primary Schools Covered and Under Operation Black Board	
		1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6352	18975
2.	Assam	7014	—
3.	Bihar	13270	11484
4.	Gujarat	4769	—
5.	Haryana	959	1413
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1984	2010
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1320	4158
8.	Karnataka	2473	7598
9.	Kerala	1467	2243
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13926	19086
11.	Maharashtra	6723	—

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of primary Schools Covered and Under Operation Black Board	
		1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4
12.	Manipur	541	954
13.	Meghalaya	766	—
14.	Nagaland	311	370
15.	Orissa	7377	12779
16.	Punjab	4737	3873
17.	Rajasthan	12187	5011
18.	Sikkim	509	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	5995	11079
20.	Tripura	421	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	18924	26633
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	353	244
23.	Dadra & Ngr. Haveli	17	—

151

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

152

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of primary Schools Covered and Under Operation Black Board	
		1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4
24.	Delhi	668	—
25.	Goa	169	265
26.	Lakshadweep	19	—
27.	Mizoram	166	273
28.	West Bengal	—	11139
29.	Pondicherry	—	243
30.	Chandigarh	—	—
31.	Daman & Diu	—	32
ALL INDIA		113417	139862

153

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

154

STATEMENT II

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union territory</i>	<i>No. of primary schools covered and under Operation Blackboard</i>	
		<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6352	18975
2.	Assam	7014	—
3.	Bihar	13270	11484
4.	Gujarat	4769	—
5.	Haryana	959	1413
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1984	2010
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1320	4158
8.	Karnataka	2473	7598
9.	Kerala	1467	2243
10.	Madhya Pradesh	13926	19086
11.	Maharashtra	6723	—
12.	Manipur	541	954
13.	Meghalaya	766	—
14.	Nagaland	311	370
15.	Orissa	7377	12779
16.	Punjab	4737	3873
17.	Rajasthan	12187	5011
18.	Sikkim	509	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	5995	11079
20.	Tripura	421	—

1	2	3	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	18924	26633
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	353	244
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	17	—
24.	Delhi	668	—
25.	Goa	169	265
26.	Lakshadweep	19	—
27.	Mizoram	166	273
28.	West Bengal	—	11139
29.	Pondicherry	—	243
30.	Chandigarh	—	—
31.	Daman & Diu	—	32
	All India	113417	139862

Supply of Water to Villages under ARWSP

6259. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of villages covered under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in Bihar during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): 3248 'No Source' problem villages (PVs) were covered in 1987-88 and 892 PVs in 1988-89 (upto February, 1989) under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and

the State sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP). In addition, 3513 PVs have been covered from partial to full in 1988-89 (upto February, 1989) under ARWSP and MNP.

Representation of Farmers in ACPC

6260. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers have demanded the inclusion of their representatives in the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has been expanded to protect the interests of the farmers by including on it three non-official Members representing farmers' interests.

Cost and Prices of Indian Steel in Comparison with World Market

6261. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of production of Indian steel is higher than that in the other steel producing countries;

(b) if so, the details of comparative figures showing cost of production of steel of different categories in India and in other major developed and developing steel producing countries; and

(c) the steps being taken to narrow down this difference?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). As no authentic information on the cost of production of steel in other countries is available, it is not possible to compare the cost of production in these countries with India.

(c) Efforts to contain cost of production include:

- (i) increasing the utilization of installed capacity;
- (ii) improving productivity;
- (iii) energy conservation measures;

(iv) improving maintenance;

(v) timely modernization and balancing investments.

Production of Gold by Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.

6262. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of gold by Bharat Gold Mines Limited has increased during April-February 1989 over its production during the corresponding period last year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The production of gold by BGML during April, 1988 to February, 1989 has been 850.2 kgs as compared to 750.0 kgs of gold produced during the corresponding period in the previous year i.e. April 1987 to February, 1988.

Energy consumption in Public Sector Steel Plants

6263. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether energy consumption in public sector integrated steel plants is almost double of the energy consumed in the developed countries; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to effect savings in energy, petroleum products and coal utilisation so that our energy conservation is brought down to the level of developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason attributed to high energy consumption is the technological obsolescence of the steel plants. Therefore, Government has planned major modernisation programmes for older plants, which will bring down energy consumption, besides improving other operation parameters. In addition, various short and medium term steps are being taken like strengthening the energy management organisation, improved maintenance practice, waste heat recovery, better technological control etc. to bring down overall energy consumption.

Antique Cannon Found in Hyderabad

6264. **SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some antique cannon belonging to Nizam's period has been found abandoned on the outskirts of Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some studies are proposed to be taken on this antique cannon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). An antique cannon of alloy metal bearing a Persian inscription of A.H. 1197 of the time of Mir Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur, the second Nizam of Hyderabad, found near Kandikal gate in the outskirts of Hyderabad city, has been shifted to the State Museum of Archaeology, Hyderabad on 21-2-1989.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

Hostels for working women in Delhi

6265. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels for working women in Delhi as on 1 April, 1989;

(b) whether this number is sufficient to meet the requirement of all working women;

(c) if not, the details of steps taken to construct more hostels for women in Delhi; and

(d) the number of working women waiting for hostel accommodation in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) 11

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Union Territory Administration has been advised to make an assessment of the need of additional hostels for working women and to encourage eligible organisations to take up the programme.

(d) There are 503 Working Women on the waiting lists of the 11 Hostels assisted by the Government of India.

Development of Fisheries in Orissa

6266. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to enhance the allocation for the exploitation of fishery

resources of Orissa to help in socio-economic conditions of fishermen; and

(b) if so, the allocation made and the actual amount released to Orissa for the development of fishery resources in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Seventh Plan outlay for fisheries in Orissa is Rs. 12.60 crore which is Rs. 2.60 crore more than that of 6th Plan outlay.

(b) Allocation recommended by the Working Group for Orissa for the Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs. 685 lakh. Administrative approval for continuation of all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1989-90 has already been communicated to all the States including Orissa. However, no amount has so far been released. Release of funds for implementation of schemes is made on the basis of the progress of implementation the schemes and on the request of the State Government.

Non-curricular Activities Handled by UGC

6267. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission was formed with a laudable object of controlling the standard of education in various universities;

(b) if so, the reasons for assigning the building of libraries and other non-curricular activities to the Commission;

(c) whether it is not possible to entrust the non-curricular activities to autonomous

universities which can directly undertake the activities and complete the same within the stipulated time; and

(d) the proposals that are under active consideration of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The University Grants Commission was established under an Act of Parliament in 1956 to take measures for the promotion and coordination of University education and the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in the universities. The Commission exercises its above mentioned functions in consultation with the universities.

(b) to (d). The Commission provides financial assistance to the Universities for their general development which includes, buildings, books and journals, equipment and other facilities designed to promote the quality of teaching and research etc. The implementation of the various schemes is undertaken by the universities themselves. The Commission however monitors the progress of the implementation to ensure utilization of funds.

Absorption of displaced persons in Orissa owing to the implementation of various projects

6268. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons displaced due to the implementation of various projects like Aluminium and Alumina plant at Angul and iron ore projects in Kiribur areas in Orissa;

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to provide employment to the displaced persons in the projects located near their place where they were living; and

(c) if so, the details of the number of people absorbed in these projects from among the displaced persons?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). National Aluminium Company (NALCO) have set up their Bauxite Mine and Alumina Plant at Damanjodi in Koraput District and Aluminium Smelter and Captive Power Plant at Angul in Dhenkanal Distt. in Orissa. With the establishment of NALCO 524 families were either displaced from their home-stead or entire agricultural land, and NALCO have provided employment to 322 persons from such families. In addition, NALCO have been providing training to persons from the displaced families to upgrade their skills.

Kiribur is not included in the list of Iron Ore mines in Orissa. However, Kiriburu mines located in Shinghbhum Distt. of Bihar are presently a captive mine of Bokaro Steel Plant of SAIL. This project was undertaken more than 25 years ago and figures of displaced persons are not readily available.

Delivery of DMS milk by Van to DMS Booths

6269. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the practice being followed at present in releasing DMS milk vans for delivery of milk to its various booths in Delhi particularly in the morning;

(b) whether the milk vans carrying milk for delivery at various booths particularly situated at long distance are required to be released from the Depot in the first shift;

(c) whether Government are aware that at some of the milk booths in Vikaspuri particularly at booth No. 1643 the van reaches very late causing inconvenience to the people of the area; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). Delivery system of DMS operates on the basis of three morning shifts and two evening shifts. The general practice is to cover the long distance routes in the first shift itself.

(c) and (d). Complaints of late delivery have been received. DMS has undertaken remedial measures by suitable re-deployment of staff and re-scheduling of the route.

Allocations to IITs and Regional Engineering Colleges

6270. SHRI H.N. NANJEGOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the annual grants given by Union Government to the various Indian Institutes of Technology, Regional Engineering Colleges and other Technical Institutions during the last three years in the country;

(b) the capital outlay of each of the IITs and RECs; and

(c) the allocations made for 1989-90 to each of the above institutions separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). The information is being

collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Estimates of Milk production

6271. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether preparation of district-wise estimates of milk production has been under consideration;

(b) if so, the present position thereof;

(c) the methods by which all India milk production estimates are arrived at each year;

(d) whether yearly milk production figures released by Government so far have been based on remote sensing survey; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Animal Husbandry Departments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa have initiated surveys for the estimation of milk production at district level. States like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have also initiated surveys but in a few selected districts. This is being done under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 basis.

(c) Sample Surveys are conducted for the estimation of milk production in different States using stratified multistage random sampling technique wherein the districts are

the strata, the selected villages as first stage units, the selected households in a selected village as second stage units and selected animals in selected household as third-stage unit. The methodology adopted for the estimation of milk production is the result of the efforts made by the Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (ICAR) for about two-and-a-half decades.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Data on milk productivity

6272. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk production has been increased throughout the country due to White Revolution;

(b) whether District-wise figures of milk animals and milk production have been prepared to compile all India figures;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this data shows increased productivity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). All-India estimates of milk production are arrived at by aggregating milk production at State level, which is estimated through the conduct of sample surveys using stratified multistage random sampling technique. These estimates are examined by a Technical Committee of Direction for

Improvement of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Statistics under the Chairmanship of Director, Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (ICAR), before they are released:

All-India milk production during 1984-85 to 1987-88 is as under:

1984-85	41.5	million tonnes
1985-86	44.00	" "
1986-87	45.6	" "
1987-88	45.9	" "
(Provisional)		

Tree Germ Plasm Bank

6273. DR. G. VIJAYARAMARAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a tree germ plasm bank has been established in the Haryana Agriculture University, Hissar; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is a proposal to set up such banks in the other Agriculture Universities all over the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the extent to which these banks extend necessary assistance to Government and non-Governmental organisations for afforestation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. A tree germ plasm bank has been established at Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar with the financial support from the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources (D.N.E.S.), Govt. of India, with the object to

collect, and evaluate indigenous and exotic tree species that would be useful to the farmers particularly for arid regions. The species being evaluated and conserved in the germ plasm bank are: *Poplar*, *Morus*, *Gliricidia*, *Casuarina*, *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia*.

(b) The Forest Research Institute, Dehradun under the Department of Environments and Forests, Govt. of India, is having the mandate to have the National Tree Germ plasm Bank and efforts are being made to strengthen this work in the country.

(c) The purpose of these gene banks is to preserve existing variability of different species under different agro-climatic conditions and the elite stocks are identified for micro-propagation as well as distribution for afforestation programme in area of their adaptation.

India's Role in UN system towards Development of basic principles and guidelines

6274. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by United Nations system towards development of basic principles and guidelines for restitution, compensation and rehabilitation of victims of gross violations of human rights;

(b) the progress towards adoption of an international instrument on freedom of religion or belief;

(c) the progress towards adoption of an international declaration on the rights of national ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and on their protection;

(d) the progress towards adoption of a further international instrument on religious

intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief, and

(e) the role played by India in various UN fora on the above questions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The basic Instruments laying down international norms and guarantees for the protection and promotion of Fundamental Human Rights are the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966). Article 9 (5) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides that victims of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation. The United Nations has also adopted a Convention against Torture and other Inhuman Treatment or Punishment (1934). Article 14 of this Convention provides for fair and adequate compensation to victims of torture including the means for as full rehabilitation as possible.

(b) to (d). The United Nation in 1981 had adopted a Declaration on the Elimination of all forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination based on Religion or Belief. The UN Human Rights Commission and the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities have been examining issues and factors relevant to the drafting of an International Convention on the subject.

The UN Human Rights Commission in 1978 had established an informal Working Group open to all its members to consider questions relating to the rights of persons belonging to national, religious, ethnic or linguistic minorities. The Group has not yet concluded its work.

(e) Given its commitment to the protec-

tion and promotion of Human Rights, India has played an active role in all UN Fora. India is a member of the Human Rights Commission and of the Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.

Techno-Economic Study on River Godavari

6275. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the techno-economic study on river Godavari for declaring it a National Waterway has been completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to improve navigation on the river between Rajahmundry and Bhadrachalam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Techno-economic feasibility study on river Godavari has recently been completed on a stretch of 208 kms. between Cherla and Rajahmundry. Their report reveals that it would be possible to introduce vessels drawing 1.2 m draft between Kudunuru to Rajahmundry, a distance of 198 kms. where a minimum discharge of 104 cumecs of water is available; that the navigability of the stretch would depend on the quantity of dredging, provision of navigational aids and modifications to Dummugudam locks and weir.

(c) to (e). The Central Govt. has no such proposal in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Supply of Clean Drinking Water in Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour

6276. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Visakhapatnam Port Trust has not been supplying adequate clean water to fishing vessels; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure to supply of adequate clean drinking water in the Fishing Harbour in Visakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Visakhapatnam Port is supplying filtered water as received from the Municipal Corporation. Sometimes, however, when there is insufficient supply from the Municipal Corporation, water cannot be adequately supplied to meet the requirements of all the vessels.

(b) Fishing Vessels and Trawlers are permitted by the Port Trust to get water from private agencies. The Municipal Corporation has also been requested to supply additional one lakh gallons of water per day for the Fishing Harbour.

Setting up of market intervention fund

6277. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a market intervention fund of Rs. 30 crores for absorbing possible losses in market intervention operations in edible oils and oilseeds by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB); and

(b) if so, the manner in which fund will be built and the modus operandi of its

operation and administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to build up a market intervention fund of Rs. 30 crores by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to meet possible losses in market intervention operations in edible oils and oilseeds. NDDB will receive imported oil for such market intervention operations at a price which will help generate surpluses to build the fund. NDDB will buy domestic oilseeds and edible oils soon-after harvest at prices which will offer incentive to oilseeds framers; the domestically produced as well as imported oils will be sold in the lean season to give relief to consumers. If NDDB succeeds in maintaining prices satisfactory to both the farmers and consumers without resorting to requisite imports, Government will reimburse any loss made by NDDB.

Strike at N.S.D.

6278. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether students of the National School of Drama, New Delhi went on a relay hunger-strike during the last month;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their demands are as under:

- 1) Taking back Shri Sheikh Khairuddin, 1st year student unconditionally, who has failed in 1st term of 1st year.
- 2) Restructuring of the academic norms and systems.
- 3) Action against erring teachers.
- 4) Action against one faculty member who has been vitiating the academic atmosphere of the institute.

(c) The National School of Drama Society considered the various issues raised by the students in its meeting held on 20th March, 1989 and constituted a high level committee consisting of Shri Girish Karnad, Dr. G.P. Deshpande, Shri K.J.G. Verma, Shri Bansi Kaul, all Society Members and eminent theatre personalities and Shri Bhaskar Ghosh, Additional Secretary in the Department of Culture and Ms Kirti Jain, Acting Director of NSD. The Committee will look into the laws, bye-laws, academic functioning and other related matters of the School and other issues raised by the Students.

Weakness in the Postgraduate curriculum of Indian Institutes of Technology

6279. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee appointed by the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) has pointed out serious weaknesses in the Post-Graduate curriculum of the Indian Institutes of Technology and recommended its thorough restructuring including scrapping of certain M. Tech. courses;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken at an expert level to reframe the M. Tech. courses from the next academic year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) has referred these recommendations to the IITs for their consideration and suggestions.

Hike in Price of Soft Drinks

6280. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retail price of most of the soft drinks was hiked to Rs. 3 per bottle in the Capital even before the winter months were over and the Union Budget Proposals announced; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No Price control for soft drinks has been prescribed by Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

Impact of new container specifications on container modernisation programmes in Ports

6281. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a decision has been taken by the Indian Standards Organisation to change the specification of con-

tainers handled in different ports of the world;

(b) if so, the impact of the new specifications on the container modernisation programmes currently being undertaken in major ports in the country; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to countenance the resulting setback on the ongoing modernisation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Registered Shipping Companies

6282. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered shipping companies in public, State and private sectors, separately as on 31 March, 1989;

	Passenger	Cargo Ships	Total
1	2	3	4
Public	6	120	126
State	—	3	3
Private	—	216	216
Total	6	339	345

(c) Of the total of 345 ships, 331 ships were in operation and 14 ships were laid up

(b) the number of passenger and cargo ships separately owned by each of such companies; and

(c) the number of ships which are in operation and the number of ships which have become obsolete?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Number of Registered shipping companies as on 31.3.89 are as under:

	Numbers
Public	1
State	1
Private	47
Total	49

(b) The number of passenger and cargo ships owned by above companies are as under:

as on 31.3.89.

Construction of Hostel for Students of Orissa in Delhi

6283. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of students from Orissa are studying in various universities in Delhi;

(b) whether Government of Orissa has approached Union Government for the construction of Orissa Hostel Building in Delhi for those students; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi University, Jamia Millia Islamia and Jawaharlal Nehru University, a number of students from Orissa are studying in these Universities.

(b) and (c). The Government of Orissa has requested for allotment of 1/2 acre of land near and around Delhi University or in other suitable locality for construction of a hostel for boys and girls of Orissa in Delhi University. The matter is under consideration.

Funds Sanctioned to States under National Scholarship Scheme

6284. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned by Union Government to each State Government under the National Scholarship Scheme;

(b) whether Government of Orissa has approached Union Government that the funds allocated for the State are not adequate and have requested for sanction of additional grant for the year 1988-89;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION & CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The National Scholarships Scheme is being implemented by the State Governments. The expenditure is shared by the Central Government and the State Governments. The expenditure reached upto the level of 1984-85 is the liability of the State Governments. The expenditure over and above 1984-85 level is met by the Central Government. The details of funds sanctioned by the Union Government to the State Governments for the implementation of the scheme during 1988-89 are given in the statement below.

(b) to (d). The State Government of Orissa had approached the Government of India, Department of Education, for release of funds amounting to Rs. 37,01,220/- during 1988-89 for this scheme on three occasions. The grants of Rs. 37,01,220/- were sanctioned to the State Government in three instalments.

STATEMENT*National Scholarships Scheme*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Union Territory.</i>	<i>Grant Released</i>	<i>Unspent balances allowed to be utilised during 1988-89</i>
1	2	3	4
		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	32,00,000
2.	Bihar	—	47,83,000
3.	Gujarat	15,87,000	4,58,245
4.	Haryana	—	1,36,000
5.	Himachal Pradesh	8,000	63,340
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,16,000	—
7.	Karnataka	1,39,000	22,78,539
8.	Kerala	20,81,000	23,01,764
9.	Maharashtra	12,00,000	—
10.	Nagaland	—	9,200
11.	Orissa	(a) 18,89,820 (b) 10,40,000 37,01,220 (c) 5,30,400 —	—
12.	Punjab	1,25,000	—
13.	Rajasthan	—	4,00,000
14.	Tamil Nadu	(a) 1,75,000 12,75,000 (b) 10,40,000	—
15.	Tripura	—	21,760
16.	West Bengal	3,55,000	20,82,550

1	2	3	4
17.	Goa	1,10,000	—
18.	Daman & Diu	12,960	—
19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	17,560
20.	Pondichery	43,000	—

Funds to Andhra Pradesh under SFPP

6285. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state the amount released to
Andhra Pradesh under Special Food Pro-
duction Programme for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL
YADAV): A statement indicating the amount
released to Government of Andhra Pradesh
under the Special Foodgrains Production
Programme during 1988-89 and the amount
allocated in the current year is given below.

STATEMENT

Releases/Allocations to Andhra Pradesh under the Special Foodgrains Programme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>1988-89 Released</i>	<i>1989-90 Allocation</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Special Foodgrains Production Programme (Rice)	351.80	381.00
2.	Special Foodgrains Production Programme (Fertiliser)	8.40	8.40
3.	Special Foodgrains Production Programme (Credit)	895.17	Not finalised
4.	Special Foodgrains Production Programme (Pulses)	22.00	17.00
Total:-		1277.37	406.40

Exploration of Mineral Reserves

6286. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for expeditious development of mineral resources in the country;

(b) whether the existing Mines and Mineral (Research and Development) Act is not sufficient to help in the above matter; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring a comprehensive legislation for amending the existing Act?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) There is a sustained and continuous effort to explore and assess fresh mineral resources. Based on the data generated by the Geological Survey of India, State Directorates of Mining and Geology, Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. and various public sector and private mining organisations, the Indian Bureau of Mines are maintaining a national inventory deposits, physical and chemical characteristics of ore samples and the extent of reserves. This information is made available to entrepreneurs on payment of nominal charges. The Laboratories and Pilot Plants of the Bureau located at Nagpur, Bangalore and Ajmer also provide facilities for ore analysis, beneficiation and pilot plant studies in respect of various minerals. The Bureau also provides technical consultancy services for appraisal and exploration of mineral deposits, selection of suitable mining equipments and end-use of minerals etc.

Since mineral resources are finite and non-renewable, their optimum use has to be ensured through proper regulation of mines and development of minerals. For this purpose Parliament has enacted the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development)

Act, 1957 which is amended whenever needed. Under this Act, the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988 have also been notified recently replacing the old Rules of 1958.

During inspection of mines taken up by various officers of the Bureau, the lessees are given suitable advice for conservation and systematic development of minerals.

(b) No, Sir; the existing Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 as amended is considered to be adequate.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Classics translated into Foreign Languages

6287. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian classics which have been translated into foreign languages during the Seventh Plan along with the names of the translators/Institutions involved in the translation;

(b) whether the programme for the year 1989-90 has also been drawn up; and

(c) if so, the names of the classics likely to be taken up for translation, language-wise along with the names of Translators/Institutions involved in translating for the last year of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Publication on Rare Manuscripts in
various languages**

6288. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:—Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given for publication of rare manuscripts in various languages in the country during the last three financial years i.e. 1986-87 to 1988-89; and

(b) if so, the names of the manuscripts taken up for publication, language-wise during each of the three previous years and the programme for such publication during the final year of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Please see statement below.

STATEMENT

Financial Assistance given during 1986-87

S. No.	Name of the Manuscripts for Publication	Languages	
1	2	3	
1.	(i) Chota Padya Mani Manjari (ii) Vyasa Manjari (iii) Uttara Hari Vam Samu	Sanskrit & Telugu	Veturi Prabhakar Sastry Memorial Trust. Hyderabad (A.P.)
2.	(i) Name-rupa-pariccheda (ii) Paramatha Vinichaya	Pali	Department of Buddhist Studies. Delhi University (Delhi).
3.	Publication of Manuscripts	English, Gujrati, Hindi, Urdu	Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
4.	(i) Krishna Charitrya (ii) Varna Vaidya (iii) Nadi Nidana (iv) Gita Govinda (v) Aswala Kshini Vaidya	English & Kannada	Keladi Museum & Historical Research Bureau, Kaladi, Distt. Shimoga, (Karnataka)
5.	Publication of Catalogue of Palm-leaf Manuscripts	Kannada, Prakrit, Tamil, Telugu	Institute of Kannada Studies, University of Mysore, (Karnataka)
6.	Publication of Manuscripts	Kannada	Institute of Kannada Studies, University of Mysore, (Karnataka)

191

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

192

S. No.	Name of the Manuscripts for Publication	Languages	
1	2	3	
7.	Descriptive Catalogue Volume I Part III Upnishad & Part III and Volume XIX Sec. II Part III and Volume XIX Section II Part IV- Jaina Literature & Philosophy Svetambara & Digambara works.	Language not indicated	Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, (Maharashtra).
8.	Manuscripts Catalogue No. III	Hindi, Marathi, Persian, Sanskrit Urdu	Nagpur University Manuscripts Library, Nagpur (Maharashtra)
9.	Publication of Manuscripts	Marathi & Sanskrit	Dasopant Sanshodhan Mandal Research Institute, District Beed (Maharashtra).
10.	Publication of Manuscripts	Bangla, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Rajasthani Sanskrit, Urdu	Shri Sararwati Pustakalaya, Fatehpur Shekauwati, (Rajasthan).
11.	(i) Mahabharat VIII-X (ii) Sthala Vara Laru (iii) Bharatam (iv) Kana Kati Karam	Language not mentioned	Dr. U.V. Swaminatha Iyer Library, Madras, (Tamil Nadu).

S. No.	Name of the Manuscripts for Publication	Languages	
1	2	3	
	(v) Vaishnava Guru Param Parai (vi) Nathinai (vii) Alka-nanuru (viii) Apitana-Mani malai		
12.	Vinaya Vinichcha-ya	Pali (Devanagari script)	Department of Pali & Buddhist Studies, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (U.P.)
13.	Vaishnava Series	Bengali, Gujarati, Gurmukhi, Hindi, Oriya, Persian, Sanskrit	Varindaban Research Institute, Vrindaban (U.P.)
14.	Publication of Catalogue of Manuscripts	Hind, Sanskrit	Nagarjun Buddhist Foundation, Gorakhpur (U.P.)
15.	Chandimangal/Padaka Pataru/ Manasa Mangal	Bengali, Manipuri, Sanskrit	Department of Bengali, Vidya Bhawan, Visva Bharati, Santiniketan (West Bengal).
16.	Publication of Palam-leaf Manuscripts	Tamil	Institute of Asian Studies, Madras (Tamil Nadu).
17.	Bharatam Pattu	Malayalam	Dr. P.K. Narayana Pillai, Trivandrum.

List of Institutions receiving financial assistance for publication of Manuscripts but have not indicated the title or the language of the Manuscripts:—

B

18. Gauhati University, Gauhati.
19. Servants of the People Society,
(Dwarka Das Library) Chandigarh.
20. Institute of Kannada Studies, Gulbarga
University, Gulbarga (Karnataka)
21. Jayakar Library, University of Poona,
Puna (Maharashtra).
22. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar (U.P.)

Financial Assistance given during 1987-88

S. No.	Name of the Manuscripts for Publication	Languages	
1	2	3	
1.	Publication of Manuscripts	Telugu	Department of Telugu, Kakatiya University, Warangal (A.P.)
2.	(i) Nama-rupa-pariccheda (ii) Paramtha Vinicchaya (iii) Kaccayananyaba	Pali	Department of Buddhist Studies, Delhi University, Delhi.

197

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

198

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Manuscripts for Publication</i>	<i>Languages</i>	
1	2	3	
3.	Preparation of Analytical Catalogue of writings, notes and Manuscripts of Dr. Pisurlencar and its publication	English	Goa University, Goa Medical College, Bomboli, Goa.
4.	Publication of critical Edition (3 books)	Sanskrit	Department of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. M.D. University, Rohtak (Haryana)
5.	(i) Publication of Kumara Vyasa Bharata (ii) Printing of Sangita Raghava (iii) Printing of Rasa Manjari	Kannada	B.M. Memorial Foundation, Bangalore, (Karnataka)
6.	Publication of a Directory of antiquities of Ganjam and Koraput Districts and Hand Book showing aims, objectives of the Museum Archival Cell.	Language not mentioned	Museum Archival Cell, Berhampur University, Berhampur (Orissa)
7.	Publication of Manuscripts	Sanskrit	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya, Puri, (Orissa)
8.	Saptakhanda, Harivansa and Chaurasi Ajana	Oriya	Parija Library, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)
9.	Printing of 2 Volumes of Catalogues	Prakrit,	Seva Mandir Raoti Jodhpur

S. No.	Name of the Manuscripts for Publication	Languages	
1	2	3	
	Bibliography of Jain Manuscripts	Sanskrit	(Rajasthan)
10.	Publication of the critical edition of rare and precious Manuscripts (two)	Hindi, Prakrit, Rajasthani, Sanskrit	Jain Vishva Bharati, Ladnun (Rajasthan)
11.	Printing of Modi Manuscripts	Modi	Department of Rare Papers Manuscripts, Tamil University, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
12.	Publication of Manuscripts	Tamil	Archives of Palm leaf Manuscripts. Department of Tamil, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai (Tamil Nadu).
13.	Publication of Manuscripts	Tamil	Institute of Asian Studies, Thiruvannamiyur, Madras (Tamil Nadu)
14.	Printing of the works of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his Associates	English & Urdu	Sir Syed Academy, University Archives, Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh (U.P.)
15.	Printing of Catalogues	Arabic, Persian & Urdu	Maulana Azad Library, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh (U.P.)
16.	(i) Vazrasuci of Sankaracharya (ii) Janardama's commentry on	Language not mentioned	Nagarjuna Buddhist Foundation, (Gorakhpur (U.P.)

S. No.	Name of the Manuscripts for Publication	Languages
1	2	3

(iii) Meghaduta of Kalidas
Krisnapada recanabay

17. Kamsavadam Bhasha Champu Malayalam Dr. T.G. Ramachandran Pillai,
Trivandrum.
18. Ramayana Venba Tamil Shri R. Govindarajan, Madras

List of Institutions receiving financial assistance for Publication of manuscripts but have not indicated the title or the language of the manuscripts:—

- B
19. Institute of Kannada Studies, Gulbarga
University, Gulbarga (Karnataka)
20. Shri Sarswati Pustkalaya, Fatehpur,
Shekhawati, (Rajasthan).

Financial Assistance given during 1988-89

S. No.	Name of the Manuscripts for Publication	Languages
1	2	3

1. (i) Sri Mahabharatam Telugu Triveni Book Trust,
Hyderabad (A.P.)
- (ii) Narada Samhita
- (iii) Brihat Jata Kam

S. No.	Name of the Manuscripts for Publication	Languages	
1	2	3	
	(iv) Brighu Samhita (v) Ramala Rahasya Prakasika (vi) Jagaohandrika (vii) Laghu jatakam (viii) Sarvali (ix) Prasana Sastra Rahasya Prakasam		
2.	(i) Age old songs of the people (ii) Songs of the Telangana (1940-50)	Language not mentioned	Dr. R. Thirmala Rao, Telugu Akademi, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad (A.P.)
3.	Publication of Manuscripts	Sanskrit, Telugu	Department of Sanskrit, Arts and Science College, Kakatiya University, Warangal (A.P.)
4.	Publication of Manuscripts	Gujarati, Hindi, Urdu	Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
5.	Vastu Samskara Kalpa	Sanskrit (Modi script)	Kalpatharu Research Academy, Bangalore (Karnataka)
6.	Publication of Manuscripts and rare historical books and reports	Marathi, Modi, Persian	Vidharbha Samshodhan Mandal, Nagpur (Maharashtra)
7.	Shivji Mallammaji Samarotsava	language not mentioned	Kannada Department, University of Bombay, Bombay (Maharashtra)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Manuscripts for Publication</i>	<i>Languages</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
8.	(i) Meitei Ramayana (ii) Leiron	Meitei	People's Museum, Kakching (Manipur)
9.	Ningthourol Lambaba	Bengali	Manipur Kala Academi, Imphal (Manipur)
10.	Publication of Manuscripts	Oriya	Dadhi Baman Club and Pallimangal Samity, Puri (Orissa)
11.	Publication of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts	Oriya	P.G. Department of Oriya, Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar (Orissa)
12.	Geeta Vijaya Vaijyavanti (2nd Volume)	Oriya	Berhampur University, Berhampur (Orissa)
13.	Publication of Manuscripts	Bangal, English, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Sanskrit, Urdu	Shri Saraswati Pustakalaya, Fatehpur Shekhawati (Rajasthan)
14.	Publication of Palm-Leaf Manuscripts	Tamil	Institute of Asian Studies, Madras (Tamil Nadu)
15.	(i) Records of Local History of the Coimbotore Region	Tamil	Department of Epigraphy, Tamil University, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)

207

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

208

S. No.	Name of the Manuscripts for Publication	Languages	
1	2	3	
	(ii) Palm-Leaf Records of Triumandurai, Tiruchi District		
16.	International Catalogue of Tamil Palm-Leaf Manuscripts	Tamil	Tamil University, Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)
17.	Publication of Manuscripts	English, French, German, Hindi, 'Jrdu	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, (U.P.)
18.	Publication of Descriptive Catalogue	Bengali, English, Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu	Swami Vivekanand Pustakalaya, Dehradun (U.P.)
19.	Collection in the area of the five districts of North Bengal and other side of various subjects and languages	Bengali & Sanskrit	Department of Bengali (Manuscript Section) University of North Bengal District Darjeeling (West Bengal)

Programme for publication during the final year of the Seventh Plan (1989-90)

Applications for financial assistance during the year 1989-90 would be invited in the month of May/June 1989 through circular letters to all States Governments/U.T. Administrations, Universities and institutions of higher education and through public advertisement in almost all the major newspapers in the country in different languages.

Foreign Students in Cultural Institutions of India

6289. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign students admitted into Cultural Institutions of India during the last three years i.e. 1986-87 to 1987-88 and in 1988-89;

(b) whether Government propose to provide greater encouragement to students from China for seeking admission to Cultural Institutions in view of the normalisation of the relations between India and China and the promotion of Sino-Indian friendship; and

(c) if so, the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The number of foreign scholars admitted to Cultural/Educational Institutions for studying Indian music, dance, drama, fine arts and the like under various scholarship schemes during the last three years was as follows:

1986-87	33
1987-88	40
1988-89	47

(b) and (c). It is Government's policy to expand the range of bilateral contacts between India and China in various fields, including culture, for mutual benefit and enhanced understanding. The bilateral Cultural Exchange Programme under the Agreement for Cultural Cooperation has made it possible for a greater number of

Chinese students to conduct studies in Indian institutions in various aspects of culture and education.

Invitation to Pakistan's Prime Minister to visit India

6290. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have extended invitation to the Prime Minister of Pakistan for a visit to India for bilateral talks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the subjects likely to be covered during the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). During PM's visit to Islamabad in December, 1988, the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan extended and accepted invitations to visit each other's country. The dates for these visits remain to be finalised. Bilateral and other matters of mutual interest will be discussed during these visits.

Development of High Quality Embryos

6291. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether/Animal Biotechnology Cambridge Limited, U.K. alongwith Milk Marketing Board of U.K. have developed high quality embryos which will be ideally suited to India; and

(b) whether Government propose to request U.K. Government to donate this technology to our Technology Mission on Dairying at the earliest under bilateral programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The Animal Biotechnology Cambridge Limited, U.K., working with the U.K. Institute of Animal Physiology and Genetic Research have developed a technique for embryo production. These embryos are not particularly suited to India nor have these been developed with the specific intention of use in India.

(b) There is no proposal at present to request the U.K. Government to donate this technology.

Work Orders procured by FACT for Palluruthy Shop

6292. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited has taken over Giovincla Binny Limited, Cochin;

(b) if so, the work orders procured so far by FACT to be executed at Palluruthy shop; and

(c) the future projects envisaged for this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) No, Sir. M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT) have acquired the fixed assets of Giovincla Binny Limited, Cochin at Palluruthy in auction from the Liquidator.

(b) The company has received an order of the value of about Rs. 50 lacs from M/s Tungabhadra Steel Limited for pipelines for the lower Pariyar Hydro-Electric Project.

This order is currently under execution in the Palluruthy shop.

(c) Various project authorities in the country have been approached to generate orders for the work-shop. As a long range plan, they are doing techno-economic feasibility study to convert the facility as a unit for manufacture of large Diameter Pipelines.

Rodent Census

6293. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government about rat population in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Foodgrains Storage establishment have worked out any methodology for Rat Census in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

Fishing by Deep-Sea Shrimp Trawlers

6294. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deep-sea shrimp trawlers that were recommended by the experts to fish in our waters;

(b) whether they also considered the fact that mechanised boats and motorised fishing craft would affect the shrimp potential

of our waters;

(c) whether in view of the failure of the shrimp fishing, there is any proposal to reconsider the earlier recommendations; and

(d) the steps being taken to assess correctly the maximum sustainable yield of shrimp resources in our waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). A technical Committee constituted by the Government to go into the question of assessing the potential of shrimp resources recommended in its report submitted in December, 1984 that 202 vessels of 20-M and above overall length may be considered for exploitation of shrimp available in the 51-450-M Depth Zone.

The scope for the introduction of additional small mechanised vessels in the coastal waters upto 50-M Depth Zone was considered.

The production of penaeid shrimp during the last five years is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Shrimp Production (in lakh tonnes)</i>
1983	1.93
1984	2.03
1985	2.32
1986	2.15
1987	1.92

Figures above don't indicate any failure of the shrimp fishing, although a marginal fall is noticed in 1987 due to natural fluctuation

Buddhist Historical Monuments in Orissa

6295. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Buddhist historical monuments in Orissa being preserved and protected by Union Government;

(b) whether there is any proposal to develop such places as tourist centres by Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The list of Buddhist Monuments/Sites in Orissa protected by the Archaeological Survey of India under the Ancient Monuments Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958 are as given below;

District Cuttack

- (i) Three Buddhist images at Jajpur
- (ii) Ruins of Buddhist temples and images at Bandareswar
- (iii) Old hill containing many valuable sculptures and images at Udaygiri
- (iv) Ruins of Buddhist temples and images at Lalitgiri
- (v) Hill containing many valuable sculptures and images at Ratnagiri
- (vi) Ancient site at Banewaranasi and Padamal Pattana.

(b) and (c). While the Department of

Tourism, Government of India, has got a Master Plan prepared for the Buddhist monuments/sites at Ratnagiri, Lalitgiri and Udaygiri through the Town and Country Planning Organisation, a Task Force has been set up to recommend suitable measures for the development of infrastructure at the identified centres.

Sale of Amul Products by Mother Dairy, Delhi

6297. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vegetable and fruit booths of Mother Dairy, Delhi are keeping only Amul products and not those of other cooperative federations like Vita, Mafco, Verka etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the value of Amul products and products of any other Cooperatives sold during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Fruit and Vegetable Booths of the Mother Dairy, Delhi, are keeping the products of other co-operatives also alongwith Amul products. The value of Amul products sold during the last three years ending 1987-88 is about Rs. 254 lakhs and that of non-Amul co-operatives during the same period is about Rs. 67 lakhs.

Subsidy on Pesticides

6298. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are providing

subsidies both direct and indirect pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating annual subsidies given to pesticide industry in the country in the form of supplying raw material at lower International prices by treating these as deemed exports;

(c) the approximate annual value of all the subsidies direct and indirect; and

(d) whether cash compensatory support is also being given and if so, the estimated annual value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (d). Government are not giving any direct or indirect subsidies to the pesticide Industry in the country. However, cash compensatory support is paid at the rate of 5% on exports of pesticides but this is also a refund of unrebated local taxes and is not a subsidy. Exports of pesticides in 1987-88 were about Rs. 40 crores on which CCS of Rs. 2 crores was payable. This does not include exports of aluminium phosphide on which there is no CCS.

Customs Duty on Pesticides

6299. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed 105 per cent customs duty on three pesticides;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the rationale behind the imposition of this duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rates of import duty were raised with effect from 24th January, 1989. The duty on Monocrotophos and Methyl Parathion was increased from 70% to 105% and on Butachlor from 90% to 105%.

(c) There is sufficient indigenous production of these pesticides.

Expenditure Incurred on Foreign Consultants of HFC Units

6300. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total amount spent by Government on foreign consultants appointed to conduct end to end survey of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): The total amount spent by M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation in this regard is Rs. 441.99 lakhs.

Eligibility of Cured Leprosy Patients for Training under Trysem

6301. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa had submitted a proposal to extend the upper age limit from 35 years to 45 years for cured leprosy patients to be eligible for training under Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to relax the upper age from 35 years to 45 years in the case of cured leprosy patients to enable them to receive training under the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment Programme.

Summit to Check Pollution of Atmosphere

6302. DR. DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of 24 countries was held on the 11 March, 1989 at the Hague to chalk out a line of action to reduce and prevent pollution of the atmosphere;

(b) if so, the details of the technical scientists, qualified environmentalists and officers of the Ministry who attended the meeting; and

(c) the outcome of the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) A Conference was held at The Hague on 11th March, 1989 for discussing possible measures for promoting international cooperation in order to check the problem of Global Warming.

(b) The Conference was attended by all Participating countries at high political level. India was represented by the Minister for External Affairs, assisted by officers of his Ministry.

(c) The "Declaration of the Hague" was adopted and signed by all participating

countries including India. The Declaration draws international attention to the problem of atmospheric warming which it recognises as being a vital, urgent and global problem. The Declaration notes that international efforts to deal with this problem should encompass regulatory, adjustment and supportive measures for countries at various levels of development. In this regard it underlines the special obligation of the industrialised countries to assist developing countries.

The Declaration further enumerates certain principles to enable more effective international cooperation in this area, including the development of new institutional authority responsible for combating further warming of the atmosphere, as well as fair and equitable assistance to compensate countries for which international steps to deal with the problem may prove to be a special burden. The signatories resolved to cooperate in the promotion of the principles contained in The Hague Declaration.

Losses Incurred by Public Sector Fertilizer Companies

6303. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited have incurred a record loss during 1988-89;

(b) if so, the estimated total losses suffered by H.F.C. and F.C.I. separately;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce these recurring losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). Based on the provisional accounts for 1988-89, the losses incurred by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) and Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) are Rs. 159.80 crores and Rs. 151.00 crores respectively.

(c) The losses are mainly on account of low capacity utilization, power problems, frequent equipment break-downs, industrial relation problems and liquidity problems.

(d) The following steps have been taken/proposed to be taken to improve the performance of the fertilizer plants of FCI & HFC:

FCI

- (i) Based on an end-to-end survey by M/s. Krupp Koppers, it is proposed to undertake Phase-I of the rehabilitation proposal for Ramagundam plant.
- (ii) Major revamping scheme has been undertaken at Gorakhpur plant. Its ammonia plant is proposed to be renovated and urea technology upgraded.
- (iii) A 30 MW power plant at Sindri Unit is proposed to be installed.

HFC

- (i) Captive power plants at Namrup and Durgapur Units have already been installed and at Barauni Unit, it is at the final stage of installation.
- (ii) Consultants were appointed for carrying out an end-to-end survey of the operating units at

Namrup-I and II, Barauni and Durgapur to identify the equipment problems. Their report has been received; however, no investment decision has been taken.

Establishment of National Grid of Rural Godowns

6304. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long-term or short-term plan has been or is being formulated for the establishment of national grid of rural godowns for storage of agricultural produce by small and marginal farmers to avoid distress sale by them and for the storage and warehousing of fruits, vegetables, vegetable oils and fats;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the capital outlay involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A scheme for establishment of National Grid of Rural Godowns (now known as setting up of Rural Godowns) is being implemented by the Department of Rural Development since 1979-80. The scheme aims at the creation of a network of rural godowns in the country to take care of storage requirements of agricultural producers, particularly, small and marginal farmers with a view to preventing distress sale immediately after harvest at prevailing low prices. The godowns are intended to meet the storage requirements in respect of foodgrains and other agricultural products including perishables and animal products. Inputs like fertilizers and seeds can also be stored in these godowns.

The cost of construction of rural godowns is subsidised to the extent of 50%, shared equally between the Central and State Governments. The remaining 50% is to be met by loans from banks. In the North-Eastern States/Union Territories including Sikkim, the extent of central subsidy is 50% of the cost of construction. The balances 50% may be met from Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme funds. However, in other Integrated Tribal Development Project areas of the country, the extent of central subsidy is 50% of the cost of construction, the State's share is 25% and balance 25% may be met from Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme funds. The other salient features of the scheme are listed below:—

(i) The capacity of each godown may be from 200—1000 tonnes. However, godowns upto the maximum limit of 3000 tonnes may also be permitted where needs are established bases on date from 3-4 years.

(ii) Wherever necessary, a godown should have a cold storage wing for perishable commodities.

(iii) The land is to be provided free of cost by the State Government.

(c) The outlay for the scheme during Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan period is Rs. 17.50 crores and 26.25 crores respectively.

[Translation]

Functioning of Central Social Welfare Board

6305. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the activities of Central Social Welfare Board during the last three years;

(b) the schemes implemented by the Board for the children and women of scarcity, desert, flood affected and hilly areas;

(c) whether Union Government have appointed a Committee to monitor and review its functions; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Central Social Welfare Board, continued to implement its programmes for the welfare

and development of women, children and handicapped through voluntary organisations. Details of these programmes are given in statement I below.

(b) The details of grants sanctioned specifically to these areas under the general schemes of the Board are not available. However, some additional grants were sanctioned under the Nutrition Programme in the flood/drought affected areas during the year 1987-88 only, in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar and Tamil Nadu. The amount sanctioned and released to each of the States is given in statement II below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The composition of the Committee and its terms of reference are given in statement III below.

STATEMENT—I

<i>Name of Programme</i>		<i>1986-87</i>			<i>1987-88</i>			<i>1988-89</i>		
		<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount Sanct- ioned</i>	<i>Amount Released</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount Sanct- ioned</i>	<i>Amount Released</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount Sanct- ioned</i>	<i>Amount Released</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
1.	General Grants-in-aid	4603	108.28	94.86	3998	99.33	97.25	3154	96.36	98.96
2.	Holiday Camps	802	48.52	37.00	727	44.41	45.02	836	51.40	51.04
3.	Mahila Mandals	349	82.81	78.14	340	88.15	85.67	327	103.301	127.00
4.	Welfare Extension Project (OP)	3	1.80	1.80	3	5.17	5.17	3	8.01	8.01
5.	Welfare Extension Project (CD)	14	42.43	34.00	44	50.96	40.34	44	58.04	62.66
6.	Welfare Extension Project (Urban)	8	0.53	0.59	—	—	—	1	0.09	0.09
7.	Int. Pre-School Projects	4	0.70	0.70	—	—	—	2	0.13	0.13
8.	Welfare Extension Project (BAP)	92	148.16	143.84	92	181.66	181.66	92	212.41	240.09

227

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

228

Name of Programme		1986-87			1987-88			1988-89		
		No. of Units	Amount Sanct- ioned	Amount Released	No. of Units	Amount Sanct- ioned	Amount Released	No. of Units	Amount Sanct- ioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Hostels for Working Women	95	5.39	4.75	98	6.10	5.00	89	5.98	5.49
10.	Demonstration Project (Balwadis)	11	36.40	36.43	11	40.92	39.16	11	46.69	49.16
11.	Socio-Economic Programme	538	275.22	233.57	653	297.00	300.00	522	253.00	250.00
12.	Condensed Courses and Vocational Training Programme	1163	256.92	239.99*	1383	288.58	250.00*	1465	311.17	249.99*
13.	Supplementary Nutrition	3146	255.83	241.75	3513	247.67	243.01	3735	225.11	168.28
14.	Creches for the children of working & Ailing Mothers	8949	1010.91	899.90	10210	1122.15	1172.71	11831	1323.46	1173.92
15.	Awareness Genera-	100	8.00	10.00	576	52.08	45.00	624	49.92	46.80

Name of Programme		1986-87			1987-88			1988-89		
		No. of Units	Amount Sanct- ioned	Amount Released	No. of Units	Amount Sanct- ioned	Amount Released	No. of Units	Amount Sanct- ioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	tion Projects for Rural & Poor Women									
16.	Family Counsell- ing Centres	43	11.78	9.50	70	21.04	16.78	100	31.16	27.86

This includes an amount of Rs. 4, 13 lakhs, Rs. 3.30 lakhs and Rs. 3.23 lakhs during the year 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 respectively towards the administrative expenses.

STATEMENT—II*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of Units*</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount released</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Gujarat	—	5.52	5.52
2.	Maharashtra	—	7.59	7.59
3.	Bihar	—	2.00	2.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	—	1.20	1.20
Total		—	16.31	16.31

Information available with State Boards. Since this is a decentralised programme the information pertains to releases made to State Boards.

STATEMENT—III*Composition of the Expert Committee*

(i)	Prof. S.N. Ranade, Delhi School of Social Work, Delhi	Chairman
(ii)	Dr. Armaity Desai, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay	Member
(iii)	Prof. A.P. Barnabas Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi	Member
(iv)	A representative from the Planning Commission	Member
(v)	Dr. A.B. Bose, Director, Ministry of Social & Women's Welfare	Member
(vi)	Executive Director, Central Social Welfare Board	Member
(vii)	Director (WD) Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare	Member-Secretary

Terms of Reference

- (i) To make an overall assessment of the role of the Central Social Welfare Board, in the context of the Social and Economic changes that have taken place.
- (ii) To make a scheme-wise assessment of the grant-in-aid programmes of the Board, including the Border Area Projects and Welfare Extension Projects, in the present day context and to make recommendations regarding their continuance or otherwise including their modifications in the light of the present availability of social welfare programmes in the country.
- (iii) To identify new areas in the field of social welfare not so far served or inadequately served by welfare services and to suggest new schemes which could be taken up by the Board to cater to these needs.
- (iv) To suggest appropriate policies and programmes to be taken up by the Board to encourage and assist in the proportion of voluntary effort in the field of social welfare particularly in the context of the New 20 Point Programme.
- (v) To suggest any other measure for smooth implementation and wider coverage of the programmes of the Board.
- (vi) To consider the question of accord- ing juridical status to the State Social Welfare Boards.
- (vii) To consider the position of the staff of the State Social Welfare Boards, specially that of the Secretaries.

[English]

Financial Assistance for Modernisation of Rice Mills

6306. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are providing financial assistance to State Governments for modernisation of rice mills;

(b) if so, the number of rice mills modernised or proposed to be modernised in Orissa with Central assistance; and

(c) the details of Central assistance proposed to be provided for the modernisation of rice mills in Orissa during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fifteen rice mills have so far been modernised in Orissa.

(c) Rs. 7,500/- will be provided for modernisation of each huller unit as per the request of the State Government.

Houses for Leprosy Patients under Indira Awas Yojana

6307. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa had requested Union Government for providing houses to the cured leprosy patients under Indira Awas Yojana;

(b) whether the request of the Government of Orissa has been turned down;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Union Government have any proposal to provide houses for the cured leprosy patients for their rehabilitation through any other scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) is a sub-scheme of Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), which is basically an employment generation programme. Under the Yojana, houses are constructed for the target group consisting of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes below the poverty line and the freed bonded labourers in the rural areas. The target group does not include the cured leprosy patients. The Government of Orissa was, however, advised that cured leprosy patients belonging to SC/ST who may be below poverty line should be given preference in allotment of IAY houses.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Afforestation In Catchment Area In Orissa

6308. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the afforestation programme for soil conservation is being implemented in the catchment areas of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the afforestation programme has been taken up in the catchment areas of Hirakund and Rengali also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (c). Afforestation forms a component of the package of soil conservation programme which includes plantation of suitable species of trees and cashew, sisal, coffee plantations etc. This is being done in the catchments of Hirakud and Rengali Mandira also.

Maternity Leave to Women Working in ICDS

6309. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether women working under Integrated Child Development Services Programmes are not given maternity leave and other benefits at the time of delivery of second child while women working in other Central Services are given these benefits at the time of delivery of second child;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to give such benefits to women working under ICDS Programme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is administered through the State Governments. Functionaries under the Scheme are of two types: regular Gov-

ernment employees and voluntary, part-time honorary workers. The regular Government employees are eligible for benefits, including maternity leave, as per the rules of the respective State Governments. Subject to the normal conditions for eligibility, a voluntary, part-time, honorary worker under the ICDS Scheme is allowed paid absence as under:—

- (i) for a period of 90 days in the event of maternity, subject to a maximum of 2 such periods;
- (ii) for a period not exceeding 42 days in the event of abortion/miscarriage, the facility being available for one such abortion/miscarriage only.

Spreading of Ulcerative Disease Syndrome to Orissa

6310. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ulcerative disease syndrome (U.D.S.) which has killed fish in West Bengal and North Eastern States has now spread to Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to forewarn the people of the disease; and

(c) whether people eating such kind of disease-affected fishes are liable to suffer from any disease; if so, the steps taken to avert the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATIVE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes Sir. Ulcerative Disease

Syndrome (UDS) has recently appeared in some places in Orissa.

(b) States were forewarned about the disease and informed about remedial measures to be taken in the event of spread of the disease.

(c) There is no report of any human mortality from India or abroad due to eating cooked affected fish. However, people have been advised not to consume disease affected fish as a precautionary measure.

Scarcity of Animal Vaccine

6311. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is scarcity of animal vaccine in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the demand of animal vaccine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Central Assistance for Poultry and Poultry Products Marketing Corporation

6312. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sought approval and central assistance for poultry and the Poultry Products Marketing Corporation;

(b) if so, the amount of central assis-

tance sought; and

(c) the decision of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Setting Up of Sponge Iron Plant of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company

6313. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up the work of setting up of Sponge Iron Plant of Kudremukh Iron Ore Company;

(b) if so, the amount spent so far and the amount likely to be spent during 1989-90;

(c) the total estimated cost for the above project; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Appointment to Technical Posts in Archaeology

6314. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have any scheme to induct outsiders and persons from IAS and other cadres to senior techni-

cal posts like Director General of Archaeology, National Museum, Anthropology, Director of Institute of Archaeology and the like; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to safeguard the interests of qualified and deserving departmental officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir. However, the present Director General, Anthropological Survey of India happens to be an IAS Officer, but his appointment has been approved by the UPSC in keeping with the approved recruitment rules.

(b) Does not arise.

Open Sky Policy in respect of Processed Food Export

6315. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to follow an Open Sky Policy to allow foreign air and shipping freight carriers to touch Indian locations so that Indian processed food exports get sufficient freight space at concessional rates;

(b) if so, when the Open Sky Policy is likely to be introduced;

(c) the facilities which the exporters are likely to get therefrom; and

(d) the concessions provided to foreign freight carriers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a)

to (d). The Central Government has permitted during the peak season (January to July) any carrier, scheduled or non-scheduled, to operate any number of flights to take cargo out of India. Facilities for bringing cargo on inward leg are also available to the operators to make the venture economically viable. In addition to this, the national carrier also operates special flights during the period. The processed food is also covered by the present policy. By this liberal policy extra capacity has been created for faster clearance of cargo.

Supply of Steel and Pig Iron to Exporters of Engineering Goods

6316. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineering Export Promotion Council has urged the Steel Authority of India Limited to make available major materials like steel and pig iron of the right quality well in time to achieve export target for the year 1989-90;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Steel Authority of India Limited in this regard; and

(c) the total quantum of such material at present ready for supply to the exporters of engineering goods and the time by which it is likely to be supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Although no specific communication has been received from Engineering Export Promotion Council regarding quantity/quality of iron & steel materials required by them for 1989-90, discussions are being held between the EEPC and the Steel Authority of India Ltd. for registering the items and the quantities required to be covered under the 'off-the-shelf' delivery scheme.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the quantities of iron and steel material ready for exclusive supply to exporters because export requirements keep changing from time to time and there are other priority sectors also for supply of steel. The EEPC release orders are serviced by SAIL on priority and the time taken for such supplies would depend upon the time of registration with SAIL.

Deterioration in Educational Standard of Indian Universities

6317. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister is of the view that the educational standard of Indian universities has deteriorated significantly and has recommended immediate steps to reverse the trend; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to improve the standard of the studies in the universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). To evolve a programme on basic research in science and technology and technical and management education during the 8th Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission had set up two separate Groups on these topics under Prof. C.N.R. Rao, Chairman, Science Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM). Based on the deliberations of these Groups, reports containing several recommendations have been submitted to the Planning Commission. These reports were also used by SAC-

PM to make suggestions for improving science and technology education activities relating to basic research and technical education during the 8th Plan. The recommendations for action include recognizing some national laboratories as institutions deemed to be universities, establishing Inter-University Centres in advanced S&T areas, initiating a programme for improving our better institutions as IITs, IISC, etc. to enable them to become institutions of excellence, promote Centres of Excellence in Universities around gifted scientists and engineers, grant autonomy to Science & Engineering Colleges with a proven track record, etc. The reports are under evaluation. These recommendations have also been taken into consideration by the Working Group for 8th Plan on Higher Education appointed by the Planning Commission.

Ban on Indian Newspapers in Nepal

6318. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Indian newspapers have been banned in Nepal, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the issue has been taken up with the Government of Nepal at diplomatic level; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) There is no official ban as such, but certain informal instructions have resulted in preventing the entry of Indian newspapers into Nepal. As there is no formal ban, no reasons have been provided.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir; the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu has been periodically taking up this matter with His Majesty's

Government of Nepal but there has been little response or reaction from them and certainly no positive results.

Women educated under Adult Education Programme

6319. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the adult education has helped in removal of illiteracy amongst women;

(b) if so, the details of women covered under the programme, State-wise; and

(c) the further steps taken to remove the illiteracy amongst women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). A State-wise statement showing the number of women made literates during 1985-86 to 1987-88, is given below.

(c) Some of the specific steps taken/being taken to enlarge coverage of women in Adult Education Programme are as under:—

- Mobilisation of women adult learners in large number for ensuring enrolment of at least 50% women in adult education centres;
- Appointment of large number of adult education functionaries such as Instructors, Preraks of Jana Shikshan Nilayams (JSNs)

even by relaxing the minimum qualifications;

- Making arrangements for Continuing Education of such instructors so that they are equipped as good competent instructors;
- Involvement of large number of voluntary agencies, especially those working for women;
- More attention by Shramik Vidyapeeths to women workers;
- Special orientation and training of women instructors as effective agents of promoting women's equality and empowerment;
- Designing an Adult Education

Programme for women which will be linked with imparting new skills, upgradation of their existing skills and new income generating activities;

- Creation and provision of opportunities for retention of literacy skills and application of this learning for improving their living conditions;
- Involvement of Central and State Social Welfare Boards with adult education programmes;
- Production of 24 episodes of female literacy and empowerment titled 'Khilti Kaliyan' being telecast from 2nd March, 1989.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of women made literate		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65,803	70,215	Awaited
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,368	11,421	N.R.
3.	Assam	98,147	36,011	57,813
4.	Bihar	4,47,145	3,25,683	N.R.
5.	Goa	182	205	1,144
6.	Gujarat	1,00,445	1,23,195	1,51,957
7.	Haryana	85,225	N.R.	N.R.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18,650	19,691	N.R.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	49,904	53,902	47,271
10.	Karnataka	1,33,475	1,49,975	1,05,653
11.	Kerala	7,179	24,436	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2,48,434	2,58,950	2,71,295

249

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

250

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of women made literate		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	2,28,413	2,13,894	3,24,560
14.	Manipur	11,286	10,521	Awaited
15.	Meghalaya	4,601	9,400	8,950
16.	Mizoram	2,481	N.R.	Awaited
17.	Nagaland	6,899	6,634	6,151
18.	Orissa	60,643	58,784	N.R.
19.	Punjab	64,611	76,495	69,081
20.	Rajasthan	1,08,950	1,28,818	1,24,835
21.	Sikkim	4,161	3,538	N.R.
22.	Tamil Nadu	5,65,215	5,67,527	4,54,959
23.	Tripura	4,314	3,607	1,826
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,18,330	7,82,869	5,92,730

251

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

252

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of women made literate		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
25.	West Bengal	94,129	1,08,038	99,337
26.	A & N Islands	767	1,332	1,198
27.	Chandigarh	3,042	2,360	69,081
28.	D & N Haveli	2,017	1,523	1,236
29.	Daman & Diu	**	**	**
30.	Delhi	27,482	67,376	78,811
31.	Lakshadweep	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.
32.	Pondicherry	6,509	7,333	6,628
Total:		25,75,807	31,23,733	24,74,516

Source: Annual State Reports of respective years.

N.R.: Not Reported by States/UTs.

Awaited: Information awaited from States/UTs.

** : Included under Goa.

[Translation]

Increase in Prices of Copper, Zinc and Nickel

6320. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the prices of copper, zinc and nickel;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the increase in the prices of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). The selling prices of imported copper, zinc and nickel are fixed every month by a Pricing Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Controller of Imports & Exports after taking into account the landed cost of imports by Minerals and Metals Trading Corpn. Ltd. (MMTC), the canalising agency, with the prevailing import duties added. These prices are also adopted by the indigenous producers like Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) in respect of copper, and Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL) for lead and zinc. The requirement of nickel, however, is entirely met through imports. Thus, the international prices of these metals have a bearing on domestic prices.

The month-wise prices of these metals since December '88 are indicated below:

	<i>Electrolytic copper wire bar</i>	<i>Electrolytic High Grade Zinc</i>	<i>Nickel/Bri- quettes/ Squares/ Pellets</i>
With effect from 1st Dec. '88	107,000	47,000	348,000
With effect from 23rd Dec. '88	85,000	39,050	338,000
Jan. '89	87,000	39,800	354,000
Feb. '89	87,000	42,500	375,000
Mar. '89	87,000	48,000	408,000
Apr. '89	88,000	50,500	423,000

Government have been taking fiscal measures by altering import duty on these non-ferrous metals from time to time to bring about some stability in their domestic prices. In view of rising trend in prices in the international market in the second half of the year, 1988, the import duties on copper and zinc and on nickel were reduced last in August,

1988 and again in December, 1988.

Export of Steel Plates

6321. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are exporting steel plates;

(b) if so, the quantity of plates exported during the last two years and the names of the importing countries;

(c) the amount earned as a result of export of these steel plates;

(d) whether there is a proposal to boost their export; and

(e) if so, the details of steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (c). Steel Authority of India Limited exported 42,400 tonnes in 1987-88 and 101,000 tonnes in 1988-89 of MS plates to different countries such as USA, Italy, Belgium. Value of export orders was about Rs. 17 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 61 crores in 1988-89.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Vigorous efforts are being made by steel Authority of India Limited to boost exports.

[English]

Filling Up of Posts in Engineering Department of J.N.U.

6322. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in Engineering Department of Jawaharlal Nehru University filled up as on 1 January, 1989 both on permanent and contract basis, separately;

(b) the number of persons appointed on permanent basis who had been working on the contract basis in Jawaharlal Nehru University for the last ten years;

(c) the number of such persons who have been left out; and

(d) the steps taken to absorb the remaining such contractual workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) As on 1.1.89, the Engineering Department of Jawaharlal Nehru University had filled up 109 posts on regular basis and one post on contract basis.

(b) None.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Merit Promotion Scheme for JNU Non-Teaching Officials

6323. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scales and merit promotion schemes recommended by the University Grants Commission in respect of non-teaching officials of Jawaharlal Nehru University during the last three years;

(b) the number of such recommendations accepted and implemented by the Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(c) the number of recommendations which are yet to be implemented; and

(d) the steps taken by the Jawaharlal Nehru University to implement them expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No separate Merit Promotion

Scheme has been recommended by the University Grants Commission in respect of non-teaching officials of Jawaharlal Nehru University during the last three years.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Disciplinary Proceedings against JNU Officials

6324. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-teaching officials of Jawaharlal Nehru University who have been proceeded against on disciplinary grounds during the last three years;

(b) the number of employees who have been awarded penalties as a result thereof;

(c) the number of employees on whom the penalty of compulsory-retirement was imposed;

(d) the details of pending cases; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) 37.

(b) 27.

(c) None.

(d) and (e). Enquiry proceedings in two cases involving Group 'D' employees are in progress.

Filling Up of Non-Teaching Posts in JNU

6325. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of non-teaching posts created in Jawaharlal Nehru University during the last two years;

(b) the number out of those filled by appointment/extension to retired Government/JNU Officers; and

(c) the reasons for these posts not being filled in by regular non-teaching officials of JNU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The following Group 'A' posts have been created in Jawaharlal Nehru University on regular basis during the last two years (1987-89):—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Post</i>	<i>No. of Posts</i>
1.	Senior Security Officer	One
2.	Documentation Officer	Two
3.	Systems Analyst	One
4.	Programmer	One

In addition to the above, the following posts have also been created for the specific duration indicated against each:—

S. No.	Name of Post	Duration
1.	University Engineer	1.7.87 to 31.3.90
2.	Vigilance Officer	One year with effect from 3.9.88
3.	Officer on Special Duty	Three years with effect from 1.10.88

(b) and (c). No regular post has been filled up by appointment/extension of retired Government/JNU Officers. However, the posts of University Engineer, Vigilance Officer and Officer on Special Duty have been filled by appointment/extension of retired Government/JNU officers as they are for a specific period only.

Strengthening and Widening of Chilakaludipet-Vijayawada Section of National Highway No. 5

6326. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost involved in strengthening of the existing two lane and widening to four lanes of the Chilakaludipet-Guntur-Vijayawada section of National Highway No. 5.

(b) the steps taken for implementation of the project and amount allocated therefor; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 102 crores.

(b) The work of survey/investigation

and project preparation has been taken up by the State Govt. and the work entrusted to consultants. Rs. 26.56 lakhs were allocated for this purpose during 1988-89.

(c) Since the work is at the stage of survey, investigation and project preparation, it is too early to give the date of completion of the project.

Jobs to Displaced Land Holders in Lime Stone Processing Plant

6327. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced land holders and the extent of land that was acquired for the Lime Stone Processing Plant of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Unit at Jaggaiv-erpet in Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of dependents of these land holders who have been provided with jobs in this unit as on 1 January, 1989; and

(c) whether eligible dependents of other land losers will also be provided with suitable jobs as was done in the case of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRIM.L. FOTEDAR): (a) The total land acquired for Jaggayyapeta Limestone Quarry is 2115.80 hectares which includes

290.85 hectares acquired from 212 private land owners.

(b) None so far.

(c) Subject to the availability of vacancies, the eligible dependents of land losers can be considered for employment along with other candidates provided their names are sponsored by the Employment Exchange or they submit applications in response to public advertisements, as the case may be.

Drinking Water Projects of Andhra Pradesh

6328. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra

Pradesh has submitted project reports to provide drinking water to the fluoride affected villages in Krishna, Nalgonda and Ananthapur districts and also to villages of Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when these projects are pending and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):
(a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted schemes for supply for drinking water to the fluoride affected village of Krishna Nalgonda and Ananthapur districts as detailed below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	No. of schemes	No. of villages	Cost of the Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Krishna	6	6	31.045
2.	Nalgonda	18	18	105.70
3.	Ananthapur	2	2	6.33

(c) and (d). All the above 26 schemes have already been cleared by the Government of India. As regards the villages of Srikakulam district, the information is being collected.

Three Language Formula under National Policy of Education and Central Board of Secondary Education
6329. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sanskrit has been regarded as both a classical and modern literary language in which the literature is being produced and for which it has been recognised by the Sahitya Akademi as one of the modern Indian literary languages;

(b) the specific reasons for which the Central Board of Secondary Education decided to dispense with the study of Sanskrit in the Hindi speaking States as the third language w.e.f. academic year 1989-90; and

(c) whether the re-inclusion of Sanskrit in the three-language formula would be ensured, keeping in view the mounting resentment among the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Sanskrit is regarded as a classical language in view of its antiquity and history and as a modern language in view of its current usage.

(b) and (c). The Three Language Formula enunciated in the Education Policy of 1968 and endorsed by the National Education Policy, 1986 requires teaching of Hindi, English and a modern Indian language, preferably one of the Southern languages in Hindi speaking States and of Hindi, the regional language and English in non-Hindi speaking States. In keeping with the above Three Language Formula, CBSE has prescribed Hindi, English and one of the modern Indian languages for secondary school examination. Sanskrit will be taught along

with Hindi as part of Hindi 'A' course. Also the students may offer one of the seven classical and European language including Sanskrit as an additional language on optional basis.

However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has recently stayed the implementation of the new scheme of studies issued by the CBSE regarding language.

Supply of Steel at International Prices by SAIL

6330. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has made some suggestions to Government that it is prepared to supply certain iron and steel items at international prices if it is freed from administrative and price controls;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to launch this scheme on an experimental basis?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Growing of Grass and Bushes

6331. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether growing of grass and bushes on hill sides prevent landslides and soil erosion;

(b) whether suitable varieties of grass have been identified for this purpose;

(c) whether a campaign for growing grass along hill slopes has been planned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Soil Conservation Departments of State Governments adopt grass growing as one of the components of conservation measures. The officials of the states are periodically trained at the Central Soil Conservation Research & Training Institute, Dehradun and its regional Centres. Operational Research Projects and symposia have also been conducted to educate people.

Target for Laying Synthetic Turfs for Sports and Hockey

6332. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for laying of Syn-

thetic turfs for sports and hockey during 1988-89;

(b) to what extent that target has been achieved;

(c) the guide-lines issued to sports authorities for laying synthetic turfs;

(d) whether there are difficulties in laying synthetic turfs; and

(e) if so, the difficulties faced and the steps taken to remove the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No target was fixed for laying of Synthetic turfs during 1988-89.

(b) The question of achieving target therefore, does not arise. However, in the year 1988-89 Synthetic turfs have been approved for installation at following places:

- i) Pimpri Chinchwad, Pune, Maharashtra.
- ii) Ranchi, Bihar.
- iii) Jalandhar, Punjab.

In addition, one Synthetic turf has also been installed by Sports Authority of India at Gandhinagar (GUJARAT).

(c) No Guidelines other than contained in our Scheme of Synthetic Track/Artificial Surfaces' have been issued to sports authorities for laying of synthetic turfs.

(d) There is no difficulty in laying of synthetic turfs.

(e) Question does not arise.

White Fly Menace in Gujarat

6333. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships being faced by cotton growers of Gujarat due to white fly menace;

(b) whether white fly menace has reduced production of cotton by 65 per-cent to 70 per cent this year; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to protect cotton crops from white fly menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Pest complex inclusive of white fly menace has reduced cotton yield. The total production loss has been estimated 17 per cent at the State level by the Government of Gujarat.

(c) The steps taken by Government are indicated below:-

- i) Cotton varieties resistant/tolerant to white fly are being developed and popularised for commercial cultivation.
- ii) More area is being brought under desi hybrids, which are white fly tolerant.
- iii) Regular pest surveillance and monitoring is being undertaken to forewarn likely pest build-up for timely pest control measures.
- iv) Arrangements are made for

supply of adequate pesticides and plant protection equipment.

v) Farmers advised to spray only recommended pesticides.

vi) Training and education programme for the farmers are undertaken by the State Extension Agencies through mass media like TV, Radio, Pamphlets, etc.

Use of Chemical in processed and Canned Food as Preservatives

6334. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the chemicals used in processed and canned food as preservatives;

(b) whether Government are aware of the after-effects of processed and canned foods in Western countries where it was introduced twenty-years ago; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to free the processed and canned foods from harmful effects of synthetic chemicals and metallic coating used in packing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules 1955 Sulphur dioxide, Benzoic acid, Sodium potassium Nitrates, Sorbic Acid and Nisin are allowed to be used as preservatives in food products.

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, only two preservatives, viz. sulphur dioxide and/or benzoic Acid and their salts are allowed in respect of certain items within certain limits.

The preservatives permitted to be used in food products under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules and the Fruit Products Order, 1955, are not likely to cause any harm to human beings if used within the prescribed limits.

Strike at Bombay Port

6335. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers belonging to the Transport and Dock Workers Union at Bombay went on an indefinite strike from 17 March, 1989 bringing the port operations to a stand still;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any settlement has been arrived at; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was a sudden stoppage of work from the first shift of 17th March, 1989 in protest against the proposal for working third shift in the Bombay Docks which was unilaterally discontinued by Bombay Stevedores Association from 21.4.1988.

(c) Yes, Sir. Following a settlement, the strike was called off from the first shift of 18th March, 1989.

(d) The main term of the settlement is

that the third shift will not be introduced in Bombay Port without discussing the matter with the Transport & Dock Workers Union.

Performance of Agro-Based Industries

6336. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-WARI:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of agro-based industries in the country has been monitored during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details of progress made so far, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance of agro-based industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) and (b). The details of the performance in the Cooperative Sector assisted by National Cooperative Development Corporation during 1986-87 and 1987-88 are given in the statement below.

(c) A new Ministry of Food Processing Industries has been formed for the development of Agro Food Processing Industry in the country. In the Cooperative Sector, National Cooperative Development Corporation monitors the units assisted by them on a regular periodic basis and site visits are also organised for taking remedial action on the technical deficiencies.

STATEMENT

State-wise position of capacity utilisation of NCDC assisted Cooperative Agro-based Industries for the years 1986-87 & 1987-88

(Percentage utilisation)

Sl. No.	State	Oil Complexes		Sugar Factories		Rice Mills		Dairy & Livestock		F & V Units	
		1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	86-87	87-88	86-87	87-88	86-87	87-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Unit closed	Unit closed	94	89	52	Data called	N.A.	50	N.A.	Data called
2.	Assam	78	81	25	50	—	- do -	No programme		17	- do -
3.	Bihar	No Operative Unit			—	35	do-	- do -			No Programme
4.	Gujarat	50	54	112	108	71	- do -	- do -			- do -
5.	Haryana	No Operative Unit		151	145	98	- do -	- do -			- do -
6.	Himachal Pradesh		- do-	—	—	No. Prog.	- do -	- do -		18	Data Called
7.	J & K		- do -	—	—	38	- do -	- do -		N.A.	- do -
8.	Karnataka	113	78	77	98	44	- do -	N.A.	66	N.A.	- do -

273

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

274

(Percentage utilisation)

Sl. No.	State	Oil Complexes		Sugar Factories		Rice Mills		Dairy & Livestock		F & V Units	
		1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	86-87	87-88	86-87	87-88	86-87	87-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Kerala Unit	No Operative 44	28	No. Prog.	- do -	No. Programme		41		- do -	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	73	86	82	130	85	- do -	- do -		No Programme	
11.	Maharashtra	31	56	99	111	99	- do -	N.A.	133	N.A.Data called	
12.	Manipur	No Programme		—	—	No Prog	- do -	No. Programme		2	- do -
13.	Meghalaya		- do -	—	—	- do -	- do -	No Programme			- do -
14.	Nagaland		- do -	—	—	17	- do -	- do -		- do -	
15.	Orissa	Unit closed	18	105	137	21	- do -	- do -	Unit	started	88-89
16.	Punjab	72	80	188	140	136	- do -	N.A.	49	9Data called	
17.	Rajasthan	41	50	111	—	12	- do -	N.A.	58	N.A.	- do -
18.	Tamil Nadu	No Programme		121	120	26	- do -	No Programme		14	- do -

275

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

276

(Percentage utilisation)

Sl. No.	State	Oil Complexes		Sugar Factories		Rice Mills		Dairy & Livestock		F & V Units	
		1986-87	1987-88	1986-87	1987-88	86-87	87-88	86-87	87-88	86-87	87-88
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Uttar Pradesh	57	48	137	137	40	- do -	- do -		N.A.	- do -
20.	West Bengal	No Operative Unit		—	—	20	- do -	- do -		4	- do -
21.	Delhi U.T.	No Programme		—	—	—	- do -	- do -		76	- do -
22.	Pondicherry	No Programme		187	160	No Programme		No Programme	No Programme	No Programme	
23.	Goa	- do -		40	45	- do -		- do -			- do -

277

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

278

Assistance for Construction/Improvement of roads and Bridges in Kerala

6337. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has sought Central assistance out of the Central Road fund (Special Reserve) for construction/improvement of roads and bridges leading to the Ezhimala Naval Academy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). In October 1988, the Government of Kerala furnished four road development schemes costing Rs. 364.00 lacs for augmenting infrastructural facilities to the Ezhimala Naval Academy for financing out of the Central Road Fund. As the State Government have almost fully utilised their 7th Plan accruals, they were advised to project these proposals at the time additional proposals are called for.

[Translation]

Alleged Maltreatment of Haj Pilgrims from Bihar

6338. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum about the alleged maltreatment of the Haj pilgrims from Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A letter dated June 28, 1988 was received from four Legislators of Bihar, suggesting that Central Haj Committee had discriminated against Haj pilgrims from Bihar in respect of providing passage for about 240 pilgrims in the Haj Sailing scheduled for June 12, 1988, and requesting an enquiry into this matter.

(c) Even before receiving this communication the Government had learnt of these difficulties affecting Bihar pilgrims, and issued instruction to the Central Haj Committee as also to the Shipping Corporation of India. Bookings, confirmation and intimation of Haj sailing schedule are done by the Shipping Corporation of India. They also inform the pilgrims the date by which they are expected to arrive at Bombay for a particular sailing. It was found that without having received any confirmation of the Haj sailing for June 12, 1988, about 240 Haj pilgrims for Bihar arrived in Bombay; and this resulted in some inconvenience to them. Even while the Central Haj Committee and the Shipping Corporation of India were trying to solve the problem, some of these pilgrims filed a Writ Petition in the Bombay High Court demanding that the entire group be accommodated in the above mentioned sailing. The Court did not find their claim tenable and the Petition was dismissed on June 10, 1988.

[English]

Soil and Water Conservation Project in Kerala

6339. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for taking up the

project for soil and water conservation in the Kerala portion of the Kabini Project;

(b) the extent of agricultural and forest land likely to be benefitted by the project;

(c) whether Government have decided to take up this project as a Centrally sponsored scheme; and

(d) if so, the allocation made for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to information furnished by the State Government of Kerala, about 90,000 ha. agricultural land and about 10,000 ha. of forest land is likely to be benefitted by the project proposed by the State Government.

(c) and (d). The request relating to the Kabani Catchment of Kerala was considered along with the proposals received from the Other State governments for inclusion in the on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects during the Seventh Five Year Plan. But due to financial constraints, no new catchment was included in the Seventh Plan.

[Translation]

Research Centres to improve Cattle Breed in Hilly Areas

6340. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of research centres engaged in improving the cattle breed in the hilly areas of the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that milk yield of milch cattle in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh is low;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for improving the breed of milch cattle in these areas;

(d) whether Government propose to launch a special cattle breeding research project in these areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Sir. During 1950, ICAR had an ad-hoc co-ordinated research project on cross breeding of cattle in hilly and heavy rainfall areas of the country and centres were located in different hilly areas of the country. Indo-Newzealand Livestock Improvement Project has been in operation at HPKV, Palampur since 1975.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Besides the programmes mentioned in (a) above, benefits of various State and Central Schemes on cattle and buffalo development accrue to hilly areas also, State Governments have Hilly Development Programmes which have the component of cattle improvement.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Question does not arise.

Projects for Construction of Stadia in Uttar Pradesh

6341. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain projects for con-

structing play grounds and stadia have been approved for Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of these projects district-wise and the funds provided by Union Government to the State government each year for their construction;

(c) whether Government are also considering to approve certain new projects for this State; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS

AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) District-wise details for the last three years are given in the statement below.

(c) As large number of centrally assisted projects are lying incomplete with the State Govt., Deptt. of Youth Affairs & Sports is not encouraging fresh projects during 1989-90 under the scheme of Grants to State Sports Councils, etc.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

1986-87

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
S. No.	Project	Amount approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Stadium at Badaun.	4.96	4.96
2.	Stadium at Faizabad.	3.09	3.09
3.	Stadium at Pratapgarh.	4.59	4.59
4.	Stadium at Mainpur.	3.63	3.63
5.	Stadium at Barabanki.	3.39	3.39
6.	Stadium at Ghaziabad.	2.44	2.44
7.	Stadium at Jaunpur.	5.00	5.00
8.	Stadium at Muzaffarnagar.	5.00	5.00
9.	Stadium at Saharanpur	4.55	4.55
10.	Stadium at Lalitpur.	3.16	3.16

285

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

286

1986-87

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Amount approved.</i>	<i>Amount Released</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
11.	Stadium at Farukhabad.	4.34	4.34
12.	Stadium at Bahraich.	5.00	5.00
13.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Bulandshahr.	4.40	4.40
14.	Stadium at Rampur.	5.00	5.00
15.	Stadium at Bulandshahr.	5.00	5.00
16.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Muzaffarnagar.	5.00	5.00
17.	Stadium at Bareilly.	5.00	5.00
18.	Stadium at Chowk Lucknow.	4.20	4.20
19.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Basti.	5.00	5.00
20.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Bijnaur.	3.57	3.57
21.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Deoria.	5.00	5.00

287

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

288

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
S. No.	Project	Amount approved.	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
22.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Sultanpur.	4.00	4.00
23.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Gorakhpur.	4.63	4.63
24.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Jhansi.	5.00	5.00
25.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Lucknow.	1.71	1.71
26.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Agra.	5.00	5.00
27.	Swimming Pool at Gorakhpur.	5.00	5.00
28.	Construction of Health Centre in the K.D. Singh Babu Stadium at Lucknow.	5.00	5.00
29.	Gymnasium hall in the stadium at Meerut.	4.30	4.30
30.	Conditioning Gymnasium hall in the stadium at Lucknow.	4.44	4.44
31.	Stadium at Gopeshwar (Chamouli)	5.00	2.50

1986-87

				(Rs. in Lakhs)	291
S. No.	Project	Amount approved	Amount Released		Written Answers
1	2	3	4		
32.	Swimming Pool at Varanasi.	5.00	2.50		
33.	Swimming Pool & Multi-purpose hall at Sharanpur.	5.00	2.50		
34.	Multi-purpose hall at Agra.	5.00	2.50		
35.	Stadium at Narinder Nagar (Tehri Garhwal).	3.62	3.62		
36.	Multi-purpose hall at Etah.	5.00	2.50		
37.	Multi-purpose hall at Unnao.	5.00	2.50		
38.	Stadium at Moradabad.	5.00	2.50		
39.	Multi-purpose hall at Pratapgarh.	5.00	2.50		
40.	Stadium at Etah.	5.00	2.50		
41.	Multi-purpose hall at Rai Bareilly.	5.00	2.50		
42.	Multi-purpose hall at Varanasi.	5.00	2.50		

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

292

1986-87

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
S. No.	Project	Amount approved	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
43.	Multi-purpose hall in the Stadium at Jaunpur.	5.00	2.50
44.	Stadium at Orai (Jalaun)	1.85	1.85
Total:		Rs 41.85	Rs 21.85 lakhs

1987-88

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
S.No.	Project.Amount	Amount approved	released
1	2	3	4
1.	Stadium at Kanpur.		5.002.50
2.	Swimming Pool at Varanasi.	5.00	2.50
3.	Multi-purpose hall at Saharanpur.	5.00	2.50

293

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

294

1987-88

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Project.Amount	Amount approved	released
1	2	3	4
4.	Multi-purpose hall at Agra.	5.00	2.50
5.	Multi-purpose hall at Etah.	5.00	2.50
6.	Multi-purpose hall at Unnao.	5.00	2.50
7.	Stadium at Moradabad.	5.00	2.50
8.	Multi-purpose hall at Pratapgarh.	5.00	2.50
9.	Stadium at Etah.	5.00	2.50
10.	Multi-purpose hall at Rai Bareilly.	5.00	5.00
11.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Varanasi.	5.00	2.50
12.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Jaunpur.	5.00	2.50
13.	Sports Complex at Lucknow.	20.00	10.00

295

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

296

1987-88

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
S.No.	Project.Amount	Amount approved	released
1	2	3	4
14.	Sports complex in Sector 21-A, Noida.	20.00	10.00
15.	Sports Hall in Sector-38, Noida.	5.00	2.50
Total:		Rs 105.00	Rs 52.50 lakhs

1988-89

(Rs. in Lakhs)			
S. No.	Project	Amount approved	Amount released
1.	2	3	4
1.	Indoor & Open Stadium at Allahabad.	10.00	5.00
2.	Stadium at Balia.	5.00	2.50
3.	Swimming Pool in the stadium at Rai Bareilly.	5.00	2.50

297

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

298

1988-89

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Project	Amount approved	Amount released
1.	2	3	4
4.	Stadium at Pillibhit.	5.00	2.50
5.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Mainpuri.	5.00	2.50
6.	Swimming Pool in the stadium at Hamirpur.	5.00	2.50
7.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Badaun.	5.00	2.50
8.	Swimming Pool in the stadium at Rampur.	5.00	2.50
9.	Stadium at Mirzapur.	5.00	2.50
10.	Swimming Pool in the Stadium at Bijnore.	5.00	2.50
11.	Swimming Pool in the stadium at Jalaun.	5.00	2.50
12.	Multi-purpose hall in the stadium at Ghazipur.	5.00	2.50
13.	Cricket Pitch at Lucknow.	0.096	0.096

299

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

300

1988-89

(Rs. in Lakhs)

301

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

302

S. No.	Project	Amount approved	Amount released
1.	2	3	4
14.	Cricket Pitch at Bareilly.	0.028	0.028
15.	Cricket Pitch at Varanasi.	0.03085	0.03085
Total:		65,15,485	32,65,485

**Opening of Potato Research Centre
in Uttar Pradesh**

6342. SHI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a request from the elected representatives of the people to open a potato research centre in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it was received;

(c) whether Government have approved this proposal; and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A letter from Shri Harish Chandra Singh Rawat, Hon'ble M.P. (Lok Sabha) was received in August, 1987.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) The demand for establishing a new Research Station on Potato in the Region, at present is not considered justified in view of the already available infrastructure in the region. The reply has already been sent to the Hon'ble M.P. (Lok Sabha) vide letter No. D. 3459 dated 26.10.1987 by the then Minister of Agriculture and also vide reply to Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 3488 answered on November 13, 1987.

[English]

**Dejure Recognition to Associations in
Kendriya Vidyalayas**

6343. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain requirements which are to be fulfilled by an association of employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for grant of dejure recognition; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Recognition of Association Rules) framed in August, 1985, each association is required to submit the list of members, office bearers and upto date copies of their rules and regulations together with statement of accounts of the previous year. In order to facilitate decision on applications for recognition expeditiously, Association has to furnish the following while applying for recognition:

- a) List of members along with certified copies of enrolment forms in respect of each member.
- b) Proof of subscription of members.
- c) List of office bearers and meetings and dates when they were

elected as office bearers.

- d) An audited statement of accounts of the Association of the preceding two years.
- e) A copy of the constitution/ Memorandum of Association and rules of the association.
- f) A Certificate that the Association would abide by all the conditions laid down in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Recognition of Association) rules, CCS (Conduct) Rules 1964 and specially the fact that no person who is not a regular employee of the Sangathan will be associated with the Association in the capacity of a 'Patron'.

One of the essential conditions of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Recognition Rules) is that all Associations have to maintain a minimum membership strength of employees which they claim to represent, failing which their recognition can be withdrawn.

Reduction in Import of Oilseeds

6344. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Scientists have advised Government to stop the import of oilseeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are bright prospects for oilseeds production due to adoption of modern technology by the growers;

(d) whether area under oilseeds cultivation has also been increased; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The area under oilseeds was 186.9 lakhs ha. in 1983-84 and it has increased to 200 lakhs ha. in 1987-88.

Splitting Up of Science and Technology Advisory committee

6345. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has split up its Science and Technology Advisory Committee into two, one for roads and the other for water transport; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Initially, a single Science & Technology Advisory Committee (STAC) was set up in April, 1988 for the Ministry as a whole. Since this Committee was dealing with diverse subjects, in February 1989 it was split into two separate Advisory Committees:

(a) for Road and Road Transport, and

- (b) for Water Transport and Shipping.

[Translation]

National Road Safety Week

6346. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Road Safety Week was observed in the first week of April, 1989;

(b) if so, whether any direction has been given to various States and Union Territories in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the achievements of the National Road Safety Week?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The National Road Safety Week was observed from 3rd April to 9th April, 1989.

(b) and (c). State Governments and Union Territories Administrations were requested to take measures to publicise road safety aspects to bring awareness in public about the same and also to take certain concrete measures such as improving the road geometry, strengthening road pavements, proper road markings, putting of sign boards on Highways and hilly roads, supply necessary equipments like cranes for removing the accident-damaged vehicles etc.

(d) The National Road Safety Week helped to emphasise the need for road safety and to increase the public awareness of its importance and the measures necessary for it.

National Agriculture Fair

6347. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Agriculture Fair is being held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the objectives of organising this fair; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The NAF was held in New Delhi from 25th March to 10th April, 1989.

(b) The main objective of the fair is to increase the awareness among the farming community about the latest developments in different fields which have direct bearing on agriculture sector so that they can contribute their mite to increased production and productivity.

(c) Expenditure incurred by the four Departments of the Ministry of Agriculture in organising the Fair is around Rs. 3.00 crores.

Voluntary Agencies to remove Illiteracy

6348. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide funds to voluntary and private organisations in various States for the implementation of illiteracy eradication programmes;

(b) if so, the total funds provided during the current financial year and the amount provided to various organisations of Union Territories;

(c) whether such financial assistance was given in the past also;

(d) if so, the amount provided to each organisation of Union Territories during past two years, separately, and whether Government have collected any information about the results of the programmes launched by these organisations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the current financial year (1988-89) an amount of Rs. 12.05 crores

was released to voluntary agencies under the "Scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies working in the field of adult education" in various States. Out of Rs. 12.05 crores, Rs. 68.17 lakhs has been released as grant-in-aid to various organisations in Union Territory of Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement showing the grant released to each organisations of the Union Territory of Delhi during 1987-88 and 1988-89 is given below. The Government is regularly receiving various progress reports from voluntary agencies about the implementation of the programme.

(e) Each voluntary agency should submit Initial Progress Report immediately after the commencement of the project. Voluntary agencies should also submit Quarterly Progress Reports, Annual Project Report, Utilisation Certificate and audited statement of accounts duly audited by the Chartered Accountant to the Ministry, with a copy to the concerned State Government. The State Government is required to oversee that the project is implemented satisfactorily.

1987-88

Sl. No.	Name of V.A. with address	Grant Released
1	2	3
		Rs.
1.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Samark Sadan, Dr. Dmbedkar Road, N. Delhi.	2,66,400/-
2.	Grameen Kshetra & J.J. Colony Proudth Shiksha Va Samaj Sudhar Society, Village-Goela Khurd, Nazafgarh, N. Delhi.	94,600/-
3.	Dr. A.V. Baliga Memorial Trust, Link House, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.	11,41,000/-
4.	Mahila Chetna Kendra, F-26, B.K. Dutt Colony, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.	3,43,000/-
5.	Ravi Bharati Shiksha Samiti, 472, Bhola Nath Nagar, Shahdhara, Delhi.	3,43,00/-
6.	Delhi Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, B-14, Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi.	22,200/-
7.	All India Taleema Ghar, 24-25, Western Court, Janpath, New Delhi.	91,250/-
8.	All India Committee for Eradication of Illiteracy among Women, Sarojini House, 6-Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi.	1,26,500/-
9.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturba Vidyalaya, Bakhtawarpur, Delhi.	12,185/-
10.	Sanmati Sanskratik Samiti, 293, Street No. 12, Madangir, New Delhi.	60,000/-
11.	Jan Jaqriti Educational Society, M-186, Mangolpuri, New Delhi.	60,000/-

311

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

312

Sl. No.	Name of V.A. with address	Grant Released
1	2	3
		Rs.
12.	Dehat Vikas Society, Pooth Khurd, Kanjhawala Road, Bawana, Delhi.	90,000/-
13.	Gandhi Samarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti, 179, Balmiki Colony, Mandir Marg, New Delhi.	3,20,000/-
14.	Akhil Bhartiya Grameen Sewa Sangh, A-202, Prashan Vihar, Delhi.	3,90,000/-
15.	Punarvas Kalyan Samiti, 219, Begumpur Village, Delhi.	90,000/-
16.	Development justice & Peace, Delhi Catholic Archdiocese, Chetanalaya, Ashok Place, New Delhi.	1,20,000/-

1988-89

Sl. No.	Name of V.A. with address	Grant released
1	2	3
1.	Participatory Research in Asia 45-Sainik Farm, New Delhi- 110062.	56,000/-
2.	Dr. A.V. Baliga Memorial Trust, Link House, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi- 110002.	3,49,700/-
3.	Gandhi Samarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti, 179-Balmiki Colony, Mandir Marg, New Delhi- 110001.	12,185/-
4.	All India Taleem Ghar, 24-25, Western Court, Janpath, New Delhi- 110001.	10,68,600/-

1988-89

Sl. No.	Name of V.A. with address	Grant released
1	2	3
5.	Ankur, J-21, Hauz Khas Enclave, New Delhi- 110016.	1,56,000/-
6.	Indian Adult Education Association, 17-B, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi- 110002.	3,35,000/-
7.	Delhi Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, B-14, Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi- 110003.	90,000/-
8.	Guru Nanak Mahila Welfare Society, B-305, Saraswati Vihar, New Delhi.	3,20,000/-
9.	Dharam Nirpeksh Samajouthan Samithi, NA-58 A, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi- 110018.	90,000/-
10.	Akhil Bhartiya Grameen Seva Sangh, A-202, Prashant Vihar, Delhi-110042.	37,500/-
11.	Konark Shikshan Sansthan, 2419/182, Ganesh Pura, Tri nagar, New Delhi- 110025.	90,000/-
12.	Indian Women's Welfare Association, N-44, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi- 110015.	90,000/-
13.	Sanmati Sanskratik Samiti, 293, Street No. 12, Madangir, New Delhi- 110062.	61,500/-
14.	Jan Jagriti Educational Society, M-186, Mangol Puri, New Delhi- 110083.	61,500/-
15.	Sushma Shiksha Samiti, 114, Harsh Vihar, New Delhi- 110034.	90,000/-
16.	Alok Shiksha Prashar Sansthan, U-158, Shakarpur Extension, New Delhi- 110092.	3,20,000/-
17.	Saint Joan's Education Society, 48/4, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi- 110008.	90,000/-

315

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

316

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of V.A. with address</i>	<i>Grant released</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
18.	Babasaheb Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Research Institute (India), 3, Institutional Area, Sector-4, R.K. Puram, New Delhi- 110022.	1,80,000/-
19.	Almora Kumaon Volunteer Core, 1209, Gali Samosan, Faresh Khana, Delhi- 110006.	90,000/-
20.	Dehat Vikas Society, Pooth Khurd, Kanjhawala Road, Bawana, Delhi- 110039.	37,300/-
21.	Shere Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai Education Society, 6646, Nehru Street, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi- 110031.	3,20,000/-
22.	Patel Education Society, Springdales School, Pusa Road, New Delhi- 110005.	54,000/-
23.	All India Committee for Eradication of Illiteracy among Women, Sarojini House, No. 6, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi- 110001.	1,47,150/-
24.	Maharishi Dayanand Gurukul Shiksha Samiti, 1720/57, Naiwala Gali, Karol Bagh, New Delhi- 110005.	3,20,000/-
25.	Grameen Khetra & J.J. Colony Proudh Shiksha VA Samaj Sudhar Society, Village-Goela Khurd, Nazafgarh, New Delhi- 110043.	6,44,000/-
26.	Sandhya Educational Society, C-182/12, Gali No. 1, Chauhan Bangar, New Delhi- 110053.	1,80,000/-
27.	Ravi Bharati Shiksha Samiti, 472, Bhola Nath Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi- 110032.	1,19,600/-
28.	Punarvas Kalyan Samiti, 219, Begumpur Village, Delhi- 110042.	69,000/-

1988-89

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of V.A. with address</i>	<i>Grant released</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
29.	Development Justice & Peace, Delhi Catholic Archdiocese, Chetanalaya, Ashok Place, New Delhi- 110001.	60,000/-
30.	Shikshan Kalyan Parishad, 68, Meenakshi Garden, New Delhi- 110018.	3,20,000/-
31.	Bhartiya Admin Jati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapu Samarak Sadan, Dr. Ambedkar Road, New Delhi- 110055.	9,60,000/-

319

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

320

[English]

**Road and Bridge Works in Assam
under ISEI and Central Road Fund**

6349. SHRI BHARDRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road and bridge
works in Assam sanctioned under the Cen-
tral Loan Assistance Programme of State

Roads of Inter-State or Economic Impor-
tance and Central Road Fund during the
Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details thereof including their
estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The
following schemes have been sanctioned
under the Central Road Fund during the 7th
Plan Period:-

S.No.	Name of work	Total estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Improving, metalling and blacktopping of Dolal Madhav Solal Road from NH.37 end (1st & 2nd Km. 1000 m)	5.00
2.	Matalling and blacktopping Dadara Pacharia Road from Dadara end (2000 M)	9.00
3.	Reconstruction of bridge over Kollong connecting Borjoha Ghahigaon under Roha Sadar Constituency.	5.50
4.	Improving, metalling and blacktopping of extension Bonda Digaru Road (2000 M).	10.00
5.	Metalling and blacktopping Missa Sibasthan Kunwaritol Road (from Bhumoraguri Bridge approach and towards Missa-1 Km.)	5.00
6.	Improvement and metalling and blacktopping of Nagaon Dhing Road.	15.50
7.	Metalling blacktopping of Kunwaritol Ziz-Kaliabor Road (from Kaliabor end).	5.00
8.	Metalling and blacktopping of Mukualmua Joysagar Road including construction of RCC Bridge.	17.848
9.	Continuation of Traffic Engineering Cell in Assam.	17.152
10.	Continuation of Research Development and Quality Promotion Cell in Assam.	2.784

Setting up of more Joint Venture Fertilizer Plants

6350. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for setting up more fertilizer plants in joint ventures both in the country, and abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Company Limited (GNVFC) had submitted a proposal to Government in 1986 for participation in a joint venture project for the manufacture of 1.5 lakh tons of P_2O_5 in Abu Dhabi; their proposal has been approved by government with some conditions;

M/s Karnaphuli Fertilizer company (KAFCO) of Bangladesh made a proposal in 1987 for participation by an Indian company, for the manufacture of ammonia/urea in Bangladesh based on gas. This proposal was not found attractive. It has recently been revived with some modifications. However, no decision has been taken on this proposal by the Government. A pre-feasibility study for a possible joint venture project in Abu Dhabi for the production of ammonia/urea has been prepared; however, no decision has been taken by the Government. There is also a proposal for setting up of a 200,000 te/year Phosphoric acid project in Jordan by M/s Shaw Wallace and Co. as a joint venture with Jordan Phosphate Mines Corporation the proposal is at a very preliminary stage.

Import of Fertilizers

6351. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers imported during 1988-89 and proposed to be imported during 1989-90;

(b) the foreign exchange involved therein;

(c) whether any loan or aid has been offered by the World Bank or any other international agency to meet the foreign exchange requirements for the import of fertilizers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). During the year 1988-89, 26.83 lakh tonnes of fertilizer material involving foreign exchange of Rs. 498.40 Crores (provisional), has been imported.

It would not be in the public interest to disclose these details for 1989-90.

(c) and (d). The World Bank has not offered any loan/aid for import of fertilizers during 1988-89 and 1989-90. The Consortium of European Economic Community (EEC) has agreed to provide 26.1 million ECU as commodity assistance for the import of fertilizers as per the 1988 agreement. As regards the EEC aid for import of fertilizers during 1989, it is yet to be decided by the Consortium of European Economic Community.

Sports Medical Centres

6352. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sports medical centres have been set up in the country for players;

(b) if so, whether physical fitness can be assessed in these centres;

(c) the names of the places where they have been set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Sports Medical Centres have already been set up at the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala and at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi. Such centres are also being set up at Bangalore, Calcutta, Gandhinagar Shillaroo and Imphal.

[Translation]

Special Training Programme for women Agricultural Workers

6353. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the fields in which training is provided to women in agriculture;

(b) the State-wise number of women provided training during the last three years; and

(c) the steps proposed by Union Government for increasing training facilities for the women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Women are being provided

training in agricultural operations including horticultural crops and other allied areas.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government propose to provide training to larger number of women agricultural workers under the programmes relating to Training of Women in Agriculture project and Training and Visit system being implemented in States and also at Farmers' Training Centres and Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

[English]

Assistance Provided to Scholars by Indian Council of Historical Research

6354. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Council of Historical Research New Delhi provides financial assistance to scholars and academics for going abroad to collect material;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down in this regard;

(c) the details regarding the assistance so released for various projects in various fields of social sciences during April, 1985 to April, 1988, and

(d) the number of applicants who applied for financial assistance during the above mentioned period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (b). Financial assistance for meeting the cost of travel and maintenance cost of @ \$ 80 per day limited to two weeks in given by the Indian Council of Historical Research to Indian historians to collect material from

abroad relevant to the topics of their research. The scholar is required to send a synopsis or a full text of the research project for which he intends to collect material from abroad. The project is referred to an expert for evaluation. Proposal for assistance is considered by the Research Projects Committee or Foreign Travel Grants Committee in the light of the evaluation report taking into account the fact whether

the visit of the scholar is very essential and the relevant material which the scholar wants to consult is not available in India. During the period from April, 1985 to April, 1988, 77 scholars applied for financial assistance under the scheme. A statement giving details of financial assistance given under the scheme during the said period is given below.

STATEMENT

1985-86

329

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

330

<i>Name of Scholar</i>		<i>Topic of Research</i>	<i>Name of Country Visited</i>	<i>Maintenance/Contingent grant sanctioned</i>	<i>Air fare paid</i>
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Shri K.A.S.M.I. Alam	Textile Industry in Medieval India 1200-1750	Holland	—	Rs. 8,314/-
2.	Professor Sushil Chaudhari	Trade and Economy of Pre-Plassey Bengal 1720-57	U.K.	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 10,952/-
3.	Dr. (Ms) Devahuti	Buddhism in Central Asia	U.S.S.R.	—	Rs. 8,597/-
4.	Ms. Lipi Ghosh	French in Burma 1852-1885	France	Rs. 5,000/-	—
5.	Dr. (Ms) Padmasha	Attitude of the Muslim leaders to the Congress A Critical Evaluation 1940-47	U.S.A.	—	Rs. 14,537/-
6.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	British Colonialism and its Impact on India and China 1850-1949	U.K.	—	Rs. 9,778/-
7.	Dr. B.N. Puri	Secularism in Indian Ethes	U.K.	Rs. 3,000/-	—
8.	Shri Arvind Sinha	Relations between the English and the	U.K.	--	Rs. 9,978/-

1985-86

Name of Scholar	Topic of Research	Name of Country Visited	Maintenance/Contingent grant sanctioned	Air fare paid
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	French in India with special reference to their commercial activities 1763-1793.	France		

1986-87

9.	Professor M. Athar Ali	Dictionary of Awards of Mansabs and Appointments in the Mughal Empire (Vol. II)	France	—	Rs. 4,406,50
10.	Professor J.S. Grewal	Sikhs of the Punjab	U.K.	US \$ 500	—
11.	Dr. Syed Jamaluddin	Cultural Links between Central Asia and India under the Timurids	U.K.	US \$ 650	Rs. 2,321/-
12.	Dr. M.P. Joshi	History and Cultural of Utrakhand and 'tribal coins' of Ancient India	France U.K.	—	Rs. 4,406/-
13.	Ms. Rashmi Patni	The use of spices in Medieval food and its relationship with Medieval medicine	France		Rs. 8,813/-

<i>Name of Scholar</i>	<i>Topic of Research</i>	<i>Name of Country Visited</i>	<i>Maintenance/Contingent grant sanctioned</i>	<i>Air fare paid</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>1987-1988</i>				
14. Professor M. Athar Ali	Mughal Empire-Study of Manuscript sources	France	—	Rs. 8,824/-
15. Professor B.B. Chaudhuri	Rural Protest Movement	France	—	Rs. 10,013/-
16. Professor Iqtidar Alam Khan	To Study Persian Manuscripts in the Vatican Library	Italy	US \$ 780	—
17. Dr. (Ms) Amita Ray	Indian Sculptures ranging from the Harappan period to the 13 Century A.D.	France U.K. F.R.G.	—	Rs. 12,082/-
18. Shri Amarjiva Lochan	Indianization in Thailand	Thailand	—	Rs. 7,000/-
19. Dr. Madhavan K Palat	Isarist Pussian Imperialism	France	—	Rs. 9,778/-
20. Dr. B.N. Puri	To consult the papers of Charles Bradlaugh and other secularist thinkers	U.K.	Rs. 10,000/-	—

<i>Name of Scholar</i>		<i>Topic of Research</i>	<i>Name of Country Visited</i>	<i>Maintenance/Contingent grant sanctioned</i>	<i>Air fare paid</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
21.	Professor R.S. Sharma	Paucity of Metal Money in C.AD 500-C.AD 1000 in India in the U.K.	U.K.	US \$ 910	—
22.	Dr. Dilbagh Singh	The village communities in Rajasthan and Maharashtra (1750-1850) a Comparative Study	U.K.	US \$ 910	—
23.	Dr. H.S. Vasudevan	a) Social Welfare and Provincial politics in Imperial Russia; the 'Zamstva' of Tver Province 1881-1901 b) Russian Agriculture 1861-1917.	U.K./U.S.A.	—	Rs. 23,028/-
24.	Shri Anupranjan Banerji	a) Merchants in Late Imperial Russia 1897-1913 b) Activity by Private Traders during War Communism in Russia 1918-21.	U.K.	—	Rs. 11,563/-
25.	Dr. Uma Das Gupta	Rabindra Nath Tagore Edward Thompson Correspondence 1911-41.	U.K.	—	Rs. 9,302/-
26.	Dr. R. Nath	To Study the Mughal Monuments at	Pakistan	Rs. 9,148/-	Rs. 1,170/-

Name of Scholar	Topic of Research	Name of Country Visited	Maintenance/ Contingent grant sanct- ioned	Air fare paid
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Lahore			
27. Dr. K.N. Pandite	The History of India-Central Asian Relations	U.K.	Rs. 14,407,50	—
28. Dr. Aniruddha Ray	18th Century Cambay (1725-1817)	U.K.	—	Rs. 12,821/-
29. Dr. T.R. Sareen	a) We have Fought Together b) Who is who of Indian Patriotic Exiles	U.K.	US \$ 448	—
30. Dr. Arundhati Virmani	a) An Examination of the Problem of Regionalism in France under the Fifth Republic through the Regional Press b) The Evolution of Collective Consc-iousness in Ain 1815-1848.	France	—	Rs. 10,091/-

[Translation]

Amount allocated under DDP

6355. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission and Finance Department have released on 100 crore rupees to the Department of Rural Development under the Desert Development Programme so far from the funds allocated for Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government propose to promote the Desert Development Programme during 1988-89 and 1989-90 by releasing the remaining amount allocated for the same in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, in what manner; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) During the first 4 years of the 7th Five Year Plan, 144.00 crore rupees have been allotted for the Desert Development Programme. The amount allotted for the programme during 1988-89 was Rs. 50 crores.

(b) and (d). Keeping in view the capacity of States to utilise the funds provided under the programme and overall Resource position, the same amount has been allocated for 1989-90 also.

English]

Pension to the Widows of Sanskrit Scholars

6356. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the widows of Sanskrit scholars, who were getting Government pension of Rs. 3000/4000 per annum, whose cases have been under consideration for continuation of the pension after the death of their husbands;

(b) the time since when these cases are under consideration; and

(c) the norms adopted for grant of pension to such widows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The details of the widows of Sanskrit scholars under indigent circumstances being considered for continuation of financial assistance earlier granted to their husbands, are given the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT. 7847/89].

(b) The date since when such cases are under consideration is given in column 5 of the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 7847/89]

(c) As per norms adopted, on the death of the recipient, scholar, amount of grant is transferred in the name of widow, on the recommendations of the State Government, w.e.f. the date of the death of the scholar for the unexpired portion of the sanctioned term. The grant is further continued in the name of the widow, if she applies for it and is found eligible.

Recurring and Non-Recurring Grant to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

6357. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recurring and non-recurring grants sanctioned to Kendriya

Vidyalaya Sangathan during the financial year 1988-89 under different heads; and

(b) the details of amounts of different grants which were not utilised alongwith reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) A consolidated amount of Rs. 11663.00 lakhs including an amount of Rs. 775.20 lakhs which was allowed to be carried forward from the previous year, was sanctioned during 1988-89.

(b) Since the financial year has just come to a close, the details regarding their utilisation or otherwise are not yet available.

[Translation]

Construction and Repair of National Highway No. 12

6358. SHRI PRATAB BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of construction doubling of lanes and repair works on the Jaipur-Bhopal-Jabalpur National Highway No. 12 has been very slow during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount allocated for various construction works on the National Highway during the current Five-Year Plan and the amount actually spent till date;

(d) whether Government have received complaints regarding slow progress and irregularities in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). This stretch of National Highway No. 12 passes through the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The progress of the sanctioned works in Madhya Pradesh is satisfactory. the progress of works on Rajasthan portion of National Highway No. 12 has been slow earlier mainly due to failure on the part of contractors, problems arising in obtaining forest land, and illegal dumping of mine waste on the road. Complaints received in this regard were attended to and the works are now progressing satisfactorily. Allocation of funds for developmental works is made State-wise for all National Highways together. The funds allocated and expenditure reported by State Governments so far during the 7th Five Year Plan in respect of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Madhya Pradesh		Rajasthan	
	Allotment	Expenditure	Allotment	Expenditure
1985-86	1349.00	1364.41	788.00	791.42
1986-87	1600.00	1688.70	1051.40	1051.31
1987-88	1765.00	1697.52	1750.00	1799.74
1988-89	1800.00	866.16 (upto Jan. 89)	1850.00	1282.87 (upto Feb. 89)

[English]

Achievements under Adult Education Programme and Expenditure thereon

6359. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for adult literacy programme, since its inception, State-wise;

(b) the total amount actually released for this programme, state-wise;

(c) the total amount actually spent by the State Government and Union Territories administrations, State-wise upto 31 December, 1988;

(d) the total number of illiterate adults made literate under this programme, assuming no reversion, since the inception of the programme, State-wise; and

(e) the total estimated number of illiterate adults in the country as on 31 December, 1988, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Allocation of funds for Centrally Sponsored adult education schemes is made scheme-wise and not State-wise. The funds are released to States/UTs as per the standard project cost under the existing financial pattern. Details of funds released and actually spent by States/UTs are given in statements I, II & III laid on the Table of the House [Placed Library. See No. LT. 7846/87]

(d) and (e). The desired information is given in Statement IV laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT. 7846/87]

Average Population covered by Primary School

6360. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate of average population served by one primary school, State/ Union Territory as well as corresponding figures for urban and rural populations;

(b) whether the average population covered by one primary school in the country as a whole and in various States/Union Territories has risen or fallen between the 4th and 5th All India Educational Survey;

(c) whether the number of primary school buildings and primary school teachers per 1000 of population risen or fallen during the same period; and

(d) whether the per capita expenditure on primary education, or alternatively on education as a whole risen or fallen during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) The Fifth All-India Educational Survey (with reference date of 30 September 1986) indicated that the average population served by a primary school in the country as a whole was 1481. The average population served by a primary school in rural and urban areas were 1247 and 3565 respectively. The State/Union Territory-wise details are given in Statement I below.

(b) The average population in the country as a whole served by a primary school at the time of the fourth All-India Educational Survey (with reference date of 30 September 1978) and at the time of the Fifth All India Educational Survey (Reference date of 30 September 1986) were 1351 and 1481 re-

spectively. The State/Union Territory-wise increase/decrease in the average population served by a primary school is given in Statement II below.

(c) During the period from 30 September 1978 to 30 Sept. 1986, the number of primary schools with partly pucca buildings increased from 61,418 (12.95 per cent) to 85,646 (16.18 per cent) while the number of primary schools with pucca buildings increased from 2,22,861 (46.95 per cent) to 2,99,474 (56.57 per cent). During the same period, the number of schools without buildings i.e. schools run in thatched huts, tents or in open space, decreased from 89,005

(18.75 per cent) to 71,495 (13.50 per cent) while the number of primary schools run in Kuchcha buildings decreased from 1,01,352 (21.35 per cent) to 72,777 (13.75 per cent). Such details of school buildings as per 1000 of population are not collected. However, as regards the number of primary school teachers (as per 1000 of population) it decreased from 2.01 to 1.95 during the same period.)

(d) The per capita expenditure on education increased from Rs. 39.60 in 1978-79 to Rs. 116.00 in 1986-87. The corresponding increase in per capita expenditure on primary education was from Rs. 17.52 to Rs. 54.23.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise average population served by a primary school during fifth All-India Educational Survey

S.No.	STATE/U.T.	Average population served		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1130	2964	1297
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	734	2948	780
3.	Assam	808	1307	840
4.	Bihar	1421	3743	1541
5.	Goa	969	2948	1142
6.	Gujarat	2365	9776	3115
7.	Haryana	2643	7843	3111
8.	Himachal Pradesh	674	2060	711
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	782	2528	911
10.	Karnataka	1427	6179	1838
11.	Kerala	4412	6081	4581

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	799	2007	919
13.	Maharashtra	1372	7424	2155
14.	Manipur	500	1231	596
15.	Meghalaya	414	2401	477
16.	Mizoram	522	928	595
17.	Nagaland	716	3427	859
18.	Orissa	800	1917	858
19.	Punjab	1164	5042	1478
20.	Rajasthan	1254	2763	1417
21.	Sikkim	669	31358	800
22.	Tamil Nadu	1379	5086	1813
23.	Tripura	1219	4567	1319
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1544	2440	1653
25.	West Bengal	1115	2104	1272
26.	A & N Islands	1072	13560	1425
27.	Chandigarh	5272	15840	13685
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	920	2628	961
29.	Daman & Diu	2334	4241	2811
30.	Delhi	1905	4804	4282
31.	Lakshdweep	1833	3896	2406
32.	Pondicherry	1525	3021	2059
ALL-INDIA		1247	3565	1481

STATEMENT-II

Statewise percentage increase or decrease in average population served by a primary school from Fourth to Fifth Survey

S.No.	STATES/U.T.	Fourth Survey (30.9.1978)	Fifth Survey (30.9.1986)	% increase (+) decrease
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1246	1297	+ 4.1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	805	780	3.11
3.	Assam	857	840	1.98
4.	Bihar	1281	1541	+ 20.30
5.	Goa	1138	1142	N.A. *
6.	Gujarat	2868	3115	+ 8.61
7.	Haryana	2197	3111	+ 41.60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	914	711	22.21
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	839	911	+ 8.58
10.	Karnataka	1510	1838	+ 21.72
11.	Kerala	4125	4581	+ 11.05
12.	Madhya Pradesh	941	919	2.34
13.	Maharashtra	1726	2155	+ 24.86
14.	Manipur	396	596	+ 50.51
15.	Meghalaya	347	477	+ 37.46
16.	Mizoram	874	595	31.92
17.	Nagaland	683	859	+ 23.77
18.	Orissa	803	858	+ 6.85
19.	Punjab	1148	1478	+ 28.75
20.	Rajasthan	1513	1417	6.35

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sikkim	816	800	1.96
22.	Tamil nadu	1661	1813	+ 9.15
23.	Tripura	1247	1319	+ 5.77
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1486	1653	+ 11.24
25.	West Bangal	1246	1272	+ 2.09
26.	A. & N. Island	1056	1425	+ 34.94
27.	Chandigarh	11282	13685	+ 21.30
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	724	961	+ 32.73
29.	Daman & Diu	-	2811	N.A. *
30.	Delhi	3457	4282	+ 23.86
31.	Lakshdweep	2235	2406	+ 7.65
32.	Pondicherry	2011	2059	+ 2.39
ALL-INDIA		1351	1481	+ 9.62

* Daman and Diu was part of Goa, Daman & diu Union Territory in 1978.

Purchase of Urdu Book by ICCR

6361. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the titles of Urdu Books purchased by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations for purpose of presentation abroad during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARI): List of titles of Urdu Books purchased by ICCR during 1988-89 for presentation abroad is given in the statement below. No Urdu book for presentation was purchased by ICCR during the years 1986-87 and 1987-88.

- | | |
|----|---|
| 1. | Khutbat Azad |
| 2. | Ghubaro Khatir |
| 3. | Tazkira |
| 4. | Maulana Azad Ke Passport Ka Khufia file |

5. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
6. Hamari Azadi
7. Urdu Ki Teraqqimein Maulana Ka Hissa
8. Shahid-o-Azam, Tarikh-o-Karbala
9. Maulana Azad, Shakhsyat Aur Karnamoy
10. Intakhabe Al-Hilal
11. Tariqa Fatiha and Dua
12. Takhleeq-o-Tanqid
13. Harfo Raaz
14. Sachhe Bol
15. Gopal Mittal : Fun aur Shakhsiyat
16. Aziz Ahmad Ki Novel Nigari
17. Prem Chand Aur Tasanoof-o-Prem Chand
18. Chand Adabi Shakhsiyatain
19. Dastavez
20. Josh Maleehabadi
21. Kokan K Mughanni
22. Dr. Fazl-e-Imam
23. Hofiz Jalandhari Shakhsiyat aur fun
24. N.M. Rashid : Shakhsiyat aur fun
25. Kokan Ke Sapoot
26. Ek Taang Ki Gudia
27. Naya Urdu Afsana
28. Pinjre Ke Panchi
29. Tore Kuche Se Hum Nikley

30. Adab Gazooda
31. Shahar Mein Ek Tahroor
32. Salma se Dil Lagakar
33. Adawat
34. Shamsheer-o-Sana Awwal
35. Waiting room
36. Aisi Bulandi Aisi Pasti
37. Celluloid Ki Duniya
38. Mera Anchal Mela Hai
39. Nazara
40. Barf Shajar Awaz
41. Neela Aakash
42. Sabjo Tajah Nihalon Ko Amboh Moin
43. Sharar-o-Musabbab
44. Samudar Payasa Hai
45. Tishna Lab
46. Harfo-Musabbab
47. Udasi Ke Paanch Roop
48. Bargo Atish Sawar
49. Bans Ke Janglon Se Gujarati Hawa
50. Jati Hui Rut
51. Ardhangi Ke Naam
52. Nawishta Doowar
53. Sehra Ki Dhup
54. Nadi Ke Paar Ka Manjar

55. Chehre
56. Lahu Ke Chiragh
57. Mooratul Maarfat
58. Farmooda
59. Marathi Rung
60. Berion Wala Faqir
61. Brgardane Rawi
62. Nai Rahrerain
63. Dard Ka Rishta
64. Akhri Din
65. Apne Markaz Ki taraf
66. Urdu Shairi Mein Ishariat
67. Tanjo Mijah Ka Tanqidi Jaiza
68. Khali Khano
69. Urdu Mein Taweel Najm Nigari
70. Urdu Novel Aur Taqaime Hind
71. Azra
72. Muzaffar Hanfi Shakhshiyat fun
73. Lahoro Ka Jo Zikr Kiya
74. Qadam Qadam Dozakh
75. Karma Waii
76. Urdu Kahavatain Aur Unka
77. Badal Garjain Jamna Paar
78. Anees Shaksiyat aur fun
79. Lahu Tarang

80. Chhalani chalni Saibaan
81. Sahir Ludhianvi Ek Mutala
82. Talash O Tabeer
83. Jadid Adab Qadeem Adab se
84. Doosri Kiran
85. Saat Samundar Ka Shair
86. Sahil Samundar Aur Seep
87. Tanqid Aur Majlisi Tanqid
88. Khusro Ka Zami Safar
89. Faiz Ahmad Faiz Ek Tanquedi Jaiza
90. Azadi Ke Bad Ki Ghazal Ka Talaffuz
91. Ahwal-e-Ghalib
92. Urdu Ki Taraqi Main Maulana Azad Ka Hissa
93. Iqbal Kuchch Mazamoon
94. Urdu Ke Ibtadai Mashe Numa Main
95. Feraq Gorkhpuri
96. Hayat-e-Mehroom
97. Shibli Muandana Tanquedki
98. Syed Sulaiman Nadvi
99. Bahadurshah Zafar
100. Qawaid-e-Urdu
101. Einstine Ki Kahani
102. Al-Kafur Raqum
103. Urdu Hindi Dictionary
104. English Urdu standard dictionary

- | | |
|------|----------------------------|
| 105. | Divan-e-Ghalib |
| 106. | Iqbal Ke Nasri Afkar |
| 107. | Mazameen-e-Pashud |
| 108. | Zahan Zindagi Aur Tattama |
| 109. | Chand Ham Asar |
| 110. | Sakrab Ka Tanqeede Jaiza |
| 111. | Sil Chirist Aur Uska Ahad |
| 112. | Intekhab Reax |
| 113. | Intekhab Akhatar Ansari |
| 114. | Intekhab Shamim Karhani |
| 115. | Intekhab-o-Fani |
| 116. | Intekhab-e-Yagana |
| 117. | Intekhab-e-Firaq |
| 118. | Intekhab-e-Faiz Ahmad Faiz |
| 119. | Yadgar-e-Hali |

Proposal for Urdu University

6362. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal to open an Urdu University from the Urdu Conference recently held in Delhi;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which it is proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Promotion of Sports among SC/ST Boys and Girls

6363. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to promote sports and games among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

boys and girls;

(b) whether Central assistance is being provided to different States for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the amount provided to the State of Orissa for promoting sports and games during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). The Schemes of Government are for general promotion of sports and not specific to any particular community of people. There is a Scheme called Special Area Games Scheme under Sports Authority of India (SAI) under which traditional sports talent in tribal, remote and inaccessible areas of the country is identified and trained in modern sports. There are also other Schemes like All India Rural Sports Tournament, National sports Championship for Women, Assistance to State Sports Councils for Development of Sports Infrastructure and certain other Schemes of SAI under which financial assistance amounting to Rs. 132.80 lakhs was provided to Orissa in the last three years.

Foreign Tours by H.C.L.'s Officials

6364. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few officers/Directors of Hindustan Copper Limited had visited foreign countries during the last two years;

(b) whether their visits were approved by the Board of Directors of Hindustan Copper Limited; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per guidelines laid down by the Govt., prior approval of the Minister of the administrative Ministry is required to be obtained in regard to foreign tours of the Chief Executives and part-time as well full-time Directors of the Board of public enterprises. The foreign tours of other officers require the prior approval of the Chief Executive only. Approval of the Board of Directors of the Company is not a requirement under the rules.

(c). Does not arise.

Extra Curricular Activities in Kendriya Vidyalayas

6365. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether extra curricular activities with the object of multi-dimensional development of children's personality are at a low key in almost all Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) the steps being taken to strengthen various activities;

(c) whether there is any time bound programme to streamline extra curricular activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (e). No. Sir. Each Kendriya Vidyalaya prepares annual plan in the areas such as art, science, culture, literary activi-

ties, games and sports, scouting and guiding and other adventure activities, viz. mountaineering, trekking and rock climbing with a view to ensure multi-dimensional development of children's personality and carries out the same effectively. These programmes are also reviewed periodically. In addition, programmes like debates, elocution contests, youth Parliament competitions, exhibitions, etc. are also arranged by KVS Headquarters as well as Regional Offices to provide fillip to such activities.

Development of Fisheries

6366. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been initiated during the current year to promote fish farming to boost the traditional marine fisheries sector and thereby increase the area under inland fish culture; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the progress made under coastal aquaculture project for upgrading the technologies for prawn seed production and farming;

(c) the outcome of the pilot project launched for utilising the organic waste for fish culture; and

(d) the total targeted fish production for 1989-90 separately in respect of inland and marine fishery.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assisted Coastal Aquaculture Project for upgradation of tech-

nology for prawn seed production and prawn farming, 4 pilot prawn farms at Asangaon (Maharashtra), Poyya (Kerala), Polekurru (Andhra Pradesh) and Alampur (West Bengal) and one prawn hatchery at Benaulim (Goa) are under various stages of construction.

(c) For utilisation of organic waste for aquaculture, the Government have sanctioned establishment of two 5-ha. sewage-fed fish farms each in the States of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. The State Governments have already finalised the detailed plan and design for construction of these farms.

(d) The targeted fish production for 1989-90 in respect of inland fisheries in 14.60 lakh tonnes and marine fisheries 17.90 lakh tonnes, totalling 32.50 lakh tonnes.

Central Assistance to Natural Calamities affected States

6367. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demands of various State and Union Territory Governments for relief measures to meet the devastation caused by natural calamities during the current year:

(b) the amounts recommended by the Central Teams for each State ;

(c) the amounts sanctioned by Union Government to each State and on which account;

(d) the amounts actually released and their utilisation rates; and

(e) the guidelines issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) to (e). No memorandum seeking Central assistance for undertaking relief measures in the wake of natural calamities has been received from any State Government or Union Territory Administration during the current year 1989-90.

[Translation]

Sports Complex in Sagar (M.P.)

6368. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the works proposed to be undertaken under the Sports Complex Scheme in Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the funds proposed to be made available on each of these schemes separately and the expenditure incurred so far on them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Govt. of Madhya Pradesh approached the central Govt. for financial assistance for the construction of a Sports Complex at Sagar (M.P.) at an estimated cost of about Rupees 81 lakhs. The central assistance of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been approved. Out of which Rs. 7.50 lakhs have been released. Balance amount will be released on receipt of Utilisation certificate and progress report from the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh. This is awaited.

Concept of Small and Marginal Farmer

6369. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of "small and marginal farmer" differs from State to State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the concept of "small and marginal farmer" is the same in respect of irrigated land, rainfed land and desert land; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, the concept of Small and Marginal Farmer is the same in all the States barring areas covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP).

A cultivator with unirrigated land holding upto one hectare is a marginal farmer and with land holdings more than one hectare and upto two hectares is a small farmer. The land limits for Class I irrigated land as defined in the State land ceilings legislation are 0.5 hectare or less for marginal farmer and more than 0.5 hectare but upto one hectare for small farmer. For irrigated land of other than class I variety, a suitable conversion ratio would apply as adopted by the State Government within the overall ceiling of unirrigated land.

The land limits of DPAP/DDP areas for small and marginal farmer are given in the statement below.

Land Holding Limits for Identification of small and Marginal Farmers under DPAP/DDP

State	District	(In hectares)			
		Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers	
		Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda, Parkasam & Cuddapah.	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Bihar	Palāmau, Monghyr, Navadaha & Rohtas	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Gujarat	(a) Arid areas Kutch, Banaskantha & Mehsana	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
	(b) semi-arid areas Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Amreli, Panchmahal, Bhavanagar & Ahmedabad	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Haryana	Mohinderghar, Bhiwani & Rohtak	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
J & K	Doda & Parts of Udhampur	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Chitradurga,	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50

(In hectares)

State	District	Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers	
		Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Raichur, Bellary, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Kolar and Gulbarga				
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua, Dhar Sindhi, Betul, Khargone & Shahdol	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Maharashtra	Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangali & Sholapur	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Orissa	Phulbani & Kalahandi	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Rajasthan	(a) Arid areas Jaisalmer & Barmer,	1.50	10.00	0.75	5.00
	Bikanner, Nagaur, Jalore, Pali, Churu & Jodhpur	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
	(b) Semi-arid areas Jhun-Jhunu, Ajmer, Dungarpur, Udaipur & Banswara	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram & Dharampuri	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00

371

Written Answers

APRIL 20, 1989

Written Answers

372

(In hectares)

State	District	Small Farmers		Marginal Farmers	
		Irrigated	Un-irrigated	Irrigated	Un-irrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Jalaun, Banda & Hamirpur	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
West Bengal	Purulia, Bankura & Midnapur	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00

373

Written Answers

CHAITRA 30, 1911 (SAKA)

Written Answers

374

Sports Schools

6370. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where Sports Schools are functioning and the details of training being given in those schools;

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish more Sports Schools in the country in near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) to (c). Government of India have not established and Sports School in the country, but Sports Authority of India has adopted 65 schools for providing specialised training to children under 12 years selected under the National Sports Talent Contest Scheme, for 8 disciplines. A Working Group has recently been set up by this Department to work out a detailed scheme for establishment of Sports Schools during the next plan period.

Operation of Private Buses Under DTC

6371. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private buses operating under Delhi Transport Corporation;

(b) the details of the present arrangements with private bus owners who are running their buses under Delhi Transport Corporation including the amount being paid to them daily for carrying pass-holders;

(c) whether Government are aware that the private buses restrict their services on holidays in connivance with the officials of DTC which causes inconvenience to commuters; and

(d) the remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 788 as on 4.4.1989.

(b) The private buses in D.T.C. are operating on 'earn and keep' basis, where an operator provides his own crew and retains daily revenue earnings. For carrying pass holders, DTC pays to private operators @ Rs. 86.50 per bus day during academic session (10 months—July to April), and @ Rs. 72.62 per bus per day during vacation period (2 months—May and June).

(c) and (d). DTC has intimated that there has been no such instance and that instructions are there for operating all trips by private operators on the schedules. Wherever any irregularity is noticed, strict action is taken against the bus owners. Cash penalties are also imposed on the defaulters.

Besides, as and when the Corporation receives prior intimation from the private operator for not operating his bus, DTC deploy its own buses on the said route for the convenience of the commuters, subject to operational factors.

Production of Diamonds

6372. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of diamond producing States;

(b) the number of workers engaged to extract diamond from these mines;

mond is mined in Panna district of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) the value and details of the diamonds produced in the country, annually?

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Dia-

(c) The value and details of production during 1986 to 1988 are as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of mines (Quantity in carats)</i>	<i>Total (in Rs. '000)</i>	<i>Value</i>
1986	2	16116	25222
1987	2	16484	35179
1988	2	14362	41047

Production on Aluminium in 1988-89

(b) if so, the details thereof?

6373. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) whether production of aluminium in public and private sectors Aluminium plants has increased during April 1988—February 1989 comparing to the production of last year; and

(b) Production of aluminium metal in all plants in public and private sectors from April 1988 to February 1989 and during the corresponding period of the last year (1987-88) has been as under:

*In tonnes**April 87—February 88**April 88—February 89**Public Sector:*

Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO)	82,629	85,151
---------------------------------------	--------	--------

National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) (under commissioning)	20,313	69,523
---	--------	--------

Private Sector:

Indian Aluminium Company Ltd. (INDAL)	27,500	43,654
---------------------------------------	--------	--------

Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (HINDALCO)	111,136	113,414
---	---------	---------

Madras Aluminium Company Ltd. (MALCO)	7,941	9,592
---------------------------------------	-------	-------

Total:	249,519	321,334
--------	---------	---------

Cooperation with Cuba in Agriculture

(b) if so, the details thereof?

6374. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has recently been reached between India and Cuba to cooperate in the field of agricultural research; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. A workplan for 1989-90 and 1990-91 in Agricultural Research has been signed on 20-3-1989 and is subject to ratification by the

Government of India and Government of Cuba.

(b) The main features of the Workplan are as under:

I. *Technical Co-operation:*

1. Training of Cuban Scientists in India, in Animal Sciences, Sugarcane Breeding and disease control, aquaculture, fish nutrition and diseases.

2. Visit of Indian Scientists to Cuba in the field of Sugarcane diseases control, joint research in forages and fowl breeding techniques.

II. *Exchange of biological materials:*

From India to Cuba—rice, mango varieties, fruits and forage varieties.

From Cuba to India—Pastures and forages and insects and pests for study on them.

III. *Exchange of Scientific and Technical information:*

On animal sciences, tropical fruits, soil sciences, tobacco, biological control of pests, aquaculture, fertilizers.

Visit of Chief Minister of North-Eastern Province of Sri Lanka

6375. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of North-Eastern Province of Sri Lanka visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion held with him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Chief Minister paid courtesy calls on Indian leaders and apprised them of the situation in the North-Eastern Province and the major tasks facing his Provincial Government, especially in the field of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Production of Rails by Bhilai Steel Plants

6376. SHRI H.A. DORA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhilai Steel Plant has accepted substantial orders for manufacture of rails from Ministry of Railways during the ensuing financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Bhilai Steel Plant have drawn up a Plan to supply 4.25 lakh tones of rails for the year 1989-90 on the basis of commitment received from the Railways. Against this commitment so far, SAIL have received a bulk indent of 2.988 lakh tonnes from the Railways.

Sino-Indian talks on Border Issue

6377. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the next round of talks between India and China on Border issue are proposed to be held;

(b) whether any concrete proposals

have been prepared for the said meeting; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) The Joint Working Group on the boundary question will meet at a mutually convenient time for the Governments of India and China.

(b) and (c). The two Governments are to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question through peaceful and friendly consultations.

Publication of Line Drawing Portfolios by ICCR

6378. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations have published portfolios of line drawings by eminent artists of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent on its printing and the cost of each portfolio;

(d) the number of copies presented;

(e) whether the Director of National Museum, New Delhi has commented upon the quality of drawings and printing; and

(f) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF K.K. TEWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement below.

(c) Total cost of publishing 250 copies of each of the 15 portfolios was Rs. 2,45,000/-
- The cost of each copy of the portfolios was Rs. 66/- (approximately).

(d) Indicated in the statement mentioned at (b) above.

(e) and (f). The Director General of National Museum has suggested that the views of the concerned artistes may be obtained to decide whether the aesthetic quality of their drawing has been well captured in the serigraphs. However, no adverse comments about the quality of drawings and printing have been received from any of the artistes who were supplied 25 copies of the line drawings pertaining to their own works.

STATEMENT

List of portfolios of drawings

(Copies published on each portfolio—250)

1.	Portfolio No. 1	No. of Copies presented—249
----	-----------------	-----------------------------

Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by K.K. Hebbar on the theme of Indian Classical Music and Dance.

2.	Portfolio No. 2	No. of copies presented—246
----	-----------------	-----------------------------

Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by Abu Abraham.

3. Portfolio No. 3 No. of copies presented—250
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by K.K. Hebbar of Sculptures from Angkor Vat Kampuchea.
4. Portfolio No. 4 No. of copies presented—246
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by Profulla Mohanti.
5. Portfolio No. 5 No. of copies presented—248
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by K.K. Hebbar of sculptures from Indonesia.
6. Portfolio No. 6 No. of copies presented—247
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by Dhanraj Bhagat (20.12.1917—26.02.1988)
7. Portfolio No. 7 No. of copies presented—249
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by K.K. Hebbar of scenes from a Kampuchea Ballet.
8. Portfolio No. 8 No. of copies presented—249
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by Dhanraj Bhagat of Sculptures in Orissa temples.
9. Portfolio No. 9 No. of copies presented—246
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by Dhanraj Bhagat of Sculptures in Orissa temples.
10. Portfolio No. 10 No. of copies presented—230
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings of Ramachandran.
11. Portfolio No. 11 No. of copies presented—231
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by Krishan Khanna.
12. Portfolio No. 12 No. of copies presented—231
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by Jatin Das.
13. Portfolio No. 13 No. of copies presented—231
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by Satish Gujral.
14. Portfolio No. 14 No. of copies presented—228
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings of Saroj Pal Gogi.
15. Portfolio No. 15 No. of copies presented—230
Serigraph prints of 5 drawings by Ved Nayar.

[Translation]

Connecting Villages with Roads

6379. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposal from Madhya Pradesh Government for connecting villages having more than 80 per cent Scheduled Caste population, with roads; and

(b) if so, whether any action is being taken to give Sanction or special grants in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) Department of Rural Development Government of India has not received any such proposal.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Rural Development Projects Undertaken by IFFCO

6380. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited initiated various programmes for rural development:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether programmes have already been launched; and

(d) if so, the names of the States covered under the programmes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The major programmes which have been undertaken by Indian Farmer Fertilizer Cooperative Limited are crop demonstrations, crop seminars, agricultural campaigns, village adoption, special projects in dry land agriculture in tribal areas and in problem soil areas, farm forestry, farmers community centres etc.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The following States and UTs are covered under these programmes:-

i) States

- (1) Andhra Pradesh
- (2) Karnataka
- (3) Kerala
- (4) Tamil Nadu
- (5) Madhya Pradesh
- (6) Maharashtra
- (7) Gujarat
- (8) Rajasthan
- (9) Haryana
- (10) Punjab
- (11) Himachal Pradesh
- (12) Uttar Pradesh
- (13) Jammu & Kashmir
- (14) Bihar
- (15) Orissa

(16) West Bengal

(17) Assam

(18) Goa

ii) *U.Ts*

(1) Delhi

(2) Chandigarh

(3) Pondicherry

**Indira Gandhi National Open University
Arrangements with other Common-
wealth Countries**

6381. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University is finalising arrangements with other Commonwealth countries which would offer wide range of study programmes to Indian students;

(b) if so, the details of discussions at the Second Conference of Board of Governors of Commonwealth universities; and

(c) the important decisions taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) At the initiative of the Governments of Commonwealth countries, an agency named 'The Commonwealth of Learning' has been established to promote cooperation in distance education among the Commonwealth countries. A major objective of the Commonwealth of Learning is to assist distance education institutions in the Commonwealth countries to widen the

range of their programmes by drawing upon the courses and programmes offered by distance education institutions anywhere in the Commonwealth. There have been no discussions on programmes of institutional collaboration between IGNOU and the Commonwealth of Learning so far.

(b) and (c). The Commonwealth of Learning has become operational only about 2 months back. The second meeting of the Board of Governors of the Commonwealth of Learning was held at New Delhi on 20-21 March, 1989. According to a handout issued at the end of the meeting, the Board of Governors had, among others, considered the following proposals/plans:

- (i) A meeting with representatives from distance education institutions in India to explore ways in which the Commonwealth of Learning can assist in strengthening the capacity of those institutions;
- (ii) Coordination among four Commonwealth Institutions, namely Deaken University, Australia, International Extension College, Britain, the Open Learning Agency, Canada and the Indira Gandhi National Open University, India, on developing plans to introduce or adopt courses on the practice of distance education leading to a Diploma or Master's Degree. (IGNOU is offering a diploma course in Distance Education).
- (iii) Convening a meeting of representatives from Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka to evolve a strategy for the cooperative development of distance education programmes and services in

agriculture and rural development.

- (iv) Provision of equipment (FAX Machines) to IGNOU to improve communication services with its Regional Centres.

Import of Pig Iron from USSR

6382. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import huge quantity of pig iron from Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). The Metal Scrap Trade Corporation, Calcutta has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with M/s Promsyrioimport of the Soviet Union for supply of 2 lakh tonnes of basic off grade pig iron for delivery during 1989.

Functional Literacy Projects

6383. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Functional Literacy Projects sanctioned by Government in different States till 31st December, 1988; and

(b) the number of persons likely to be covered by those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) 513 Rural Functional Literacy Projects (RFLPs) were sanctioned by the

Government for different States/UTs as on 31st December, 1988.

(b) These projects are likely to cover 141 lakh adult learners in the age group of 15-35 per year in the States/UTs.

Strike Call by Port and Dock Workers

6384. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Port and Dock Workers have given an indefinite strike call from 17 April, 1989;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers;

(c) whether Government have agreed to consider those demands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The port and dock workers in the major Port Trusts and Dock Labour Boards have resorted to a strike from 17.4.1989. The charter of demands included revision of wages and improvement of service conditions w.e.f. 1.1.1988. This charter of demands was under consideration of the Bipartite Committee consisting of the employers and the workers before the call for strike was given.

Closure of Phosphatic Fertilizer Plants

6385. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer plants manufacturing DAP (diammonium phosphate) in the country have been shut down for the last few weeks because of his Ministry's failure to

clear the negotiated price for the import of phosphoric acid, a primary raw material;

(b) if so, the estimated loss in production thereby;

(c) whether the shortfall in DAP production on this account would lead to larger import later this year resulting in higher expenditure in foreign exchange; and

(d) how the Government propose to meet the present situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABU): (a) The plants dependent entirely on imported phosphoric acid have been partially or completely shut down, as contracts could not be entered into with the traditional suppliers. However, the supplies from ICS, Senegal are continuing.

(b) The fertiliser plants could have produced additionally 2.69 lakh tonnes of phosphatic fertilizer in terms of P_2O_5 if additional quantities of imported phosphoric acid were available.

(c) and (d). The target of indigenous production of phosphatic fertilisers for 1988-89 has been fully achieved. If indigenous DAP during 1989-90 falls short of anticipated target, additional import of DAP will be arranged depending upon the materialisation of demand. There may not be any substantial variation in foreign exchange out-go.

Setting up a Pig Iron Plant at Palvancha in Khammam District of A.P.

6386. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Pig Iron plant at Palvancha in Khammam

district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) and (b). Government has recently approved a project to be undertaken by the Sponge Iron India Limited at their plant at Paloncha, District Khammam, Andhra Pradesh, for the manufacture of 45,000 tonnes per annum of low phosphorus pig iron. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 16.20 crores, and the project is expected to be completed by end of 1991.

Unproductive Land

6387. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total hectare of land declared completely unproductive due to denudation and soil erosion;

(b) the total area under water logging and salination;

(c) the steps taken by Government for reclamation of that land; and

(d) the allocations made during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Various estimates including that of National Commission on Agriculture, National Committee for Development of Backward Areas, Rashtriya Badh Ayog, Task Force on Shifting Cultivation and Land Utilisation Statistics (1981-82) indicate that an area of about 173 million hectares is affected by soil erosion and land degradation of different types. However, in absence

of comprehensive and specific soil surveys, precise information relating to the extent of land becoming completely unproductive due to denudation and soil erosion in the country, is not available.

(b) The estimated area affected due to (i) water-logging and (ii) salinity (including coastal sandy areas) and alkalinity are about 8.5 million hectares and 9 million hectares respectively.

(c) Appropriate specific location-based and problem-wise technology of package of practices through the Agricultural Universities and Indian Council of Agriculture Research have been developed. Programme for soil conservation, land development and reclamation have been launched. Important development programmes that are currently under implementation to tackle the problem of erosion and degradation are:

- (1) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the catchments of River Valley Projects.
- (2) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers.
- (3) National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Areas.
- (4) World Bank supported—
 - (i) Pilot Project of Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
 - (ii) Himalayan Watershed Management in Uttar Pradesh.

(5) European Economic Community (EEC) supported

- (i) Integrated Watershed Management in the Ravinous Areas of Chambal and Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) Integrated Watershed Management Project in Gujarat.

(6) Reclamation of Ravinous Areas in Dacoity Prone districts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(7) Control of Shifting Cultivation.

(8) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas.

(9) Drought Prone Area Programme.

(10) Desert Development Programme.

(11) State Sector Programmes of Soil Conservation.

(d) An outlay of Rs. 237.88 crores has been allocated for the Seventh Plan for Central Soil Conservation Sector Schemes.

UGC Control on the Universities

6388. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government are contemplating to take to strengthen the hands of University Grant Commission with a view to replace present remote control of University Grants Commission on working of universities by its direct control on such universities;

(b) whether on account of lack of its own machinery to control and supervise the implementation of works sanctioned, University Grants Commission is unable to appropriate the funds made available for development of rural universities; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Section 12 of the UGC Act envisages that it shall be the general duty of the Commission to take, in consultation with the universities or other bodies concerned, all such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of University education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching etc. The methodology adopted by the Commission is one of consultation, advice and co-operation. The Universities are established by Acts of Parliament by the respective State Legislatures and are autonomous bodies. The UGC, therefore, has to function in consultation with the Universities and not by interfering in their autonomy. The Estimates Committee (8th Lok Sabha in its 66th Report on the University Grants Commission which was presented to the Parliament on 30th March '89 has made some recommendations about the functional aspects of the UGC which are being examined.

(b) and (c). The University Grants Commission provides financial assistance to Universities which have been declared fit under Section 12-B of the UGC Act for their general development. The assistance under general development is for building, equipment, books, journals, staff and other facilities designed to promote the quality of teaching and research and to foster corporate life on the campus. The assistance for books and equipment is generally utilized fully during the plan period. However, with regard

to assistance for buildings and staff there are delays in construction work, procedure for making appointments etc. as a result of which the assistance is not utilized fully during the plan period. However, these problems are faced by many universities including those located in rural areas. The Estimates Committee has made certain observations with regard to monitoring of grants which are also being examined.

Appointment of Workers in Hindustan Zinc Limited

6389. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers engaged in the Hindustan Zinc Limited and lead mines at Sargipalli in Orissa;

(b) whether there are irregularities in the matter of their appointment, payment of wages and service conditions etc.;

(c) whether they are being exploited by contractors appointed by the Hindustan Zinc Limited; and

(d) if so, the details of steps taken to provide better service conditions to those workers?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) to (d). 10,474 regular workmen are on the rolls of five mining and three smelting units of Hindustan Zinc Limited, out of which 535 regular workmen are on the rolls of its Sargipalli Lead Mine in Orissa. Besides regular workmen, contract labour has also been employed by the contractors. Service conditions of contract labour is decided by the contractors as per the provisions of labour

laws. Monthly payment is made in the presence of principal employers representative as required under the provision of Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act etc. No complaint in this regard has been received by the Company from its own employees or from the contract labour.

Opening of Dairy Science Colleges in Orissa

6390. SHRI SHRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dairy science Colleges and their locations in the country at present;

(b) if so, whether Government have any

proposal to open a dairy science colleges in Western Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) At present there are eight dairy science colleges functioning under Agricultural Universities/Indian Council of Agricultural Research system. List of the colleges and their locations are given in the statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of Dairy Science Colleges and their location in the country

Sl. No.	Dairy Science College	Location
1.	College of Dairy Science	A.P.A.U., Tirupati Campus.
2.	College of Dairy Science	B.C.K.V.V., Harrigghatta, Mohanpur.
3.	S.M.C. College of Dairy Science	G.A.U., Anand Campus.
4.	Sanjay Gandhi Institute of Dairy Technology	R.A.U., Patna Campus.
5.	College of Dairy Science	Agricultural University Udaipur Campus
6.	College of Dairy Science	U.A.S. Bangalore.
7.	College of Dairy Technology	Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Raipur Campus.
8.	College of Dairy Science	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.

Gold Deposits in Orissa

6391. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discovered gold deposits in some areas of Orissa recently; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for exploitation of gold resources available in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Wrong Map on Nepal Telecasts

6392. SHRI PRATAP RAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a part of Jammu & Kashmir has been shown included in the territory of Pakistan by Nepal Television through a map;

(b) whether this telecast continued for three consecutive days; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The wrong map was telecast on Nepal TV on 23, 25 and 26 March, 1989.

(c) The Indian Ambassador in Kathmandu took up this matter with his Majesty's Government of Nepal and reiterated Government's stand on this sensitive issue.

Separate Teachers for Physical Education and Sports in Delhi Schools

6393. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Physical Education and Sports have been divided in two separate Department in Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, whether the Directorate of Education proposes to appoint separate teachers to teach physical education and sports in Delhi Schools; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

Establishment of Fisheries University in Kerala

6394. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to establish a fisheries university in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Mango Plantation in Tamil Nadu

6395. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under Mango plantation in Tamil Nadu at present; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the area under Mango plantation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) At present about 4,013 ha. area is covered under Mango in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The State Government has taken Intensive Development of Horticulture, Western Ghats Development Programme and Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Nawbrig, which include development of Mango plantations also. Besides, Government of India has established Elite Progeny Orchard at Chengam under State Farm Corporation of India for supply of good planting material and the National Horticulture Board is also providing assistance to the Departmental nurseries for production and supply of quality planting material of fruit trees including Mango.

[Translation]

Plantation of Olive Trees

6396. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land on which olive trees have been planted in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether a comprehensive scheme for plantation of olive saplings in the area has since been prepared; and

(c) if so, the details of the places in Almora and Pithoragarh district where olive saplings are proposed to be planted during 1989-90 and the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) An area of 17.3 hectares has been planted with olive trees during the last three years in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). No comprehensive scheme to take up olive cultivation on large scale in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh has been prepared. However, to assess the suitability of olive varieties in valley areas of Almora and Pithoragarh districts, layout of 7 demonstration plots in each district have been proposed during 1989-90 before starting commercial plantation.

[English]

Indo-French talks on Water Resources

6397. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian experts on Water technology have exchanged notes with their French counterparts on various aspects of water management in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the areas identified with which India is concerned; and

(c) the details of the discussions and the benefits to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) In February, 1989, an Indo-French Seminar "Water for Man Kind" was held to discuss the broader aspects of water management.

(b) The following areas with which India is concerned and specialisation of French may be of use were identified;

- i. Control of population and depollution of aquifers.
- ii. Ozonisation for water purification.
- iii. Membrane Technology for Water Treatment.
- iv. Development of low cost waste water disposal System.
- v. Advanced technologies in waste water treatment for recycling and reuse of water.
- vi. Mechanical engineering aspects of water distribution.

(c) The discussions during the Seminar were mainly focussed on some technologies which are available and also to contain areas of socio-political nature like water legislation which need to be taken up if better water management is to be introduced in the country. The seminar also highlighted the facts that the development of multi disciplinary approach to be used between the user and the system of surveys of natural resources in order to maintain an equilibrium in eco system. It also highlighted the need for an integrated approach towards total water system inclusive of drinking water, irrigation, agriculture, industry etc.

Surplus Land to Scheduled Castes

6398. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot surplus land on a group basis to the Scheduled Caste people who are landless in various States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):

(a) and (b). Land is a State subject. The surplus ceiling land is allotted to beneficiaries by the State Governments in accordance with legal provisions/rules/guidelines framed for this purpose. National guidelines drawn up in 1972 lay down that while distributing the surplus land, priority should be given particularly to these belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Information received from State Governments of Punjab, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and UT Administrations of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, and Pondicherry indicates that there is no proposal to allot surplus land on a group basis to landless Scheduled Caste persons.

Breast Feeding

6399. SHRI R.M. HYOYE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government to encourage breast feeding; and

(b) whether Government propose to ban advertisements extolling the use of baby-food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Government have taken the following measures to encourage breast feeding:

1. The "Infant Milk Foods and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1986" which seeks to protect and promote breast feeding which was passed by Rajya Sabha is proposed to be introduced in the Lok Sabha in the current session of Parliament;
2. Awareness of mothers in this regard is sought to be enhanced through media channels such as Radio, Doordarshan, Posters and Pamphlets and also through the interpersonnel efforts of a large number of medical and para-medical personnel working through out the country.
3. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to promote the cause of breast feeding among women by educating them properly about the benefits of breast feeding and the evil effects of breast feeding substitutes on the health of the newborn.
4. State Governments and Union Territories have been advised that as far as possible a child on birth should be kept with the mother in Government Hospitals and Health Centres to promote breast feeding and thereby pro-

vide nutrition, and also help in the emotional development of the new born.

5. States and Union Territories have been advised to issue instructions to Government Health Institutions prohibiting the acceptance of free samples of baby foods and feeding bottles from the manufacturers or distributors.

(b) Government has suspended advertisement of all baby foods on All India Radio and Doordarshan.

Financial Assistance to States for Science Education

6400. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government for providing financial assistance to promote science education in their States;

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance sought by different States; and

(c) the amount actually sanctioned and proposed to those States in 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A statement showing the details of proposal received from various State Governments and Amount released/sanctioned is given below. As regards release of funds to various State Governments during 1989-90, decision would be taken in due course on the basis of proposals received from them and availability of funds.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Proposal received during 1988-89 (Amount in lakhs)	Amount sanctioned/ released during 1988-89 (Amount in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1047.82	445.96 (Released 1st Instalment of 107.15 lakhs)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.79	3.72
3.	Assam	470.94	295.32
4.	Bihar	788.60	365.44
5.	Delhi Administration	79.05	71.42
6.	Haryana	279.66	279.66
7.	Himachal Pradesh	462.93	216.13
8.	Manipur	161.72	108.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2311.06	544.56 (Released 1st Instalment of 300.00 lakhs)
10.	Pondicherry	59.65	20.82
11.	Tamil Nadu	440.60	194.41
12.	Tripura	48.34	27.45
13.	Uttar Pradesh	462.75	398.10 (Released 1st Instalment of 300.00 lakhs)
14.	West Bengal	6.67	3.72

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE

(Jadavpur): A serious situation has developed due to port and dock workers' strike. There is a state of emergency, Sir. The Minister should intervene in the matter to solve the problem. Please allow a discussion. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? I have allowed the lady Member and you are interrupting.

[English]

I have already allowed a discussion. We are going to have a discussion.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: But the hon. Minister, Shri Rajesh Pilot, should intervene in the matter.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetti-palayam): I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: For what?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: There is a political crisis in Karnataka. Most of the MLAs are ...** ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot handle it. There are constitutional provisions for it. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is a minority Government; it should be dismissed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. gentleman look here. This is not the forum.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): This is the forum because there is a constitutional crisis. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not the forum.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The Governor has to give a report. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question which has to be tackled under the provisions of the Constitution. We cannot deal with it here. The Constitution takes care of it. There are agencies which can look after it. Whether there is a situation where the President has to intervene or not, it is upto the Governor and the constitutional provisions. It is nothing else.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The Home Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not disallowed him to do anything. He is free to do anything.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir,

MR. SPEAKER: My answer covers you also.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They have made allegations against the Chief Minister.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib, I have just told you that.....

[English]

I have told you that the provisions of the Constitution will take care of it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to seek a clarification from you about that only.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you please restrain them? I will make my submission only if you give permission.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow any stricture or any aspersion on the Chief Minister; that cannot be allowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: It is a minority Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever it is, minority or majority, that will be decided by the Governor. But I cannot allow any aspersion on the Chief Minister. So, simple it is.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the light of what you have said.....(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you please restrain them? I am making a submission. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you please ask the Home Minister to make statement on it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not stopping him if he wants to say something.

[English]

But I cannot ask him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot force the Home Minister to make a statement. Can I?

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The Home Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, if he wants to make a statement I am not stopping him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): The Governor has to send a report.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to...

MR. SPEAKER: What is the problem?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Are you from the Janata Dal or the Janata Party?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Janata Dal.

Mr. Speaker, in the light of your comments I want to seek a clarification so that we know how to proceed in this House. (*Interruptions*)

Who are they to ask? I am seeking a clarification from you, Sir. They cannot brow-beat me like this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Are you from the Janata Dal or the Janata Party?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Janata Dal. The Speaker has recognised it. Sir, with your permission I want to seek a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask me; what is the clarification?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But without opening my lips how can I speak?

MR. SPEAKER: You have said it so many times that you want to seek a clarification. What is it?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I thought that you have not heard me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you so many times.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you have heard that I want to seek a clarification, I will not repeat it. It is perfectly all right that in this House whatever we say about the President's Rule has to be consistent with the constitutional provisions. I only want to appeal to you and through you to the Home Minister that it is learnt that despite the fact that those MLAs who had changed their loyalty, have given in writing that they stand by the Janata Dal.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I overrule you. Professor Sahib, here you have gone wrong.

You have overstepped, because it is not a clarification you want from me. But you want to say something to the Home Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want a clarification whether the Home Minister would make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, to be very honest and very fair to Prof. Dandavateji, I have not heard what he said last. I only heard him making an appeal to you. If he wants a clarification will you kindly ask him to repeat it?

MR. SPEAKER: No. No question. He only wanted to make a statement to you.

S. BUTA SINGH: All that I can say at this moment is, as you have kindly observed, it is a purely constitutional matter. I am getting in touch with the Governor of Karnataka. I will get the information and come to the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Who said "..."? I heard it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Nobody.

MR. SPEAKER: I heard it. I am not deaf.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have not said it. In my lifetime I have not said it.

MR. SPEAKER: No, not you. Somebody said it. But he is shirking away now. I do not know who said it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I welcome the statement of the Home Minister. Let him stick to the provisions of the Constitution. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is all right.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL (Gulbarga):

I want to make a submission, that just now some hon. member have accused our party that our party is indirectly supporting the Janata Party leaders in toppling the Ministry in Karnataka.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no bar in that also.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I want to make it clear that so far as our party is concerned, we have made it very clear that we are not at all interested in destabilising any Government. If that Government is collapsing or crumbling, it is crumbling because of their own weight.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tytler.

Yes, Mr. Shahabuddin?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, some people said something about the Janata Party. I want to make it clear on the floor of this House that we have no interest or we are not trying to make this Government in Karnataka collapse. But if this Government collapses under its own weight, we have no sympathy for this Government. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Mr. Speaker, I have told it yesterday also that Gandak canal has been damaged in Nepal and its repair work is also not being carried out in Nepal.

MR. SPEAKER: Give in writing if it is a central subject.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I have given notice under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: It is then alright.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): Sir, the Karnataka Express met with an accident. Nearly one hundred people have died and many have been injured. As the Minister's statement is not clear, we want a second statement from the Railway Minister....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: When the statement is made, we will discuss it.

[English]

We will discuss it.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7748/89]

Statement correcting reply given on 16th March 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 2961 re. Oilseeds Corporation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 16th March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 2961 by Dr. G.S. Rajhans, M.P. regarding Oilseeds Corporation and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7749/89]

Notification under Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985, Annual Report and Review on the working of Indian Council of Philosophical Research, 1987-88 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): I beg to lay on the Table.

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 40 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985:—

(i) G.S.R. 962 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1988 adding Statute 10A to the 2nd Schedule of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.

(ii) G.S.R. 82 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1989 adding Statute 22 to the 2nd Schedule of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7750/89]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7751/89]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7752/89]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur, for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur, for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7753/89]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7754/89]

Detailed demands for grants of the Ministry of Textiles for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): On behalf of Shri Rafique Alam. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Textiles for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7755/89]

Review of the working of and Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India for 1987-88 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

(ii) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7756/89]

Supplementary Agreement between President of India and Governor of Bihar re. maintenance and Development of Urban Links of National Highways, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Supplementary Agreement (Hindi and English versions) entered into between the President of India and the Governor of Bihar to partially amend the Principal Agreement dated the 1st April, 1972 regarding maintenance and the development of Urban Links of National Highways, under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7757/89]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation Patiala for the year 1986-87, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1986-87.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers men-

tioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7758/89]

12.12 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

Seventy-sixth and Seventy-first Reports

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): I beg to present the following Reports:

- (1) 76th Report (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs Lakshadweep and Minutes of the Sitzings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (2) 71st Report (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 64th Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)—Customer Services and Security System in Nationalised Banks.

12.13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULES 377

- (i) **Need to Set up Institutes of Information Technology in Bhubaneswar, Delhi, Hyderabad and Pune immediately as recommended by the Task Force set up by Department of Electronics**

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): A proposal for setting up of an Institute of Information Technology was submitted by

Government of Orissa in January, 1986. Subsequently, the Department of Electronics, Government of India decided that four institutes would be set up at four cities in the country namely, Bhubaneswar, Delhi, Hyderabad and Pune, where Super Computer Facilities were being developed. Following this, a Task Force was set up by the Department of Electronics to prepare the project report of setting up of IIT. The Task Force has already submitted its report.

In view of the rapid expansion of the use of computers in Government Departments and Undertakings and consequential manpower requirement in this field, the early starting of the proposed IIT is highly essential.

I would like, therefore, request the Union Government to do the needful in the matter immediately.

12.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

- (ii) **Need to constitute a separate Himalayan Tourism Development Corporation for proper development of hilly areas adjacent to Himalayas and to attract more tourists there**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Himalayan region covered with snow and forest has always been the centre of attraction for domestic and foreign tourists. These areas have the rich potentiality to attract peace loving tourists and pilgrims and also those people who are interested in mountaineering, tracking, skiing and gliding. But due to the non-availability of modern facilities like transportation, communication, lodging etc. we are not able to exploit the existing potentialities fully. It has not only obstructed the economic development of the region but also deprived the domestic as well as the foreign tourists to make use of it. In spite of the willingness of

the State Governments, they are not in a position to make any efforts in this direction due to shortage of funds.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to chalk out a special programme under Eighth Plan for providing necessary tourist facilities, so that the tourist potentialities of this hilly region adjacent to Himalaya can be fully exploited and for this purpose, a separate Himalayan Tourism Development Authority should be constituted.

(iii) Need to direct State Governments to create more posts at lower levels

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Sir, in the bureaucratic set up of the country, posts at higher level have been created in a large scale but they do not have any direct link with the rural people. Common people do not have much knowledge about their working. The lower level Government officials such as Patwari, Forest Guard, Police Constable, Gram Sewak and Samiti Sewak are directly connected with rural people in their day today works. The number of posts of these officials are the same as it was before independence. These lower level officials are doing their increased quantum of work with full sincerity and devotion. They have to execute the orders of their all senior officers and have to maintain cordial relations with the common people also. The image of the administration depends upon the working of these officials.

I, therefore, request the Central Government that in future more attention should be paid to increase the number of posts at lower level and the direction to this effect should also be given to all States.

[English]

(iv) Need for effective slips to control the diseases caused by iodine deficiency

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Iodine deficiency disorders in the human

beings (IDD) have many tragic effects including mental and physical abnormalities, deaf, mutism goitre and dwarfism. Recent studies by World Health Organisation (WHO)/UNICEF sponsored inter-country workshop disclosed that India is one of the worst affected areas with more than 200 million of its people suffering from IDD. Apart from Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, new areas are noticed in Delhi, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and many North Eastern States despite launching of National Goitre Control Programme by the Government from the year 1962, to survey the endemic areas and supply of iodised salt to combat the problem.

Another effective method of IDD control in high risk areas is to administer iodised oil in form of injections and capsules, which provide immunity for five years at the minimum, through which countries like Bangladesh, China, Bhutan and Nepal have been able to control it very successfully.

I would, therefore, request the Health Ministry to take up measures on a war footing by which this dreaded disease could be prevented.

(v) Need to exempt essential drugs from taxes

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): It is indeed pathetic to note that India is the only country that is taxing the sick. Medicines and essential drugs are exempted from taxation not only in the advanced countries but even by the countries of the Third World. Take, for instance, our neighbours Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Burma. Medicines are not taxed there.

It is, therefore, very necessary that we make an introspection. We alone are taxing these items.

Sickness does not discriminate the poor from the rich. The same drug would be necessary to cure a man of a particular illness no matter what strata of society he

[Sh. Mullappally Ramachandran]

belongs to. A costly drug, therefore, may deprive a poor man of his meal for the day or even more. The high rates of taxes are responsible for this.

It is my earnest request to the hon. Finance Minister that the matter of exempting all drugs/medicines from taxes may be considered without delay.

(vi) Need to consider the demands of Jana Swasthya Rakshaks

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Thousands of volunteers working in rural areas all over India under the Rural Community Health Workers Scheme introduced in 1977 have assembled in Delhi to press for the following legitimate demands:—

1. Increase in the monthly meagre allowance of Rs. 50 taking into account the rising price index;
2. provision of medical kits to 'Jana Swasthya Rakshaks'; and
3. Appointment of 'Jana Swasthya Rakshaks' in those rural areas where such appointments have not been made so far.

I request that the Minister concerned should meet the representatives of the Rural community health workers and amicably settle their demands.

(vii) Need to resolve the crisis developing in I.I.T., Kharagpur

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Nearly five hundred teachers of the IIT Kharagpur are on a hunger strike for more than a week demanding reinstatement of some professors. The teachers' association had tried for a peaceful settlement. The hunger strike of the teachers will affect the JEE and other examinations and may lead to closure of the IIT. If the Government makes

a little effort, the problem can be solved and the crisis averted. I request the Minister of Human Resource Development to intervene in the matter to bring an amicable settlement in the interest of all concerned.

(viii) Need to chalk out time bound programme for implementation of population control measures

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Sir, the growth of population in India has assumed alarming proportions. It is officially stated that nearly 23.8 million live births would have taken place in 1988. At this rate of growth, providing elementary education, minimum health care, housing and accommodation, drinking water, not to speak of higher education and employment to the citizens in the next decade assured in the Directive Principles of the Constitution, will be well nigh impossible with the present financial resources. The propaganda for family planning, both on radio and T.V., is not adequate. The family planning implementation programme has not been uniform and result-oriented. There is a great need to mobilise public opinion for population control. It may be even necessary to take up legislative measures to enforce family planning. The Union Government is, therefore, requested to convene a conference of the Chief Ministers of all the States to chalk out a clear-cut time-bound programme for the implementation of population control programme.

(ix) Need to recognise Lalit Narain Mithila University as a Central University

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanyharpur): Sir, Mithila in North Bihar has been a seat of learning since time immemorial. During the last three thousand years, the region has produced eminent scholars of international fame.

Unfortunately, of late, this region is lagging behind in education, one of the reasons being acute poverty. Because of poverty and backwardness, the students of

Mithila cannot compete with students of comparatively developed regions of India.

In order to do away with the Regional imbalance in education, it is requested that the Union Government should convert the Lalit Narain Mithila University into a Central University, as there is no Central University in Bihar.

If Lalit Narain Mithila University is recognised as a Central University, a long-felt demand of the people of this area would be met and the poor and resourceless students would be able to compete with other students of the country.

12.24 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

[English]

Situation arising out of agitation for a separate State launched by all Bodo Students' Union Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up further discussion on the situation arising out of the agitation for a separate State launched by the All Bodo Students' Union and the action taken by the Government in that regard, raised by Shri Chintamani Jena, on 19th April, 1989. Dr. G.S. Rajhans. Please be brief.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time and conclude in five minutes. The Bodo agitation is being discussed in the House since yesterday and many new things have come up. I have thoroughly travelled Assam and also visited its rural areas. One thing that I can say definitely, is that the Bodo community or Bodo tribals are entirely different from other tribals of the country. Their features are similar to that of Mongoloid whereas the tribals in other parts of the country have

entirely different features. There is no doubt and it has been proved that Bodo community came to Assam about 5000 years ago. After that *Aham* came to India. It is said that Aham community came from Thailand. The composition of Assam is very heterogeneous and the Bodo tribal has a major contribution in it. They have their own language, culture and civilization which is found very rare among other tribals but even then they bound not get any kind of recognition. It is absolutely wrong to say that the Central Government or the congress Party has incited them. In the real sense, the Bodo agitation had been strengthening its roots since 1967. Gradually, it has taken a violent turn. One of my friends has rightly said that during the Assam agitation, the AASU got fully support from the Bodo community. Now, when Bodo has started agitation, the people of AASU or the A.G.P. are shedding tears. Let the Bodo do the same what was done by the AASU and A.G.P.

The people, who still remember the days of Assam agitation, are very well aware as to what happened during the agitation. However, I may make it very clear that I do not favour the agitation or violence and I fully oppose it. But I want merely to recall the days of Assam agitation. The non-Assamese had suffered a lot. The Assamese and non-Assamese people, who did not support them, had become the victims of bombs and bullets. All kinds of atrocities were inflicted on them. I know each and everything but do not want to repeat them here. Whatever, you have taught to the Bodoes, they are doing the same, so what for the tears are being shed?

It Bodo's representative want that the Central Government's representative should also be present in the negotiations then what is objectionable to it? During G.N.L.F. movement, the West Bengal Government, itself called the representative of the Central Government. This agitation is becoming more violent than the GNLF movement and it will adversely affect all the North-east States. This is good that Bodo agitators have again stopped their movement otherwise it had disrupted the supplies

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

to the entire North-Eastern region. Mon-soons are about to set in and in case this movement continues, it would effect the entire North-Eastern region. Therefore, we should understand the reality of the situation. Hence there is nothing like prestige issue in it. A.B.S.U. had taken its shape.

Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has stated that he would not let Assam be divided in any way. He has said a great thing. Our party says that no state will be divided, but the sentiments of the people will have to be given a regard. You cannot crush the minorities for the majority. Land belonging to Bodo tribals has been forcibly occupied by the non-tribals and there is no one to hear their grievances. When you expect justice from others, what difficulty you have in giving justice to others, I would like to submit that I am talking in the interests of the A.G.P. I should not be misunderstood. The way forests trees are being cut in Assam, is nowhere seen in any other part of the country and it is a matter of grave concern. A time will come when the entire forests will be wiped off from Assam. You may say that the tribals are cutting the trees. But I can say that tribals are not doing it. In fact you should try to find out the truth by visiting the place. Otherwise the representatives of that area must be knowing the reality. The fact is that forest officers are themselves busy in getting the forests trees fell off. This is not causing a damage to the tribals alone. Instead, the interests of the entire region of Assam are being harmed. Assam was known for its mineral wealth in the whole country and, the moment is not far off when there will be no rains in Assam which will result in the climatic in balance and all sorts of difficulties are bound to ensue.

Bodo Movement is a significant movement in itself and you cannot ignore it with these words that the centre or any other particular group is encouraging it. Since last many years, discontentment had been permeating among the Bodo tribals and it is still spreading. You will have to admit the facts

and go in for negotiation with them in view of the present situation. If they want that they will talk in presence of the representatives of the centre then it is your helplessness but you must accept the truth and talk in the presence of the representatives of the centre, only that will solve the problem.

[English]

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA (Jorhat): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Assam is a meeting place of varied races which no other State of India can perhaps acknowledge. Assam has been the habitat of the people from Paleolithic age like Austrics, Negridos and Mongoloids. And Bodos constitute only one group of Mongoloids. It was the habitat of the Nagas, the Khasis and the Garos, the Mishings, the Karbis, Laloongs and others. So, as I come from that region I want to make it clear that it will be wrong to say that Assam is inhabited only by the Bodos who constitute a group of Mongoloids. There are Ahoms and many other people coming from different areas which make Assam. Assam is the one State which has faced the maximum number of divisions and bifurcations. Nagaland was carved out of Assam. Mizoram has become a new State. Meghalaya also has been carved out of Assam. Therefore, Assam has been divided just to facilitate the process of identification of tribals about which one colleague of mine, Mr. Brahma Choudhury, said yesterday.

Another thing is, it is certainly very incorrect to say that the Bodo problem has emerged only just now and it will definitely be more incorrect to say that it is the outcome of the AGP regime. Yesterday Mr. Brahma Choudhury stated that their main aim is to preserve and also to establish their identity. It is not the concern of the Bodo tribals alone, it is the concern of all the tribals here. We have so many representatives of tribals and Sir, during the regime of the Congress with such national leaders, such stalwarts as Nehru, Patel and others, these tribals are dubbed as plains tribals, they were not in-

cluded in the Sixth Schedule and not even in the Fifth Schedule, about which Mr. Brahma Choudhury stated yesterday. Therefore, this problem has been there for the last 30-40 years and one should not forget that Assam and most of India was ruled by the Congress for 36 years after attaining Independence. Then the Assamese language about which Mr. Brahma Choudhury stated in not a language coming out of Bodos. I am a student of Linguistics, so I know that Assamese language is not something to be dreaded. It has in its stock words, phrases, and vocabulary from different tribal dialects. Even no we have got not only vocabulary but we have got a number of words from Bodos, number of words from Mishings, from Khasis etc. therefore, Assamese language is not to be equated with just coming out of Assamese race, and certainly not out of so-called high born society as many others have said. Even the land which Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev represents now, Cachar, derives its name from Kacharis. It was the kingdom of Kacharis a Bodo group. He cannot deny at least this thing although he denies many things. Therefore, the problem of Bodos has to be dealt with in a broader way. The Bodos problem cannot be solved in isolation. It has got all-India impact and the tribal impact.

It is the legacy of the British policy of divide and rule by which a wedge was created between tribals like Kacharis, Mishings, Lalongs, Karvis, Tiwas and non-tribals. It is not that suddenly they felt that were neglected. I will be second to none in saying that they despite 42 years of independence, in Assam, the Kacharis, one stock of Bodos and the Mishings, another tribal are in the worst position of exploitation. This exploitation is not related only to the AGP regime. This exploitation was going on for decades of Congress rule or misrule. It cannot be taken in isolation. Some of us seem to have said that violence is the natural outcome of this long, long neglect. If we accept violence as the method for achieving our objectives, this will have far-reaching repercussions. In Assam itself, Mishings are there. Some areas are inhabited by Karvis. Therefore, it will open flood-gates of agitations not only in

Assam but in other parts of the country like Jharkhand movement and in Orissa and Bihar. Now if we accept demand from Bodos, we cannot escape from the problem of Jharkhand, Uttarkhand etc. All these things will come up. Therefore, it has to be tackled in that line.

Now, Mr. Sammar Brahma Chaudhary has said, the tribals wanted to identify themselves. They do not want mixing of non-tribals in solving their problems. Then, why should ACKSU (all Assam Cachar Karimgunj Students Union) join hand with ABSU? It has got nothing to do with the Bodos. Why should they support it? That is a big question. ACKSU happens to be from the constituency from where our hon. Minister, Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev comes. What is this conglomeration between ABSU and AKSU? There is absolutely nothing at all, except, may be in hidden manouvres.

Some of the Members criticised yesterday about some actions of AGP. They seem to have forgotten in the last Assam movement, the killings known as Panka killing where 7 youth were butchered by police with their hands and feet tied. Why did you forget about that thing? Only recently Naga extremists, people from Nagaland encroached upon the Assam territory and killed a number of local people.

Among the victims were Muslims are some were Bodo tribal people. Are there committed by AGP? It is certainly not by them.

Somebody has spoken about rape, rape being committed by police. I do not say that no such things happened absolutely. But AGP has the guts to institute a full-fledged court of inquiry into the Dumka rape. My information is that whenever any complaint came to the district authorities or came to the notice of the Government, immediately some inquiry, magisterial inquiry was ordered. Some Members have said that AGP did not want Central Representative to be present in the meeting. Let the hon. Home Minister reply specifically whether this request for Central force has been made con-

[Sh. Parag Chaliha]

tinuously since July, 1988, Assam Government has been asking for Central help to solve this growing situation.

On 7-10-1988 by wireless transmission message No. 172, the Assam Government requested our hon. Home Minister who is now present here to supply them adequate forces. They said "If you do not supply us adequate forces right now, then a time might come when even more forces will be of no avail." This message was transmitted on the 7th of October and first reinforcement of police came in mid-February and all the damage was done between the period October-February. These are facts which the hon. Home Minister cannot deny and we are speaking as if AGP Government has been putting all the blocks. In a meeting held some 15 or 20 days ago in which Congress-I and ABSU were represented and where the man who was behind all the news, and other Bodo tribal leaders was present, it was decided unanimously that even the Centre's participation can be decided in a meeting. It was absolutely wrong to say that the AGP Government or authorities are absolutely averse to any Central assistance. It is not that. They only said "Let us have preliminary discussion. We request Central Government participation."

One hon. Member said that the supply of foodgrains to all the North-Eastern States has been very badly affected. I have a record on authority that on the 5th or 6th April, at the instance of the Home Affairs of the State, a Conference of high officials of all the States of the region was held. It was held only 10 or 15 days back. They made it absolutely clear that they may be having some difficulties but those difficulties are certainly not due to any so called inefficiency or inability to on the part of the State Government in extending help. If there is any shortage anywhere, may be in Manipur, it is due to the local situation. They made it clear and I stand by it. The Chief Secretary of Assam Government held another discussion immediately thereafter to know if there is any shortage of food

supplies and they categorically said that there is no such shortage at the moment. These are facts. We all want a settlement. But the saddest part of all is that not a single man from the Congress-I Circles or from the high authority at the Centre, at any time condemned the violence that is going on. Yesterday only one or two speakers were categorical and we welcomed it. How can the hon. Home Minister try to bring about a settlement without first condemning violence?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Is Home Minister also not condemning it?

SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: No. We want a solution. We are wedded to democracy. We simply cannot advocate any violent method. Far from it. But one thing is certain that if they continue to harbour evil and if they continue to hold meetings in some big hotels in Calcutta or Darjeeling or at some other places, there will be no settlement. It will open floodgates in which many people might find themselves submerged. Therefore, we want a settlement. My appeal to the hon. Home Minister is let him not try to become another leader like he became in Tripura.

Let him be the leader the Assam not through guns and bullets but by offering a good heart to all the people. I want a humane approach to solve this problem. I do not want to approach this problem with bullets. I do not want to have an approach of conspiracy and manoeuvre. Therefore, I stand to appeal to all of us to have a humane approach in solving this matter. I join my leader and other colleagues who are here in asking and praying to all concerned and particularly the one or two persons here sitting in Delhi dancing to the tunes of some ideas of some people which have already done some harm not only to us but to them also, to join the round table conference to sort out the difficulties. I feel the sooner it is done the better not only for Assam, not only for the Bodos but for the good of the whole of the country, including these people who are now ruling it.

SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ (Dibrugarh): Mr.

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the State of Assam has been experiencing this agitation for a long time. This Bodos Students' Union agitation has badly stirred the State of Assam. While analysing this problem, we have to make an indepth study as to what are the causes and reasons for the resentment coming out in the minds of the backward and tribal community people there. Shri Kaka Kalelkar, the eminent educationist once said that Assam is a miniature India inhabited by people from every corner of this country. Besides that, Assam is such a State inhabited by different types of tribals and most backward communities. It has been expressed by these tribals and backward community people that because of the utter indifferent attitude of the Assamese people towards the backward and tribal communities, the whole of Assam which was earlier covering from Arunachal to Tripura has been fragmented the after another into Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya. Such a big hill area of Assam has been fragmented into such States and now the State of Assam has been reduced in size to that of the State of Kerala. As I will not be having much time to speak, I will be brief. I do not want to reiterate the topics or points which my honourable colleagues have already touched upon. But I would only like to cite some of the instances which have occurred. Why is this callous, utter indifferent attitude of the AGP Government towards these tribal and backward communities? Last year, about 500 youths were recruited in police. I would like to know what is the number of youths recruited in the police by the Assam Government from this Tea Tribe. What is the number of youths recruited from other tribes? Of course, I do not know about other tribes. But I am sure that out of those 500, not a single youth from the Tea Community had been recruited in the police. They have no figures to produce. There are various examples. There were two Ministers in the present State Government coming from Tea Tribe. Suddenly, one of the Ministers has been dropped without any charge. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):

Are we going to discuss the Cabinet reshuffle? Ministers are not dropped because of charges. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ: There were other Minister who were dropped because of corruption charges. But one Minister from the Tea Tribes was dropped without any charge. They could not establish any corruption charge against this Minister. He was dropped because he belonged to the Tea Tribe. He was not from a Bodo Tribe. This Tea Tribe is the most backward and illiterate community in Assam. The number of graduates and post-graduates from this Tea Tribe can be counted in fingers. There will be, hardly ten to fifteen out of the total population of fifty lakhs in the State, which tribes constitutes one-fourth of the total population of Assam. What type of attitude is this towards these tribes?

There was a move, and a request was made to the Assam Sahitya Sabha which is the sole media of propagating the Assamese language. The request was made to the Assam Sahitya Sabha to move a resolution requesting the universities and the Secondary Education Board in Assam to give concessions to those youths in schools, colleges and universities while publishing the examination results particularly in the Assamese subject.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point? Come to the point?

SHRI HAREN BHUMIJ: I am stating one example. These Tea tribals speak in their own dialect 'Sadni' amongst themselves and they have adopted this Assamese language.

While projecting their studies in schools, colleges and universities, they adopt this Assamese language. You will very easily imagine the difficulties these youths face in learning a new language. But this request, this move which was made to the Assam Sahitya Sabha was not responded. (*Interruptions*)

[Sh. Haren Bhumi]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Why did the hon. Member not pursue with his own Government to accept all the demands which he has been making now during these 38 years up to 1985? (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: You were the Controller of Examinations.

SHRI HAREN BHUMI: Yes, it was none other than I myself. While I was the Controller of Examinations, one student who boasted of being a true Assamee came to me and said that he failed in Akhamia. I immediately told him, yes, that is why he was failed. He could not understand. It is because he could not pronounce the word Ashamia correctly. That is why I told him that he has failed because he could not pronounce the word of his own language.

If this the fate of Assamee students learning through their own language and yet are not able to pronounce the word of their own language, what would be the fate of other backward and tribal community people who have to adopt Assamese language? This is the utter indifferent attitude towards them.

These Tea and Ex-tea tribes consisting of 50 lakhs people in Assam have been demanding their constitutional right to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes. But till today the Government has not recommended their case.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: You are now complaining against the Central Government and the Home Ministry. This is the job of Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI HAREN BHUMI: Not only that, three years ago the Secondary Education Board of Assam issued a circular making it compulsory to learn Assamese language both in the Barak Valley and other tribal schools and colleges where the majority of the people speak Bengali and other languages.

The heart of the people cannot be won by oppression and suppression. The heart of the people can be won only by heart. We are proceeding towards 21st century. So the AGP Government should realise that and should come forward for a negotiated settlement for these problems without any further division of the State of Assam.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we have been discussing the situation arising out of the Bodo movement in Assam. In our country there are several small ethnic groups and minorities. People who have been feeling insecure have been pressing for this demand. This has been going on now for a very long time. Several constitutional provisions were made by our founding fathers only because there were certain groups in our country which deserved certain special benefits and reservations.

It is unfortunate that several Members from either side have indulged in levelling political allegations against one another in a debate like this which should be looked in a much greater depth.

Certain members yesterday from the other side said that this demand for Bodo land came only after the AGP Government came to power and questioned why there were no such demands before that. I would like to only mention that the first demand came for the State called Udyachal in the year 1967. Considering the complexities of the north-eastern region, in 1967- if I remember right, on the 15th of February the then Prime Minister late Mrs. Indira Gandhi had said that Assam would be reorganised on the basis of a federal structure.

13.00 hrs.

It was within a fortnight after that this All Bodo Students' Union (ABSU) was formed and within a short while after that the PTCA was formed. So for the first time, sometime in the middle of 1987, I do not know the exact date, they submitted a Memorandum to the then President, asking for Udayachal. So

this was when the first demand for this kind of State within a State was made, 20 years before.

Now unfortunately it has turned into a violent movement. This violence is not there only in this particular movement that has been going on in Assam. Unfortunately, this trend towards violence has been accentuated during the last 3, 4, or 5 years. I will come to those details later. But what I would like to mention is that as far back as 1976, a unanimous resolution was passed in the State Assembly of Assam, if I am right. The Minister of State for Home, who comes from that State is here, he will correct me, if I am wrong. That resolution said that jobs and assignments should be given proportionate to population or some such basis. But unfortunately though these good intentions were there by various Governments, these were not implemented.

Myself, Shri. Sontosh Mohan Dev and Shri. Dinesh Goswami were in the same party. Though the intentions of the Government were there to do something for this class, though unanimous resolution was passed, nothing effective could be done in that respect. So this has not suddenly come to light as the AGP Government came to power. It is not right to attribute the entire situation to the AGP Government. It is not proper to politicise the issue like this. This is like a volcano and it can erupt any moment. *(Interruptions)*

Well, Members from your side have started this assault. You do not attend the House. I am not to be blamed for that. You please listen to what I said or you go through the record if you like, later on.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there have been several reasons why these tribals have been left out. For example, there is a 10% reservation for a particular job and there are only less than 10 vacancies. Then how can you give one or two to tribals? I am citing an example where there are less than 10 vacancies. Now deliberately only five vacancies would be announced. So if only 5 vacan-

cies are announced, then we cannot appoint half a person. So naturally people from these categories would not get employment. This is something which is happening from those days, not because the Government's intentions were bad. I do not also blame the bureaucracy entirely for this. But this is because of certain social problems that existed then. But these tribals were not actually accepted as a part of the society at large. There was a certain kind of alien attitude towards these Bodos and other tribes who live in this State and therefore they suffered not only in respect of their legitimate right and demands which were promised to them but also they suffered when it came to other instances like getting contracts. Even in business and in several other aspects even economically they were discriminated against. This is what is happening in several other regions also. We are all aware of it. This is not a phenomenon that came in after the AGP Government came to power. This was there all along. We are all responsible for it. This is something where we have to go deep and sustained efforts will have to be made to bring these people back on the rails.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, basically what we need today is integration of these tribals not only the Bodos but also other tribals like Mishing, Lalong other tribes, into the mainstream of society. This is something which we are not able to do properly.

As far as the demands of Bodos are concerned, I am sure that none of us either from this side or that side are going to support them for their demand of a separate State of Bodoland. I would expect the hon. Minister for Home in his reply to categorically state that Central Government is against any such demand.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, then another problem in Assam is that only hilly regions are covered by the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. The plain areas of Assam are not covered by the Fifth Schedule. I am mentioning this because several hon. Members mentioned about the land problem with respect to the tribals. Annihilation of

[Sh. Haren Bhumij]

land transfer cannot be implemented because it is not covered by Fifth Schedule. Fifth Schedule says Assam will not be covered by it. So the only grants that the tribals in Assam today get are the grants which they get through Article 272 of the Constitution. You have a sub plain area. This entire thing is created under the gamut of Article 275. Now I am told that there are advisory bodies. I do not know whether it is mandatory on the part of the authorities to implement what advisory committees decide. You cannot have the kind of autonomous district councils in Assam like you have in some other North-Eastern regions because Bodos are scattered over various districts. If you take an area of five-six districts and there you give a Bodoland the population of Bodos will be only 10-12 per cent. Then you cannot restrict voting rights to 10-12 per cent. I do not think it is practical to have that kind of autonomous district councils that you have in Tripura or other parts of North-East. But probably some provision could be made—and this is where the Central Government will have to intervene to see that more legitimate status is given to those these bodies which already exist vis-a-vis and as, sub plan areas. You could also probably think of the possibilities of including these plain areas belonging to tribals in the 'Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. I do not know whether it is possible but you can consult some legal expert. This is one way out as far as the problem of land transfer is concerned.

If you have to succeed in coming to some kind of a solution it will have to be through negotiation. I am really sorry that ABSU has refused to come to the negotiating table. Violence cannot be a prelude to any talks of negotiations. I am sure the entire House with one voice will deplore the violent activities that have gone on in this part of the country. I would appeal from this august House to the office bearers of ABSU first to take part in the negotiations and thrash it out with the State Government and after they come to a certain agreement and if intervention of the Central Government is necessary

then certainly somebody from Central Government will have to go and intervene in the matter.

I would also like to warn this Government against Army intervention in this area. Time and again on the Floor of the House we have said that Army should not be used to quell civilian riots. Unfortunately there have been statements coming from Chief Ministers of neighbouring States asking for Central intervention and asking for sacking of the Assam Government and so on and so forth. There is also the demand of ABSU that Central observer should be present even when the initial talks are going on. All this only lends credence to suspicions that Centre is hand in glove with ABSU or they are encouraging them. It may not be true but this is the kind of impression that one gets and suspicions are fuelled by these kinds of statements that come from your own Ministers. What kind of a party is this if you cannot control your own Chief Minister from a neighbouring State who makes these kinds of demands which are also unconstitutional? What actually led to this violence is a different reasons altogether. After Shri Rajiv Gandhi became the Prime Minister and came to power, he ushered in a new area of accords, accords that sowed seeds of discord and after that somehow the impression gained ground that the only way to get something out of the Central Government or to have an accord was to first start indulging in some kind of violence. Once you start violence, there is no end to it. All this precisely happened in Gorkhaland and this is what happened in Punjab and even in Tamil Nadu before the elections were held, something like Vanniyar Movement came up and in Andhra Pradesh also there was some kind of a caste movement. These are all very very dangerous games to play. These things may boomerang and backfire on you... (Interruptions)... That happened even in Tamil Nadu, namely, the Vanniyar Movement. You Ministers were going from here and talking to the Vanniyars. Some friends like Dr. Rajhans said that AASU also took on an agitational path. I am not here to prove or disprove what AASU did. But does that

mean that the Bodos should also do that, just because those people did it? Is that an answer? Therefore, this not an issue to make political capital. This is a much more serious issue. Today it is the Bodos and tomorrow it may be somebody else. Mr. D.P. Yadav, you have your Jharkhand Movement in Bihar which has also been hanging over your head like the Sword of Damocles for a long time... (*Interruptions*)... Whatever the case may be, once you let these tendencies to grow, then there is no end to it and tomorrow you may reach such a situation when volcano will erupt. And this will even threaten the integrity of the country. Therefore, while condemning the violence that has taken place in that area and while appealing to the Central Government not to look at it from the point of view of political gains. I may say that it will be ultimately against the interest of our country and especially since this is a very sensitive region. I also appeal to this House, to the leaders of the AASU to go in for negotiations with the State Government. I hope that there will be an amicable solution to this problem at an early date and also that the hon. Ministers and all sections of this House will condemn the violence that has taken place resulting in several deaths and loss of property in that part of the country.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): First of all, I rise to condemn the incidents of killings which have taken place in Assam during Bodo agitation. I also express my condolence for the 159 aggrieved families whose members have been killed in the meanwhile. It is a matter of great regret and grief that even after 40 years of independence, some small movements emerge to take the shape of big movements in some parts of our country and indulge in terrorist activities. There are no two opinions about it that every body in the country will condemn the incidents of violence. Tribals have got their own ethnic problems. In fact the preserve Bodo movement had emerged in Assam, as 'Shri Kishore Chandra has stated, with the very demand of Udayachal in 1967 but later on it did not have its way

because the Congress Government was taking care of the tribal problems in Assam. Thereafter when A.G.P. Movement started, Bodo people also sided with them who are still supporting them. The people who were the part of Bodo agitation are still with the A.G.P. Since yesterday, I have been listening to the speeches of the A.G.P. Members in this House. Dinesh Bhai has just left the House, I also had the opportunity to listen to him. I would like to know from him about the steps which have been taken by their Government to check the current Bodo Movement in Assam. What has been done to solve their problems. Instead of solving their problem, you are taking political advantage of this agitation. Since long you have been abusing Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, Congress party and many other people. I would like to know from the Home Minister in plain words if they have called a press conference to condemn the incident of violence being practised in Assam which has resulted in the killings of thousands of people in that State. If not, the reasons for it? But I am sure and also I have seen it too that the Home Minister has released a press statement to condemn this movement. I would like the Home Minister to clarify the position while giving his reply. It is a fact that I do not support the Bodo Movement in Assam but there are some varied type of ethnic problems of the tribals of that State that require attention of the Government because it is also one of the major reasons of this Bodo Movement that the Assam Government has been treating the tribals as the second grade citizens. They have many other problems. Assam Government had published a notification in 1986, in which it was stated that only Assamese were eligible to appear in the test for L.D.C. It was also compulsory for the candidate that they must be knowing Assamese where as the Bodo tribals do not know Assamese and are thus being meted out injustice even though they have been living in Assam since long. Why are they not provided with employment opportunities. It is true that Assam Government had issued a circular in 1986, wherein it was stated clearly that knowledge of Assamese language is compulsory even in the course of education.

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

Assam has been the State of varied races of people including minorities like. Bengalis, Muslims, Biharis and tribals too. Being it so, the above proposition is indicative of male fide intentions of the A.G.P. Government. A.G.P. Government must think over it as to why Bodo agitation is going on there. They have only one demand i.e. Assam for Assamese but such things are not happening in any other state of India as it is happening today in Assam. When Mr. Hiteshwara Sakia was the Chief Minister of Assam, he too was not in favour of Assam accord. But our Prime Minister removed him and the Assam accord was signed. The reason is that the Prime Minister stands for the development of Assam and the Assamese people. It for this reason that Shri Hiteshwar Sakia was removed. But what is going on there at present. Members of A.G.P. are busy with finding fault with others. You must know whose brain child is the Bodo Movement. It is the brain child of A.G.P. itself. Without knowing the facts, you are simply blaming the congress. You are not condemning the violence (*Interruptions*) I want to tell you the factual position. Due to this Bodo Movement thousands of our fellow countrymen which include Muslims and Minorities are being killed in Assam. Mr. Phukein in blaming the Congress for extending support to violence, but Congress has never done it and will never do it. Bodo Movement is your brain child. I did not interrupt you in your speech, then why are interrupting me? Sir, even today, I have a fellow feeling for all-be it Assamese, Bengalis, Hindus or Muslims. We have never discriminated any one on the basis of caste or state but it is a matter of regret that tribals are being meted out with injustice and atrocities are being committed on them and some others are facing tortures. I want to convey it to the Chief Minister of Assam that Assam does not belong to him only. It belongs to all. Therefore, he should take care to every body living in Assam. That is his responsibility. About one and half year ago an unemployed youth from my constituency had gone to Assam for employment in Dibrugarh but he was beaten up there. I took

to get him admitted in the Calcutta hospital. We never behave like that. If you come to our state, we will not harass you. We cannot do that. But non-Assamese are being harassed in Assam because the Government in that State is quite inefficient. Sir, I do not support the Bodo Movement. But I would definitely like to mention it that the 60 percent of Bodoes are landless and it is an ethnic problem of these people that they are being treated as second grade citizens by the Assam Government. Instead Bodos should also be provided with opportunities of development like the tribals of Nagaland and Mizoram. I do not want to be given all these facilities to them as it has been laid down in the Sixth Schedule. However, the Government should accept all the genuine demands of these people. I am not supporting the people who are going on with the Bodo Movement and killing innocent people. I am not supporting the activities of the police that is committing rapes on the women. There is lack of communication between the people and the administration of that state which is resulting in all these disturbances. No Assamese has confidence in the Assam Government. Whether Central Government intervenes or not, Bodo Movement should come to an end. In the beginning of the G.N.L.F. movement, the Chief Minister had no confidence in the Central Government but later on he realised that they should not make it a prestige issue and they should settle it. Then the Central Government and the State Government and G.N.L.F. sat together and settled it. Similarly, a solution will have to be found out in respect of the Bodo Movement.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that though the Bodo agitation appears to be small one, yet at times small agitations prove to be dangerous for the country. I, therefore, request you to pay attention to it.

In Assam, it is not only the question of AASU or the Bodos. There are a number of other minorities, on whom atrocities are being committed and discrimination made against them. The Government of the State is adopting coercive tactics to suppress their movement. For how long will they continue

to be suppressed? When the AGP people were launching their movement, these people were following them as their younger brother. Now when they are in power and are indulging in fighting, the Bodos, the younger brother is also resorting to movement. They had never thought that their younger brother could resort to movement one day. The Government of Assam is not able to solve the Bodo problem. Yesterday, one of our hon. Members. Shri Shantaram Naik rightly called the AGP as **. We have seen the situation prevailing in the State of Assam. The State Government has turned bankrupt. They are not in a position to pay salary to its employees. The situation of price rise in the State has gone so bad that the common man is not able to purchase even a small item. The Government of Assam and the Chief Minister of the State know pretty well that they cannot help in such a situation. They can only launch agitations, commit murders, spearhead movements and resort to arson. But they cannot do anything to restore peace in Assam. I would like to request you to ask the Government of Assam to restore peace in the State.

I would like to request the august House, the hon. Minister and also the State Government to do something for the rehabilitation of the families of those Government officers and innocent people who were murdered during Bodo agitation.

I would like to congratulate Shri Madhavrao Scindia for immediately providing a job to the wife of the Station Master who was murdered. But nothing of this kind is being done for the family members of the people who were murdered in Assam. Jobs should be provided either to the wife or the son of every deceased person. The Central Government will provide help to its employees. The State Government should also extend necessary help to its employees.
(Interruptions)

I would like to call upon you as well as the Central Government not to view this movement from a political outlook and solve the issue by adopting humanitarian ap-

proach.

[English]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, yesterday I was not here. But today, I have listened to some of the speeches. It really pains me to see that this issue has taken a political turn. This Bodo agitation is a national problem and very dangerous implications are involved in this agitation. Instead of outrightly condemning this agitation and the violence of the agitators, this forum has been used for accusing the performance of the AGP Government in the State of Assam. Sir, this is the supreme legislature of our country. Whenever there is violence in any part of the country, it is our first and foremost duty that we must condemn the violence. This House is aware that more than 160 innocent lives have been lost in the agitation. Hundreds of government buildings have been burnt down by the agitators and there are hundreds of arson and looting cases. Our first and foremost duty is to condemn this violence.

I know very well that if this agitation is encouraged, it will be opening the floodgates to similar agitations in all the States. If you concede the demand for a separate State in one part of a State, then there will be similar demands in all the States. It is possible that the tribals do have some problems which may be very genuine. I am aware of the problems, though I am not as well-versed as Shri Goswami and Shri Chaliha. Not only the Bodos, but other tribals in Assam too have certain grievances. They want to maintain their own culture. There are economic problems also because the forests on which they depend for their livelihood have been destroyed. But the solution is not in demanding a separate State. That should never be encouraged. But here, what I find is that instead of condemning the agitation and finding out a solution, the AGP Government is blamed. If you go on accusing the AGP Government it will not solve the problem. I do not believe that this agitation is the brainchild of the AGP movement. It cannot be because it has not started now. It has been in exis-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer]

tence as long as 20 years ago. This type of agitation for a separate State in any part of the country should be nipped in the bud. Whenever there is regional imbalance or if any part of a State has certain problems peculiar to that part, it is the duty of the State Government to see that the grievances of that area are resolved. I admit that. These people may have certain grievances. But they should not be encouraged to demand a separate State. Sir, we should categorically and outrightly condemn violence. The House should appeal to the Students Union to come to the negotiating table. I have seen some of their demands in the newspaper. They have got 80 to 90 demands. It is possible for the State Government to sit along with them on the negotiating table and find out the solution to at least some of their demands. One thing I do not understand is this. Why do the Students Union want a Central representative to be present? Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev should explain this. What impression does it give? It gives an impression that there is a nexus between the higher-ups in the ruling party or the Government and the agitators. Why are they insisting on that? Let them first of all come to the negotiating table and discuss it and if necessary the State Government will naturally ask for Central intervention. But instead of that, if they put some conditions to come to a negotiating table, that should never be conceded.

Now I want to make an appeal to the Members of the ruling party. What I find from the discussions that we had is that the target of attack is the AGP Government. The AGP Government is an elected Government. If the people are dissatisfied, they would dislodge them.

If they are not happy, if they are not satisfied with the performance of the AGP Government, naturally in one or two years the elections will come and they will throw them away. As a humble Member of this House, I appeal particularly to the Central Leaders that they must outrightly condemn

this violence. That is the first and foremost thing. The Minister while replying should condemn this violence. You should advise the Student leaders that they should respond to the invitation and ask them to negotiate with them. Let them go to the negotiating table for negotiation. At the same time some of the leaders particularly, the Chief Ministers of the neighbouring States who are issuing statements by encouraging such movements should be discouraged. The AGP Government takes objection to the statements. The genuine fear of the AGP Government is that there has been some sort of help being given by the Central Government. So the genuine fear is there. That should be allayed. That can be allayed by a statement. Through this House, I want first of all to condemn this violence. Under no circumstances, we should recognise violence. At any cost we should never encourage such violence in any part of the country.

Secondly, at least this House should send a message to the Bodo Students Union that they should go to the negotiating table and discuss with the State Government their problems. Then only, if necessary, they can ask for the Central intervention. These two things are important. Instead of that, if you go on accusing the AGP Government, the things will not be solved. It will only lead to a political conflict. It is not a political issue. Though I am an Opposition Member, I don't look at it from the political angle. Because, it is a very dangerous thing. If you concede this demand for one separate State in one area, then similar demands will come from other States.

With these few words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak here.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when Shri Parag Chaliha was speaking I was wondering whether he was participating in the debate or the Bodo students agitation or was pleading a case against Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, the

hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs. From his speeches it appeared to me that he was trying to view the whole issue from a political angle or even more than that from a party angle.

Violence has no place in democracy and all types of violence, whether it is done by the extremist elements of the Bodo students union or by the Assam police on the Bodo people, must be condemned. We must deprecate both types of violence. If we do not do so, we cannot manage the affairs of the country. Our party has not been understood properly. Our party has made it clear that we want a unified and strong Assam and it is also in the interest of the whole country. That is why the Hon. Prime Minister has said categorically that no further division of Assam will be allowed. Even after this, if the party in power, i.e. Assam Gan Parishad, is suspicious of the intentions of the Central Government, it will be presumed that it is not trying to go deep into the matter. Instead, it is looking after its party interest and creating rifts between different groups of the people just to cover up its own failures in economic and development fields and is, thus, diverting the attention of the people.

This august House very well remembers that when the Darjeeling agitation was going on, the Hon. Prime Minister as well as the Central Government advised the Government of West Bengal to hold talks with the Gorkha agitation leaders and try to sort out their genuine problems and find some solution to the problem through negotiations. Today the Government of Assam is accusing the Central Government of interference in their affairs. They term it as their internal affair and try to keep the Central Government aloof. But the Bodo agitators want that they will join the talks in the presence of representatives from the Central Government. The Government of West Bengal had adopted the same attitude during the Gorkha agitation and that resulted in large scale violence in Darjeeling. Finally, the Government of West Bengal had to agree to the stand taken by the Central Government and in this way peace was restored in Darjeeling. It is a question of faith. The Bodo agitators do not reply on the Government of Assam for some reason but have faith in the Central Government. The Congress party is not to be blamed for it. All the parties con-

cerned, the Government of Assam, the Bodo agitators, the people of the P.T.C.A. and the Central Government want a solution to the problem. When our objectives are the same, it is meaningless to involve or not to involve somebody in it or to keep some other party out of the talks. It will be totally unfair if we view the problem from a law and order angle. It is a very sensitive issue. Bodo agitation is not new. They have been raising their demands right from 1967. It is not correct to say that the Central Government is tendering this piece of advice only because the AGP Government is in power in the State. Even before that, the Central Government advised the then Government of the State to hold talks with the Bodo agitators. Today when we see that the Bodo people have taken to violence, we come to a definite conclusion that something has hurt deep in the minds of these otherwise peace loving people. They have taken recourse to agitation. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to go deep into the matter. The Government of Assam should also delve deep into the matter and find out the reasons as to why the peace loving Bodo people turned violent. *(Interruptions)* Keeping four Ministers in the Government is not going to help. The question is how sensitive, how vigilant the Government is towards the basic problem of the Bodo people. How far is it sympathetic to their problems. If a feeling gains ground in the minds of the Bodo people that no Government, no political party is vigilant to their interests and nobody wants to do good to them, they will lose faith. It hardly matters if 4 to 6 Ministers are included in the Government to represent them. As such I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to go deep into the matter in spite of the fact that the AGP Government did not try to find out why the Bodo agitators turned violent all of a sudden. I feel that the AGP Government should know who are the Bodo agitators and what is the Bodo union. When the Assam agitation was going on, it used to be a part and parcel of the AASU. It was with them. These people have received training from one another. They can understand the Bodos better than us. But it is unfortunate that instead of going into the matter deeply the AGP is trying to give a political colour to it.

I would like to request the Government of Assam through you that it should talk to

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

the Bodo Students Union in the presence of a representative of the Central Government. The Assam Government should not unnecessarily be touchy about the proposal of the Bodos. If unnecessarily this matter is raised, it will definitely affect the whole North-eastern region. As everyone is aware that Assam is a state which has got affiliation with the rest of the country in every respect right from the days of the freedom struggle. If there is any unrest in the state, the whole of North-East gets affected thereby. Our hon. friend Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo and others have alleged that the Chief Ministers of some of the North-Eastern States are trying to interfere in the internal matters of Assam and want the Central Government to intervene in this matter. When it is in their interest, why should not they do so? Assam is the gateway to the North-East and all the essential commodities are supplied through Assam to these states. I would in fact, like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to enlighten the House about the position of the supplies to the different North-Eastern states since of Bodo agitation started in Assam? If the supplies do not reach or reach in less quantities it certainly distresses the hon. Minister. His difficulties are increased and if in the circumstances, he reacts sharply, it cannot be said that it was unjustified on his part to do so irrespective of what the AGP Government may say in this regard.

It is the common knowledge that the tribals are generally quiet and peace-loving people and that believe in non-violence. They grow violent under these types of circumstances. Firstly, if a sense of isolation increased among them, they become violent. Secondly, if they feel that their identity is going to be completely lost, they become violent. The way in which their land is being forcibly occupied by the outsiders threatens their identity. If the Assam Government convey to the Centre the demand of the Bodos that the Sixth Schedule should be extended to cover them, the Centre may direct the State Government to discuss with the Bodos regarding the areas in which the Sixth Schedule could be extended. But the Assam Government is not inclined to talk to the Bodos about this matter. Thirdly, the Bodos become violent when economic neglect and exploitation reaches the ex-

treme. The area from which I hail, there also, demands one being made for a separate state. The reason behind such demands is that the Uttar Pradesh Government is not paying due attention to the development of the hilly areas. It is precisely for this reasons that people are agitating there. The same sort of resentment has developed among the Bodos. Therefore, it is necessary to remove such ill-feelings. I would like to request you to look into this matter.

Again, as per my informations, Assam Tribal Board has become a non-functional Board. No meetings of the Board are held. Even if meetings are held, they are purely a formality. The issue of the development of the Tribals does not figure in such meetings. The entire issue should be looked into deeply. I would request the AGP Government also that it should not look at this issue from a political angle. This issue cannot be treated as a problem of the State Government but it should be treated as a general problems of the tribals. This problem cannot be ignored. This is why Assam Government should take the necessary help of the Central Government to solve this problem.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, This Bodo movement is essentially a movement of the tribals and it is a movement for their self-determination. I will come later on to what should be done and what should not be done. Definitely, violence should have to no place here. It should be remembered that today not only the Bodos, but also the tribals of various places are in ferment. The tribals of this country have been neglected for thousands and thousands of years. Sometimes there have been revolts and their revolts have been crushed with bloody weapons of the oppressing classes not once, but more than once, during the British regime, after the British regime—all these things had happened. Who does not know the history of India cur Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people have been declared as third or fourth grade citizens throughout this country. And even our Sastras have said that they are no equals. And who does not know the story of *Mahabharat*, where Dronacharya had to take the finger of Eklavya because Eklavya had been trying to contest and de-

feat Arjun. Eklavya was a tribal... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta): Is it continuing since then?

[*English*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: If you do not know it, you should learn.

The tribals are demanding Jharkhand. what should be done? The neglected, suppressed and oppressed tribals, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people throughout India will rise. They should all definitely make their own justified demands. Today the tribals are not willing to bear what their forefathers had been bearing. They are going to schools; they are going to Universities; they are becoming Engineers; they are joining Army and their eyes are opening. They are feeling that they have been badly treated. Actually they have been badly treated. So, if the tribals rise, if their demands are justified, then I, as a communist, welcome it. But then, beware if the patriots, honest and democratic people of India do not lead the tribal, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people to get their justified demands, definitely advantage will be taken by those people who are not patriots, who want to divide this country and who want to create troubles here and there. This must also be borne in mind. If we fail to lead them, if we fail to give them justice, then definitely those people, who do not want to give benefit to the tribals of my poor motherland, my India will take advantage of it. It is taking place everywhere.

It should be taken care of. Now what is the problem? Similar problems had arisen in Tripura. Left Front Government of Tripura wanted that the Tribal Council should be there within Tripura. The question of dividing Assam does not arise at all here and now. Assam has been divided not once, it has been divided several times. So, the demand for a separate States for Bodos is not a justified demand. At the same time, whatever justified demands they have got within the framework of Assam, whether something can be solved, as has been solved in Tripura like creating a Council, I think that

should be looked after by the Government of Assam, Central Government and other forces so that Bodos come to the negotiating table shedding violence. Yes, it is a fact that this movement in the Bodo areas and in Assam is leading to a total disruption of the entire North Eastern Region. At the same time it should be understood that the Central Government, which is not very happy with the AGP Government for many reasons, because they have defeated Congress, should not in any way take advantage of the discontent among the Bodos to fan it so that AGP Government in Assam could be taught a lesson. This attitude, if any, should be forsaken for the country's sake, for the nation's sake and for the country's integration sake. You and I may differ. You are trying to take political advantage on this Bodo issue. This is coming in the Press. Hon. Minister of State knows it. It is agog with such reports. Giving support by some Ministers or some other force in the Central Government must stop. The differences of the Central Government with the AGP Government can be solved at Delhi, at Shillong and at Gauhati. But we should not take advantage of the tribal people's demands in order to settle scores with the other Government. This thing should not be done.

Another thing I want to point out here is that chauvinism of all sorts is bad. Bodo chauvinism should not be supported. But remember, Bodos are tribals. They can go astray very easily. These people have been neglected for years and years together. But the nationalities have come up like Bengalis, Assamese, Oriya, Telugus, Tamils. We are the so-called educated people. But one chauvinism cannot fight another chauvinism. We cannot fight Bodo chauvinism with Assamese chauvinism. We cannot fight with Jharkhandi chauvinism with Bengali chauvinism or Bihari chauvinism. I think, our patriots and democrats should think of this. Remember that they were backward for ages ages together. For them to go astray and take a wrong path is very easy. They should be persuaded to forsake violence. They should be asked to come and talk to the Government of AGP at Gauhati and settle the matters. If need be, if the Government of Assam thinks it necessary, they may be called at the Centre. There should be no question of prestige. Enough harm has been done. But then I can say that one chauvinism cannot

[Sh. Narayan Choubey]

fight another chaunism. Chaunism of all sorts should be shun, particularly chauvinism of the bigger section should be shun immediately. This is the major responsibility of the Government of Assam to try to solve this problem. If they need help, they can take the help of the Government of India.

It should be remembered that Assam is a border State, a sensitive State and for that matter if any problem continues there, it will harm the country. There are enough problems in this country like the Punjab problem, Babri Masjid problem, Hindus-Muslim problem. Another problem i.e. this Bodo problem should be settled immediately here and now. we must tell the Bodo brothers also, for God's sake, forsake violence. This bombing, looting, breaking of railway tracks, disrupting communication, does not solve the problem. This has been tried again and again. This should be shun. They must come and talk with the Government of Assam. Now an invitation on behalf of the Government of Assam is there. they should try to take advantage of that. If there is any movement, that movement should be democratic and peaceful. But this type of violent movement must be shun. Any Government or any force, be it Government of India or any other force, should not give them the impression that they should continue their violent agitation to get their demands fulfilled. They should not be given the enthusiasm to continue the violence. They should not be given the impression that Assam is coming to a halt and if they continue this thing for months together, they will get their demands fulfilled. But remember, Government of India is committed not to break Assam. If they are given support and they are asked to go that way, then the division of Assam is bound to be there, which you do not want. Nobody wants that Assam should be divided. At the same time, their justified demands must be met. Parliament must ask them to come to the round table so that the matter can be settled peacefully.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Bodo tribals agitation is not a new one. We have seen this in the form of Plains Tribal council right from 1967 onwards. But it remained dormant because the then State Government in Assam and

the Central Government took care from time to time to look after their problems, their demands and solve them. Then why this spurt in the agitation is there now? It is because of some developments in the State itself. Mr. Dinesh Goswami was yesterday alleging that the Central Government is encouraging the extremists. Of course, in every allegation, they have got political vendetta in mind. Although they have come in power in Assam, it is a very novice government, I should say, not much experienced. As they are not able to run the administration properly, they want to blame others, and this blame is not tenable. Why did the Chief Minister issue the statement? It is reported in the Press that the reservation or the tribals will be withdrawn. This will definitely agitate the tribals, wherever they are. When they start agitation and resort to violence, again the allegation comes that some forces from the Central Government, from Delhi are encouraging them. Was it a fact that somebody was encouraging the AASU movement also from the Centre? No. We condemned it at that time, we are condemning this Bodo agitation also.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee has said that we feel sad over the lives that have been lost. Innocent people, including Central Government employees, fell victims to this agitation. So, all are concerned and feel that this agitation should stop. There should be some solution found out. But why should there be an adamant attitude of the Government saying that it is for the State Government to solve this problem, the Central Government need not intervene. If the Bodo tribals feel, if the students feel that they will not get justice at the hands of the State Government alone and if they want somebody else as arbitrator, it is proper on the part of the Central Government to go and act as an arbitrator. There is no harm in it.

We see some or the other agitation—may not be in such violent form—in many parts of the country. When the State Government take up some development plans, over the years, some regions within the State feel that they are neglected. I would like to give the example of my State. In Maharashtra, people from Vidarbha many times speak out that they are not getting sufficient funds for the development of Vidarbha. There is a lot of backlog. So, there is a regional imbalance.

Community-wise also some people feel that they are being ignored. So, if these Bodos feel that their interests are not being properly looked after by the AGP Government and if they have resorted to agitation, one should not blame the Central Government for that. Mr. Goswami was, of course, giving us credit for maintaining the supplies through railways to the Assam State and to other North-Eastern States. That itself shows that the Government of India has got honest intentions to help the State Governments, whether it is an Opposition-ruled State or a Congress-ruled State. We condemn violence anywhere in India and in whatever form it is, we again feel that the Central Government should be the arbitrator and the Bodos should be made to sit across the table along with the State Government leadership and immediate solution should be found out so that the agitation does not take a violent turn or a serious turn, as it is contemplated, as it is feared. With these words, I once again appeal to the Central Government and the State Government also not to look from the political angle but to look from the angle of solving the problems of tribals, genuine problems which are there over the years and come to a concrete solution. Thank you.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bodo Movement cannot be considered in isolation, but it is a national movement. All over India, the tribal community has risen and they are asking for their rights. They are not asking for any mercy from anybody but they are asking for their rights. If there is a tribal movement anywhere in the country, the Government says that it is a secessionist movement; foreign hands are there, sometimes missionaries are there, etc. These kinds of blames are put on them and I want to tell this hon. House that patriotism of the tribal community is very great and they have never become communal, they have never thought of secessionist idea and they have never been influenced by any other community. They have accommodated all the communities within their areas. But things have happened that their lands had been annihilated by the contractors, business community and other communities also. The same

thing has happened in Tripura also in Bodoland. Bodos were in majority and they have now become a minority. All their lands have been taken away by the other communities. The tribals attach so much importance to the forests and their lands. Their rights on their land and the forest have been snatched away by the Government either by the State Government or the Central Government. So, the Government should think over the problem of the tribals in general. I am not blaming the A.G.P. Government alone, right from the beginning, about 50 lakhs of tribals have been working in the tea gardens and they are ex-tea garden tribes.

14.02 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER in the Chair]

Today they are not recognised as tribals. So, what is the use of giving these facilities to the tribals if they are not recognised as tribals.

Sir, we do not know the total number of tribals living in India. So, a legislation should be brought forward before this House and the recognition of the tribals should be given on an all-India basis. At all cost, the recognition should be given to these tribals. If a 'Brahmin' lives in a tribal area, he cannot become a tribal. He will be a 'Brahmin'. Like that one tribal may be living in Assam, but he will have his own identity, his own language, his own dialect. Sir, in the beginning a Province was made according to the language spoken in the area. On the basis of language spoken in a particular area, all the Provinces had been created in India. And what happened? What happened during the reorganisation of the States according to the languages spoken in different regions? A lot of agitations and so much of blood-sheds had taken place. But when the tribals want that their identity should be maintained they are blamed by saying that they are creating secessionist movement, terrorist movement, anti-Indian movement, foreign hands are there, missionaries are there, etc. These kinds of blames are there to suppress the

[Sh. Piyus Tiraky]

movement. Tribals all over the country are not asking for mercy, but I want that they should come forward by demanding their rights. They should have equal rights and equal treatment all over the country and no other people or the Government should try to overpower them or rule them. There are tribals in every nook and corner of the country. Some reservation in the Government services should be made. There is some small reservation for them at present but still the quota is not fulfilled. In trade and commerce also, there should be some reservation for them. They should be given some preference in trade and commerce. The Government should come forward to help in getting remunerative prices for their goods. Otherwise they will be exploited very much and this exploitation should be removed.

Now, I am coming to the Bodo problem. Bodos are the aboriginals of Assam. As far as I know, they have their own identity all along and they have their own way of life and common laws. They have their own way of justice. They do not believe in the justice that is prevalent today, they have no faith in the police administration, they have their panchayat system and they have their own way of justice through the panchayats. Even in Chotanagpur, in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, the tribals have their own laws and customs and they should be respected. If any Government fails to respect, then there will be a move for separation. The Government is thinking that they are second-class citizens of India and they are asked to go where hard work is needed, for instance, to build a big road, to go to the Himalayas where others are unwilling to go, such jobs are reserved for the tribals and the Scheduled Castes and other minorities who have no say in the Government. That is the thing going on after 40 years of Independence. So, it is my demand that not only the Bodos but all over India wherever the tribals are, they must come forward now and assert their rights. The tribals have the right to rule India and their culture, language and identity must be respected by all and specially I want

the Union Government to come forward with a legislation that all the tribals should have their culture and identity. If any State Government fails to protect them, it must face the consequences. If they do not promise to protect the identity, their language and culture, then that State Government has no right to rule the tribals in the State. and if any State is willing to give them equal status in all respects, in trade and commerce, in Services and other ways, then it is Okay. The tribals are no secessionists and they are not communal also. They can accommodate any community. They can live peacefully as others. So, it is time that the Union Government come forward and think over the tribals' problems. There is lot of unrest among them now.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Several hon. Members have expressed their point of view on the Bodo problem. Those who have affiliations with the A.G.P. Government have supported the stand by AGP and have opposed the Central Government. In view of the fact that the Government of India had agreed to make arrangements as per the demands of the AASU and provide a solution to the Assam problem accordingly, such allegations should not have been made against it. After Assam was divided, the Central Government took keen interest in the creation of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram etc. and it took commendable steps for the protection and development of the tribal areas. No other party other than the Congress has made so much of efforts to protect the tribals and ensure their progress. The other parties are only interested in gaining political mileage, whether it is the CPI, the CPI(M), the Forward Block or any other party and no one is genuinely sympathetic to them or interested in their betterment. Therefore, I would like to submit that they are only shedding crocodile tears which they have shed earlier and will continue to shed in future as well. The Congress Government is committed to the development of the country and it is discharging its responsibility in the

best possible manner. The Congress has never been in favour of bifurcation of States or breaking them into parts and thereby weaken them. Its policy has rather been to ensure that the tribals who have never been able to get proper justice and legitimate powers should get them. It is the duty of the Government to grant them their due and necessary action is being taken in this direction. It is the wrong policy of AASU which have given rise to the Bodo agitation. ABSU is its integral part and has flourished under its guidance. When the Assam Government has reaped all the benefits, it should also pay attention to their problems as well. The Bodos are complaining that their land is being confiscated, development work is not being undertaken and they are being exploited in every way. Educational facilities are not being provided to them and similarly, they are not getting necessary facilities in the field of agriculture, food and supplies, sports, culture, fisheries, water supply, health, irrigation, rural development, roads, Panchayat system, land revenue, land reforms, etc. and consequently they are lagging behind in all these aspects. They have been constantly drawing the attention of the Assam Government to their problem but the State Government has not made any efforts or taken any steps in this regard. When the Bodos observed that the AGP Government is not able to solve their problems, they approached the Central Government and their problem was brought before the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. The hon. Minister entrusted the matter to the State Government without a second thought, so that it may solve their problems properly. A separate Development Authority may be created for the purpose of the development of the tribals and provisions have been made in the Sixth Schedule to provide all kinds of facilities whether of language or some other kind of facilities to the tribals. The State Government was instructed to solve the problem by negotiating with the ABSU leaders and subsequently, the Chief Minister was also directed to take personal interest in finding a solution too. When in spite of all such initiatives, no solution to their problem was being found, the Bodos resorted to the method of

agitation. Thereafter, the sort of agitation which took place resulting in bandhs, killings etc., it can be said that the AGP Government is responsible for such state of affairs because it did not pay attention to the demands of the Bodos and to their problems in time. As a result, unrest is prevailing there today. The Central Government and the hon. Home Minister have categorically stated that they are not in favour of the division of Assam. The State Government should appreciate the clear policy of the Central Government and should make efforts to find a solution to the Bodo problem. Their exploitation should stop and action should be taken for their development. More educational facilities should be provided for them and at the same time reservation facilities and other essential facilities should be made available to them. Due emphasis should be given for their economic development. In brief efforts should be made to satisfy these people which the AGP Government has not done so far. It is an account of this thing that the Bodos have launched their agitation. The wrong policies of the AGP is responsible for whatever is happening there today. The State Government has never paid any attention towards the problems of these people. As a result, they are frustrated and are carrying out their agitation. Some hon. Members have rightly pointed out that states are exerting pressure on the Central Government because the essential commodities to their states are supplied via Assam. Therefore, if there is an agitation going on in Assam, other states have to also suffer the consequences. The adjoining states of Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura are affected. Therefore as the Hon. Prime Minister has stated that if the Assam Government is not able to control the Bodo agitation, Central Government will be forced to intervene and take certain steps which will not be good for the State Government. This does not imply that the Central Government wants to put some kind of pressure on the State Government but just this much that the Assam Government should try its level best to control the Bodo agitation.

While pleading for the Bodo agitation in

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

Assam, several hon. Members have submitted here that there has been no disruption in the supply of essential commodities and that has reached everywhere properly. It is evident from the violent nature of this agitation as to how much peaceful this agitation has been and whether the essential commodities have reached safely in the North-East. One hon. Member has submitted that the Central Government has constantly paid attention to the requests of the Assam Government and has provided necessary assistance and had also deployed its defence forces there. If it had not done so, it would have been alleged that this agitation has turned violent on account of the Central Government and that it has a hand in it. The Central Government would have been presurised in this way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vyas, you may now conclude. You have taken a lot of time.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: As the Assam Government wants to protect its own state because it considers it to be its own region, it should consider the country as its own and extend necessary cooperation accordingly which will ensure an relationship on equal basis and ensure continuous progress of the country. The requirements of these tribals should be fulfilled. It is not necessary to create a separate state for them but their reasonable demands should be accepted. If such measures are taken, the Assam Government will be in a position to solve this problem and the Bodos will also not demand for a separate state. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, the Bodo agitation and the problems created by it should not be discussed in an isolated manner. It is not only a State problem but national problem, tribal problem. We cannot deny it. The tribal people who are neglected for hundreds of years, even after independence are still being neglected. But, I am sorry to say that

the Central Government in order to gain some political mileage are exploiting this Bodo agitation. I have differences with the AGP members on ideological point of view, on economic point of view. Even then, I cannot say just like like as just now some Members have said that Bodo movement is the outcome of the AGP administration. I cannot say so. Some Members have even said that Bodo movement is the brain-child of the AGP. It is not so. Of course, Bodos are part of the Mongolian origin. They are demanding particularly separate State because they think, they are the original people of Assam and so they should have a separate State. Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev, the hon. Minister, is here.

The hon. Minister knows very well that I am just on the border of that particular area of the proposed Bodo State which is demanding by Bodo agitators.

If you go through history, you will find that it is the Kamatapur kingdom which was so powerful that it stretched totally from the right side of the Brahmaputra up to the Ganges. Originally, the rules and the people of that area were from the Rajvanshi community to which I also belong. It was ruled by the Rajvanshis in the past that it cannot be the deciding factor to demand Rajvanshi State at present for the purpose of solving problems of the community. But, of course, we cannot deny that these Bodo people are the most neglected. They have got their own culture, language and tradition. But everything has been neglected. It is not only in the regime of AGP Government there. Even in the Congress regime, they were neglected. The tribal people the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people are very much neglected in this country. Yesterday there was a question. I am coming to that. 'How are you treating the tribal people'. It was question No. 468 of the Textile Department and, in answer, the hon. Minister admitted that my Congress friends are there and they should also know this that—in 1987, in Category B, out of 31, none of the Scheduled Tribes were recruited. In C Category, out of 48, only one person was recruited (2.1%). In

D, out of 22, 3 ST were recruited (13.6%).

In 1988, in category B, out of 32, not a single ST was recruited. In C category, out of 42, only one ST was recruited (2.4%).

With all this, do you like to say that you are doing much for the tribals? No. You are not doing justice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the country. Even then I cannot support their demand for Statehood separate Bodo State by dividing Assam let us come to the population of that area.

In 1981, there was no census, But, according to 1971 census, the area which they would like to be put in the proposed Bodo land is about 15,220 Sq. KM for an autonomous State and in that Statehood, if you take the figures of 1971, the percentage of the Bodo speaking people in the Kokrajhar district, the heartland of the tribal-inhabited area, was just 26.87%. The population percentage was 10.87 in the Nalbari district, 4.72 in Barpeta district, 9.55 in Darang district, 2.55 in Lakhimpur district and two in Sonitpur district. The ABSU charges that the figures were "manipulated by a Chauvinist government", and added that a large number of Bodos were excluded from the 1971 census.

I ask the hon. Minister whether this census is wrong or whether it has been manipulated. If that is so, then they are in the wrong because they were in the Government at that time. It is the Congress people who have neglected the Bodo people first.

Through you I ask another question. The Bodo agitation was started in 1950's. At that time, they demanded that they would like to have Bodo as the State language. The Bodo agitators demanded at that time that Bodo language should be the State language with Roman script. But, you said, no it cannot be. The Congress Government at that time said that if they agree to Bodo language with Devanagari script, then only the Government could consider it.

In this context, I do not find if justifiable to have a separate State of Bodoland.

In Udalgiri and Kokrajhar sub-divisions, the Bodo population is about 50% and in other areas their population is only 2 %. It is only 50 per cent people live in those sub-division s only and not in the entire district. So, I cannot support the demand of the Bodo people for a separate Statehood. In this connection, I would like to say that the division or the demand for a separate State cannot solve the problem. Sir, you know that Assam has already been divided. There are seven sister states carved out of the State of Assam. If we again try to divide it, what will be the position of that State? There are so many languages. Even among the Bodos, there will be so many languages. So, if the Government would like to divide the State of Assam on language issue, then India will be having hundreds of States. Just to protect the rights of the Bodo people, to protect the language and culture of the Bodo people, let there be an Autonomous Council under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution just like that of Tripura or the Darjeeling Hill Council.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): That Hill Council is not a tribal State. You have committed a mistake.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Let the Bodo language be taken up as the second language or the third language in the State of Assam. Even Bengali language may also be taken up. In West Bengal, Bengali is the first language and the second language is the Nepali language.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: It is because they fought for it.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, the Bod people demand that a Central Government representative should be there. They insist on this. If they have to solve this problem, let them sit together across the conference table. This is my request to the ABSU also. Let them sit across the negotiating table with the Government and sort out this problem. In this connection, I would like

[Sh. Amar Roypradhan]

to emphasize that violence should be condemned by all the people.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall not dilate on the history of the Bodo agitation. But I have had some personal contact with the Bodo people. My brief contact convinced me that they are a civilized people, a cultured people, a disciplined people, a people with a deep sense of identity and a deep sense of honour and dignity. So, their longstanding aspirations simply cannot be brushed aside. I must say that the present agitation is a natural consequence of the Assam agitation. The logic of an ethnic homeland was implicit in the logic of the Assam agitation. That aroused many aspirations and many dreams among ethnic groups. I must say that there are sections of the people of Assam who feel that the AGP Government has done precious little to command the loyalty, the faith, the confidence of many linguistic, religious and ethnic minorities that live in Assam and that have got equal rights over the land of Assam. The result is that the minorities today in Assam are alienated. Not only the Bodo but all of them feel they are being treated as step-children, that they are being subjected to injustice, unfairness, discrimination and sometimes even oppression. There are cases of police atrocities and there are cases of economic discrimination. There are attempts at cultural assimilation and all these together form the environment in which an agitation like that of Bodoland must prosper.

Nobody today in the world accepts ethnic monopoly. In any part of the world, whether it is the USSR or Yugoslavia or whether it is China or France or Canada or whether it is any part of our country, no people who are conscious of their identity can accept the monopoly of power to be exercised by another ethnic group. Therefore, there has to be a *modus vivendi*, a civilised code of existence, a form of Government in which there is sharing of power, sharing of authority, sharing of rights and

responsibilities. therefore, sir, we must look at this problem in a wider perspective. Even in our own country, there is tribal upsurge all over the country. And I would like the hon. Home Minister to deal with the Bodo land problem not as a Assam question, but as a national question because we must deal with tribal upsurge in the whole country. There is a demand for preservation of identity. There is a demand for economic participation. There is a demand for political participation. There is a demand for sharing public employment. This demand is shared by people who form minorities at various levels throughout the country particularly in the tribal areas. And these demands must be satisfied through the evolution of some reasonable nationally acceptable norms.

In the case of tribals, in Assam, over the years, they have been cheated of their land. Forest reserves have been denuded and they have been pauperised. The tribal languages have been treated as undeveloped dialects and not given their due status. In fact, I must say that every child in India has a right to learn his mother-tongue as first language as everyone is equally proud of his mother-tongue. And you cannot simply take away the rights of any tribal child to learn his mother-tongue as the first language and to have his mother-tongue as the medium of instruction at the primary level. And this, in my submission, cannot be limited or should not be limited merely to the tribals or seen in the context of Bodo agitation. This is a national problem and this applies to all our linguistic minorities everywhere.

Similarly, the tribal areas have shown a much slower pace of development. They have been neglected. many cases of discrimination against them even in public employment have been cited on the Floor of the house. Therefore, the agitation has a logic. The agitation has some justification. But one does not condone violence. There is universal condemnation of violence as violence has no place in a democratic polity. I join in this condemnation. But I must say that at the same time, a State violence is no answer to violence by any section of the

people. A State wields much bigger *danda*. A State can cause much higher level of casualty. Therefore, a State, if it is a democratic State, must be very conscious of its responsibility, must be extremely cautious in the use of force against its own people.

Sir, I would like that this agitation should have a peaceful and democratic form and that the problem must be solved through negotiation. And I appeal to both sides to show the highest form of statesmanship. And I would like to make a suggestion here. If the stumbling block in resuming negotiation is just this point, whether at the initial stage the Central Government shall take part or not, may I suggest, in my humble capacity, with my diplomatic experience, a simple formula? Let the Assam Government invite the Central Government and let the Central Government refuse the invitation and say; we shall join you at a suitable stage of negotiation. It can be done. A beautiful solution can be found. There has to be negotiation without any pre-condition and the negotiation must deal with the entire gamut of grievances of Bodo people. I do not accept this idea that all the grievances that were put into their Charter of Demands should be set aside and only the question of formation of a State must be taken up first. I think, that is putting the cart before the horse. That is like giving somebody a high dose of anti-biotic without treating him through the normal medication. I must, however, make it clear that I do not see anything anti-national in the demand for the creation of a new State in our country. It is not. It should not be seen as secessionism. It should not be seen as separatism. The boundary lines of a State are not dictated by heaven. They are there for consideration of administrative viability. Therefore we must not simply push aside his question of a Statehood or the demand for a Statehood as a question of treason which cannot be negotiated. No. We have still to evolve certain norms for a Statehood.

I would like to point out to you that if you take the ratio of population and the ratio of areas between the biggest and the smallest States, you would be amused to know that

the ratio is something of the order of 1:500. It is an absurd proposition. Why cannot we have proper norms which should make every State manageable and every State viable at the same time? Therefore, we should not rule out a question of redefinition or redemarcation of State boundary within the larger framework of India which remains inviolable. Therefore, the demand of a Statehood, I must make it clear, is not per-se anti National because it does not question the sovereignty or independence of India, it does not question the territorial integrity of India and therefore we must look at it as a normal administrative exercise.

The solution lies today in trying to work out not only in the case of Bodo land, but applicable everywhere a certain norm within the essential framework of the Constitution. Cannot we have smaller district which will give tribal concentration areas a life of their own? Those smaller districts which have a tribal majority can be given the status of a tribal district. Cannot you have within non-tribal districts, tribal concentration areas as tribal blocks, many more of them? And give those tribal blocks an essential personality and an administrative authority of their own. Even within those non-tribal blocks if you find that there are tribal pockets and tribal villages, why cannot you have—you are speaking so much of Panchayati Raj and devolution of powers and Gram Raj and Gram Sarkar and Gandhiji ideals—autonomous tribal villages within the non-tribal blocks and non-tribal districts? Give them a whole pattern of autonomy right from the State to the district, from district to the block and from block to the village level.

Every ethnic group, however small it may be, wherever it may be in an area of concentration, shall feel that it is managing its own affairs. Today even in the tribal areas most of the Government officials sent down—whether from Delhi or Guwahati or Patna—are non-tribals. They don't have any sympathy with the people, they do not have any sense of involvement, they do not have any emotional attachment, they do not see the problems from the locals' point of view.

[Sh. Syed Shahabuddin]

They air conflicts, they create problems. Unless you associate the local people with the administration, unless you give them true authority, unless you give them real power, you cannot avoid this conflict. Therefore, I plead that let us look at the Bodo problem in a larger national perspective and try to evolve certain norms, certain constitutional ideas which shall apply not only to Assam—because if it applies only to Assam, I am sure our friends from Assam will feel unhappy—but throughout the country. Once you have decided to have smaller districts and tribal districts and tribal blocks and tribal villages, then there should be considerable devolution of administrative and financial power and there should be special allocations for development in all these areas at all these levels.

Of course, for coordination purposes in every State why cannot we conceive of a constitutional machinery like an inter-district council within the State which will have statutory authority, which will see to it that the State Government does allocate adequate resources for the development of the tribal districts and the tribal blocks and the tribal villages? That should have all the elected representatives of the people right from MPs, MLAs, down to the village Pradhans. There should be in every State Government, a Special Development Commissioner for these tribal areas.

Finally, once you have got this nationally accepted, I am sure the conflagration, the fire of agitation that is sweeping across the land, that is going to turn into ashes many of our dreams and aspirations shall die away.

That is the solution I would like to submit through you Mr. Chairman to the Central Government as well as to the State Government. Look at it in a larger perspective, as a human problem, as a national problem and try to work out a solution which will safeguard the essential national interests as well as the

dignity, the rights of every ethnic group in our country; not only in Assam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the deliberation on this subject matter under Rule 193. I am grateful to the hon. Speaker. Originally it came as a Calling Attention motion and then on the demand of some of the Members of this House, this was converted into a discussion under Rule 193. That gave an opportunity to all the political parties to participate and give their views about this burning problem of today not of Assam but also of the whole country.

Sir, during the deliberations I think, the trend of discussion, though it was divested with allegations against Central Ministers, State Ministers and personalities, in respect of solution, yet more or less the House was one, that there should not be further division of Assam. That is number one. Number two is that there must be negotiation; and number three is that within the framework of the present geographical State of Assam, the solution should be reached.

Sir, during the course of the discussion, my good friends, because fortunately or unfortunately we are from the same State—have brought in many allegations. While replying to their allegations with all humbleness at my command, I say that it is my duty to reply. That does not reflect my personal relation and social relation.

One of the complaints put forward by Shri Dinesh Goswami, the respected Parag Chaliha and some of the opposition Members was that Congress as a party, Congress as a Government has never condemned the violence; rather, by their action they have encouraged the Bodo movement.

Sir, first from the party point of view, I would like to draw their attention to a Press release which was given in Assam and published in the *Assam Tribune*. The *Sentinel* Paper which is very popular with all of us

in Assam. It says, "Gogoi refutes CM's charges". I do not want to go into all the replies that he has given. That is on 18th February 1989. The PCC (I) Chief admitted that the tribal problem had started during the Congress days, but they were able to contain the situation. Then he said that AGP's charges against the Congress (I) are politically motivated to hide their failure in tackling the problem. He alleged that the AGP is trying to hoodwink the people by making false and baseless charges against the Congress (I). He has also said that we condemn all sorts of violence that is taking place in the regions of Assam. This is the statement of the Congress Chief, the Assam Pradesh Congress (I) Committee Chief. In the Consultative Committee Meeting which was held on February 13, 1989, I myself—where the hon. Members were present—not only condemned the violence but also refuted the charge which has been brought again in this House by the hon. Members against me and my senior colleague, the Home Minister of the country.

Sir, the Prime Minister himself, in his statement in Calcutta during a Press interview has said, "We condemn the violence. We want that the solution should be within the framework of the State Government". Not only that, but he has also said that the Centre is not going to intervene because it is absolutely a matter of the State Government. Sir, these are borne out by facts and these are borne out by records. So the allegation brought forward by Mr. Chaliha and Mr. Dinesh Goswami only shows their inaction of reading the papers or their incapability to understand it or it is being done to politically malign us. But I sincerely believe and take it for granted that Congress as a party, and the Central Government will never encourage violence, be it from any section of people, whatever may be their political background. Secondly, an allegation has been brought that Congress is behind it; the Congress Ministers are behind it. Sir, you have to judge a party by its past activities. May I pose a question to Mr. Goswami, Mr. Parag Chaliha, Mr. Amar Roy Pradhan, Mr. Choubey and others? Is it not

a fact that there was an elected Government in Assam whose tenure was up till 1989 but an accord was signed; the Government was asked to resign and seek the public mandate and Congress Party has suffered. We have lost the State but our Prime Minister, our leader never felt shy of it but he said that we want peace; for that peace party interest is not an important thing but national interest is the important thing. Not only this, we have proved this is Mizoram. We had an elected Government in Mizoram under Mr. Lalthanwala. He resigned and became a Deputy Chief Minister under Mr. Laldenga. Why? It is because 20 years of insurgency had to be brought into a peaceful situation by an Accord. Mr. Kishore Chandra Deo has complained that the Prime Minister is a person of accords. A person who lost his mother in his own house did not hesitate to extend his helping hands when he signed the Longowal Accord. He could have said that he could not do it. Congress is a party which is above petty politics. But while allegations are being made against the Congress Ministers and the Congress Party, there may be a communication gap. I want to make it abundantly clear to my friends from AGP that we have no axe to grind to gain any political advantage from this Bodo Movement. You can ask your Chief Minister. We made our position clear in our letter dated 26th February, 1987, 6th July, 1988, in our discussion with your Chief Minister by our Home Minister on 15th February, 1989, in my discussion with your Chief Minister in the presence of the Prime Minister at Jorhat Circuit House. Many of the suggestions which came today from many of the Opposition Members, all these alternatives were told to the Chief Minister and also that a solution can be reached in this problem. Fortunately, I was present. The Prime Minister asked me to explain to him. For one hour, I spoke to the Chief Minister and I explained as to what we want and how we want. But we made it abundantly clear that we do not want to intervene and it is up to the State Government to decide. To the credit of the Chief Minister, I will be doing justice to say that there was an address by the Chief Minister and there was a discussion with the Bodo

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

People. It is not that there was no discussion. On 17th May, 1988 the then Minister of State, Mr. Chintamani Panigrahi did participate in the discussion at Dispur where the Ministers of the State Government were also present. There was some decision. It was decided to have follow-up action but I do not know why this follow-up action was not being taken. If it is for the reason that the charge of the Minister of Home is the cause of worry for AGP, I vouch to say that if you do not feel happy with Sontosh Mohan Dev or any other Minister and there are many Ministers with whom you feel happy and at home, then we will definitely see that like-minded Ministers will go. But we are not interested to interfere as the Prime Minister has said that it is basically the problem of the State.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: There is nothing personal in our deliberations here.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Unfortunately, I have got two editorials here which have been written in that light. My point is that we are for a lasting peace in Assam.

Peace is very badly needed, as many hon. Members have said, in the North-Eastern State, that being a strategic area. The present situation in Assam is not desirable. Shri Dinesh Goswami has given the correct figures of deaths and murders. No one wants it.

An allegation has been made that we are not giving para-military forces. In this context, I wish to state that on 7.2.1989, ten companies were asked; we gave five and three companies on 9.2.1989 and 11.2.1989. On 22.2.1989 they wanted 20 plus 23 companies, we gave them 18 plus 10 companies. They are all in position.

One pertinent question has been raised by Shri Parag Chaliha and he has quoted dates and he is very much right. On those dates, we could not give because of elections in Nagaland and Mizoram and also we had commitments in Punjab because of

Black Thunder and other things. But it is not that they had no para-military forces with them. In totality, in Assam, today we have 49 para-military forces companies. In your political party, you have got one retired Director General of Police. Let him say what he feels. I have checked up and found that other than Punjab, nowhere in the country, there is not a single State where there are forty-nine companies.

I instructed Secretary, Home and others to have a dialogue with the Assam Government and request them that Para-military forces should not be deployed in Bodo areas in large number. I wanted and it was my personal feeling as a man from Assam that local police should have been deployed there, those who know the local areas, local sentiments, and the para-military forces should be deployed at other strategic places like treasury etc. That was my personal idea as Home Minister of State. It was not acceded. Now, again a question was raised by Shri Kishore Chandra Deo about intervention by military. One nice morning, a signal came that they wanted army. There was total opposition from the Department. But we said that if army help was needed for a standby arrangement, not for deployment, and since we were not able to give the required number of paramilitary forces, we admitted and we agreed. Army was deployed there not for duty but as a standby arrangement. I do not want to give out the number of army companies there for various reasons.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: The Home Minister is pointing out that the situation can be met by unarmed police; he is absolutely wrong. The tribals have been worked up in such a way that if anybody is sent unarmed, he would be finished. That was not, therefore, the proper advice given to the Assam Government.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am not Director General, Police, but with my little knowledge of going around the country, I know that the State police are not unarmed, they are armed. And for the information of the hon. Member belonging to AGP, I myself

saw the arms which have been captured from the Bodos; it is not a secret, these were displayed in the Vidya Bhawan during the last CRP day. 12-bore guns had been made by cutting the pipes to size. Let us not go into this because we are not in politics, you must see the reality, not remember your police days.

As many hon. Members have said, it is not a law and order issue that by only paramilitary forces, you cannot solve this problem. It needs a political solution and negotiated settlement. I must make it clear that we are not at all interested to go and make our presence felt there. We have said that this is the State Government problem and the State Government must be helped in this regard. If they want, through this House, we can send a message through the National Press that the ABSU and the Government should enter into a dialogue with the Assam Government. If we are asked to do it, we shall definitely not shy away from our responsibility and our services will always be available to them.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: If you want, I would like this message to go that the preliminary round between the Assam Government and ABSU be.....

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: In any round we do not want.....

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I must make it clear that we don't stand on prestige that the Central Government should not be involved.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I fully appreciate his stand, Sir.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Therefore, let the preliminary round of talks between the Government of Assam and ABSU take place and after that the Central Government.....

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I fully appreciate his stand but I know in the Assam matter his is not the last word. I am from Assam and I know what is happening

there. I know what is the political and economic situation there. But I am one with him and I would say that it is not we who are asking for our presence there; it is somebody also who is asking our presence. Some Opposition Members asked as to why ABSU is asking for the presence of a Central representative. Now, is it not a fact that for 6 years of the Assam agitation, except with Golap Barbra, AASU never bothered to sit with the State Government whether it was Smt. Syeda Anwara Taimur, Shri Keshab Chandra Gogfi, Shri Hiteswar Saikia or anybody else? Is it not a fact that the ABSU said that all national parties were irrelevant in Assam? Is it not a fact that Shri Morarji Desai as the head of the Janta Government called AASU for a meeting? Is it not a fact that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sent Sh. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Sh. Yashpal Kapoor and others over the head of the State Government? Is it you who taught this lesson not only to Bodos but all over the country. Sir, it is the precedent which they have created. Some Members from the Opposition like Mr. V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo and others said that just because we are insisting for a Central representative, there might be some nexus between the Central Government and ABSU. I am the Minister of State and it is my duty to defuse any difficult situation that arise in our country. What crime have I committed in doing this? Is it not a fact that during the Assam movement many Assam representatives came and met the Central ministers? Did we say that the Central Ministers were instigating? We never said this. In a democratic country we should have different forums for discussing different issues. Their problem is that they are doubting us and our problem is that we are doubting them. There should not be any doubt. As many Members have said, this is a national issue and we must solve it by helping each other.

But what is happening in Assam? In the Assam assembly the demand is to arrest Sontosh Mohan Dev. I have received a letter making allegations against the Minister of Home Affairs I have got the letter with me. If somebody challenges, I can show it. Sir, we are a national party and we have the experi-

[Sh. Santosh Mohan Dev]

ence of about 100 years. We did not react to the letter and we did not publish it. We do not even want to lay it on the Table of the House. But we want to send a message to the Assam Government not to make it a prestige issue. Take lesson from the GNLf and West Bengal Government. Here in this House the CPM has made allegations against the Congress (I) Government. Sh. Jyoti Basu used to ring three or four times to S. Buta Singh to solve the problem. As the Prime Minister said in this House, we could have encashed it as an issue in the election by not solving it. But we did not do it and through our good offices, this problem was settled.

Sir, an allegation has been made that the Chief Minister of the North-eastern States are interfering in the internal affairs of the State Governments. An allegation has been made by Sh. Dinesh Goswami that the Prime Minister in N.S.U.I. meeting had threatened the State Government with an intervention. Let it be made clear in this House and let it go on record that the Prime Minister has made it clear that we have no intention to intervene in the affairs of the State Government. Assam is the gateway for all the North-eastern States as all the essential commodities like rice, wheat, mustard oil, onions, potatoes and for that matter everything comes from outside the State.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Shri Dinesh Goswami has given some figures. When he has given some figures, I do not want to dispute his statement but I would like to draw his attention to certain facts which are not known to him. He is taking the situation in Assam into account. What about the total requirements of the North Eastern Region? The stock position from December to April must go on record. On 31.12.1988 the stock position was 1.54 lakh tonnes. On 31.1.89, it was 1.64 lakh tonnes, on 28.2.89 it was 1.58 lakh

tonnes, on 15.3.89 1.34 lakh tonnes and on 8.4.89 the stock position was 1.19 lakh tonnes. But the target for any given months was 2.40 lakh tonnes. As could be seen we could not meet the target. I may also mention here that these figures are for the whole of the North Eastern States and not for Assam alone. These relate to both wheat and rice. When the target could not be fulfilled, question may be asked as to what the Central Government is doing. Well, at the instance of the Prime Minister, there was a meeting at Shillong. Shri Sukh Ram went there. Due to terrific and devastating floods in the North Eastern States and in Assam in particular, people suffer a lot. So, it was decided that a buffer stock of two months must be kept at Gauhati so that people would not suffer if movement of essential commodities was disrupted. Taking these factors into consideration, we arrived at this target. Now unfortunately, the movement of trains has been affected. I have got the details with me about the number of trains that could not go and the requirement that has not been fulfilled. The requirement that could be met was less than 50 per cent. Of course, I do not blame the Government of Assam. Rail service has been affected because of the Bodo movement. Again a question may be asked as to what the Central Government is doing. Well, at my instance, the officials of the State Government have been called. We have suggested in the meeting to declare curfew along the railway line. We have also given 28 companies for protection and we have suggested that while movement of goods trains may be allowed, it is up to the State Government to decide about the movement of the passenger trains. The State Government felt that the passenger trains may be run only at day time. The Railway Ministry, the Central Government and the State Government agreed to it. Now, the fact remains that the people in all the North Eastern States are suffering due to shortage of foodgrains. But Mr. Goswami says that in Assam there is no shortage. I beg to differ with him. I know the situation in my own constituency. I have been there. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner for details and he has told that while there was some rice there was no

wheat. The transportation costs have gone up so high and it has become very difficult for the people to buy things. In this background, the Chief Ministers of the North Eastern States met the Prime Minister in Calcutta and gave him a memorandum requesting the movement of essential commodities. He has given a speech in the NSUI meeting. I have got a copy here. He has never mentioned that we are going to impose President's rule. Nor has he said that we are going to interfere in the State's problems. He has only said that it is our duty to see that the movement of essential commodities is ensured and it is also our duty to see that the State Government of Assam organises the movement. If they fail to organise, we have to see that some arrangement is made. Now, what is wrong with this statement? At times of flood, when you fail in your efforts, you ask us to send the supplies by air. What is 'politics' in it? But the whole opposition blames the Prime Minister and states that he must be careful about his actions. The opposition accuses that he is trying to impose President's Rule in Assam. Shri Dinesh Goswami has mentioned in his speech that Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev has brought the Government of Tripura into existence by some hotch-potch arrangement and he is trying to do the same in Assam too. In a way he is accepting his defeat. I must say here that if we ever come to Assam, we will come only through the front door and never from the back door. My dear friends from Assam may well note this point. But if you happen to fall down because of your own weight, and because of your own deeds, we will not hold our hand to give you support. We will step over you. That position is coming to your State because I have got with me here a Press statement given by no less a person than one of your Ministers who resigned from your Ministry there.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: After resignation! That is in a different context altogether.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: All right if you agree. I will agree with you that after resignation, that is a bad statement. But what did he say? He is a tribal. He said

something about the tribal people. I know, it is unpalatable.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: This has come out in all the papers.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Then you ask what the tribals feel about you? Some Members here have raised some points about the NC Hills and Karbi Anglong. I do not want to go into all those things because they don't come under the purview of today's discussion. But I want to make it clear today to AGP friends and others our views about Karbi Anglong and NC Hills. They have been expressed in writing as well as verbally to your State Government. Don't say hereafter that again we are creating problems. Because it is your basic duty to counter this problem. It is not our problem. The Prime Minister has said this and we will also say the same thing.

Mr. Dinesh Goswami in his speech referred to two questions. Firstly that there is a training camp being run in Bhutan. I have checked it up. We do not have any information about it. The only information that I have is, Mr. Amar Roy Pradhan is the host of Upen Brahma. He is here for quite a long time and the purpose....

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I am not....

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Not personally. I am talking about your area and also the Government that is there. This is your new ally because Shri Prafulla Mohanta and Shri Jyoti Basu are also fighting on the same platform. One Member has raised a question as to whether it is a fact that one Central Intelligence Department met some members of the ABSU while at Calcutta. That also I deny. That is not a fact. Now our point is that.....

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: Your denial is not good enough.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: If my denial is not good enough, your coming

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

forward with facts and figures is necessary. I called a Press Conference in Silchar and accepted the challenge from your State Government and gave a particular date to come forward but they did not come forward. I am telling you this thing. I am ready to face any consequence if you can give a proof that we from the Central Government anyway have instigated them. We do not believe in that. We will not do that.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: Could you kindly give us some particulars about SSB organisation? What is it doing?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: When you were the DG Police, you must have misused the SSB. Everyday when he meets me, he asks me what SSB is doing.

SSB today is not the SSB when it was in his days. This is my answer. Another question has been raised....

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Mr. Dev, at that time, there was Congress Government. If SSB is better today, it is because of AGP.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Does not matter. I will answer all your queries today because it is a national forum.

Another question was raised by some friends from the Opposition and that is regarding AKSA nexus with ABSU. It is said that AKSA is an organisation which is blessed by Sontosh Mohan Dev. Sir, we have so much so.....

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: We have not said it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: There is a letter from your Home Minister here. I will answer all your questions. I would now tell you the friendship of AKSA with me when I became the Tourism Minister of the Union of India for the first time. When I go there, they welcome me with black flags by saying that one Central University and not one Central

Minister. After that, within three days, Shri Prafulla Mohanta called them and had an interview with them. It came in the Guwahati T.V. that here is a man who is the enemy of Sontosh Mohan Dev—a friend of ours. Now you are saying that AKSA nexus is a proof that there is an unholy alliance with certain sections of the people of Assam. This is what Shri Parag Chaliha has said. Is it not a fact that AASU people came to Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta to organise meetings during Assam movement four years back? When you accuse someone, you must know that you would create your own Frankenstein. That Frankenstein is the Bodo Frankenstein.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: There is no Frankenstein.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: This is not Congress (I) There was a time in Assam when people in hundreds and thousands used to come to the streets.

The rule of the then Government never applied; it was the rule of the AGP and the AASU that applied there. Now, you have to pay the penalty for it because Bodo movement has many members from that side. They are your boys. I don't mean any individual. But in Assam movement, other than Bodo movement, it was a total movement. You cannot say today that the tribals did not participate.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: We have not spoken anything against the Bodo movement as such. The tribals have their problems; they are entitled to have a democratic movement. What we have condemned is the violence, not the movement as such.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have given my statistics given by the House Ministry. There is a statement of the Congress (I); there is also a statement of mine. How he says that we have not condemned the violence?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: That is not what I am saying.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You are condemning the violence; you are not condemning the Bodo movement. Fair enough. Then don't say that the Congress (I) is responsible for this movement. Have you till today arrested a single Congress (I) member in this Bodo violence movement? You have not. Either it is an inefficiency of the government or you have to give a concrete statement. But I say that this is not a creation of the AGP; this is not a creation of the Congress I; it is an issue which these boys picked up. Why? Because the PTCA, the more moderate group, when they asked to have a discussion after one discussion, Mr. Samar Brahma Choudhury said, "We did not follow it up." That is why these Bodo students have taken it up. It is our problem; it is your problem; it is a national problem. We must join our hands together to solve it. We must not throw mud at each other; we should not. I am happy that the Chief Minister of Assam had a meeting with all the Opposition parties; I am also happy that the Government of Assam had a closed-door Assembly Session where all the people had been able to express their views about the Bodo movement freely and frankly. I see now that it is going in the right direction; in this right direction, today, let us not create a situation whereby we say that we are trying to make allegations against each other; we should not.

About other things, many things have been said. If I go into all these things, you will be again drawing some conclusion from them. The only one thing I can say is that the Government of India has kept a very close rapport with the State Government on this issue as we did during the GNLF movement. Whenever they wanted any help, we had meetings at the ministerial level, at the HM level and the PM level. We are totally committed to help any State Government whenever they want any help. We have a constraint for the para-military forces; it may not be possible for us to meet this demand; but our advice and good wishes are always available and we shall continue to give them.

We strongly refute the charges made in

this House against the Central Ministers of Congress (I). But, at the same time, I will not say that AGP is responsible for this. I agree with him when he says that it is a culmination of the situation which has been brought up in Assam for the last 42 years. (*Interruptions*) Yes, Congress (I) was there; you were there. It may not have taken a serious turn during Congress time as it has taken in your time. But don't forget this. The Congress Government have tried to strengthen the Tribals Development Board. The Congress Government has tried to encourage the PTCA, which is a moderate body; they should have been encouraged; if they had been asked to come to the negotiating table, things would have been sorted out. We tried; I personally tried; I sent officers; but for some reasons, it did not succeed. Now TULF has been formed; AASU has been formed; ABSU has been formed. Even now, I think, the situation can be controlled. Many members came out with various suggestions. We have an open mind. We do not want to suggest to the State Government what they should do. In this House our views, are known to the State Government. We have got our ideas; we have given our ideas to the State Government. There are various things; there are difficulties. If you do 'A' thing, there is an advantage; if you do 'B' thing, there is a disadvantage. Somewhere tribal people will be happy; somewhere plains people will be unhappy. There must be a meeting ground where you can bring about a solution so that the Assamese people, the Bodos, all are happy. Many suggestions have come during the dialogues with them. As I said, I have tried to answer each and every question. I do not want to take the time of the House with statistics. I have got the figures about the requirement of each and every item in the North-Eastern States. I have got the figures as to what is the requirement of essential commodities. I do not want to go into all that. But let us not misunderstand the Chief Ministers of all the North-Eastern States. Yes, if any Chief Minister has said that there must be President's Rule, he should not have said so. I agree. I do not dispute that. But asking for supply of essential commodities to the Prime Minister of the country and his inter-

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

vention is never an intervention in the internal affairs of the State Government. If there is a continuous *Bandh* in Siliguri, the same State Government will come to the Central Government to make some arrangements. That is the spirit with which the Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern States have spoken.

Before I conclude, I want to make certain things very clear because some confusion has arisen on one account or the other. I want to say, one thing first. I want to make it clear that the Central Government is not in favour of any further division of Assam. This has been stated in Parliament six times on various occasions. The stand has been reiterated in the Home Ministry's consultative Committee meeting by me, by my Home Minister and by the Prime Minister in public meetings. I want to put it on record again that we are against any further division of Assam, for that reason any further division of any other State. The Central Government is against practice of violence by any section of the people anywhere irrespective of the cause for which it is resorted to. We always believed and have proved in our actions, as I have explained in the past that all problems, political, economic and social, can be solved by negotiations. To that extent we are not endorsing the violent path which has been taken by the Bodo agitationists. We condemn violence in all spheres. But at the same time, I must make it clear to this House that several memoranda have come to me and to the Home Ministry about the atrocities of Police. I do not know how far they are correct. I do not know. But through my friends here I would like to give a message to the State Government. If there is any *prima facie* case the State Governments should take care that in the name of police action innocent people whether tribal or non-tribal must not be harassed or must not be troubled.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: We also agree with this concept.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Shri Dinesh Goswami himself has said that if this is so, I will request them again, because we have got various allegations with us. And as I said allegations, I do not know how far they are true. I will not say anything. But if these allegations are true, if there is any *prima facie* fact, they should see that this is stopped.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: These allegations will always come.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Let us not enter into any controversy. The spirit with which I am speaking must be understood.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: that is all-right. You cannot say, go, beg and borrow when they see that houses are burning and the lines are being uprooted.....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Ataur Rahman, I have got the proceeding of your Assam Assembly which reached me today only, where your MLAs have made certain serious allegations. I do not want to go into them. Please do not drag me into that. I want to conclude on the note on which it was started. As I said, there are allegations. Let them be examined. You can pass on the information and I am sure that the Government of Assam will certainly take appropriate steps in the matter.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: We are opposed to State violence.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I agree. The Central Government has always made it clear that so far as any dispute which arises between one State and another, within the State or between one group or the other, is concerned, that the Central Government desires that with the willing co-operation of both the parties it should be settled across the table. We have no desire to go on our own and participate either as a

third party or as an observer. We do not rapt to do it. But we shall not shy away from our responsibility if occasion arises and requests come.

But I must make one thing clear. The Calcutta press has quoted me wrong. I have said that if invitation comes we shall definitely examine. Again, I am saying that if invitations come we shall examine. Mr Goswami is requesting me to send a message. And if I am to send a message, I have to send it through him. Yes, the ABSU and the State Government should sit and discuss, and neither party should make a prestige issue who is the third party whether present or not, I have no objection to that. We want solution.

Sir, allegations have been made by Mr. Goswami and others, both on this side as well as on the other side. Since there may not be any debate on the Home Ministry Budget. I want to make clear the stand of the Congress or the Central Government. N.C. Hills and Karbi Anglong—it is a local issue. We are not in it. But we have received a memorandum from them. We, the Central Government, are willing to give enough power to the Sixth Schedule areas, as has been given in Tripura and Mizoram. The State Government is not willing. And hence by our admitting to give it, if you say that ultimately if trouble comes up we are responsible, it is unfortunate. I want to make it clear that we are willing to give enough power to the Sixth Schedule areas in Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills.

Sir, Mr. Hiren Bhumij raised a question about the tea-garden people. about the tea-garden people, the Government of India is willing to give them the status of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe provided the State Government agrees to it. I do not know what is the position now. Because even during the Congress time, there was opposition. I say, we opposed during the Congress time. I do not know what is the stand now. The Central Government is now taking a fresh look on it all over the country. Mr. Goswami knows that this has been a subject

matter of the discussion in the House for several times. This is the Central Government's stand....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Have you studied the implications? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I know the implications. That is why, I want to make it clear that when implications come, you will again say that Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev has created the problem....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am not saying that. Have you studied the implications?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have studied it. Most people will become scheduled caste. That is only a political implication. I have suggested myself that the economic benefit should be given and political benefit should not be given....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: What are the implications?...(*Interruptions*) Tribal people are not living at the mercy of the State Government....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Another issue which has been agitating in Assam is the Voters' list. Guidelines have been given by the Election Commission. I am sure the State Government will continue to do the work. And there is no difference between the Central Government and the State Government on this issue, and the propaganda which is being carried out by certain papers is wrong. I understand that the work is starting from today. But we shall have to take care that citizens' name should not be excluded from the list. I am sure the guidelines which has been issued are proper.

Lastly, I would like to say that in regard to tribal areas, the Government of India has always taken a lenient view through Tribal Sub Plan and by giving special dispensation. And for Assam, I do not want to say what would be the new formula. I urge upon the Assam Government to activate the Tribal

[Sh. Sontosh Mohan Dev]

Development Board and start work in 45 areas which Mr. Samar Brahma Choudhury has tried to ventilate before us. As Mr. Chaliha has rightly said, if we give too much autonomy, then Lalong, Mishing and other communities may come forward with such demands. So, the development work in various tribal areas should start in Assam. And if the development work starts, I think what Mr. Chaliha has said will not arise. By and large, the tribal people are very good people. We should not take everything from the standard of Shri Piyus Tiraky. He is also a nice man. He fights for the cause of the tribal people and he knows that unless he fights, we will not listen. But generally we know, when we talk to him, that he is a nice man. He feels that putting forward things very strongly will give him more help.

With these words, I again say that I am happy that we have allowed this debate. We say that the State Government's basic responsibility is to see that law and order machinery is used properly to counter the violence. Innocent people should not be affected. At the same time, political activity should start, as it has started, to defuse the situation. It is useless to pinpoint who is instigating whom. This, I think, is not a right political thinking. It is the bankruptcy of the political thinking. I feel that this sort of mudslinging will not help any Government. If any confusion has arisen in the minds of the people, I am sure, now it will be cleared and the State Government will come forward to take steps to solve this problem as the State Government itself is saying that it is capable of solving the problem on its own. I wish them all the best in solving this problem and bringing a lasting peace in Assam.

15.28 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1989-90

[English]

Ministry of Agriculture—Contd.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): I thank the Chair for having given me an opportunity to participate in the

Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.

At the outset, I thank the hon. Minister for Agriculture for having arranged a National Agriculture Fair. Many farmers from various parts of the country visited that Fair and learned many things in the field of modern technology and research. I would like to thank the hon. Minister, the Department of Agriculture and other officers, who are very much connected in organising such a big Agriculture Fair.

As stated by our Prime Minister, our farmers are expecting and demanding again and again for arranging international agriculture fair because they are very much interested in taking up modern technology from abroad. I think, the hon. Minister will certainly attempt to this problem and try to arrange an international agriculture fair for the benefit of the farmers as early as possible.

As stated by our Agriculture Minister again and again, though we have faced acute drought during the last three years, our food production is very much encouraging. This shows how much efforts the Government have made to see that the food production target is reached. And also the farmers have responded very well.

On this occasion it will be wrong on my part if I do not mention the name of Shri Jakhar, Chairman of Bharatiya Krishak Samaj, for having given food to lakh of farmers, who have visited this agriculture fair, free of cost. As per the talk of the town, the food was excellent, the arrangements were excellent and the farmers had also cooperated very well. The farmers from all over the rural part of the country have come to participate in this fair.

I am very sorry to inform the House on this occasion that crops worth Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 crores have been damaged in Tungabhadra region. It is not due to the fault of farmers or of the department, it is only due to mismanagement of water supplied to the farmers. In about 4.5 lakh acres, crops of paddy, sugarcane, sunflower and groundnut

have very badly damaged in Karnataka, and that too in the area where I come from, that is, Bellary and Raichur districts in Tungbhadra region. This is purely due to the mismanagement of water supplied to the farmers. The water was assured to the farmers. Thinking that they would get the water up to May end, they sowed various types of crops, including long-duration crops. But the water was not available in the reservoir. Due to this, the farmers lost their crops. Only yesterday I toured that area and I could not see with my eyes the way the paddy and other crops have faded completely. This is the extent of destruction. Therefore, I do say on the floor of this House that we are not paying proper attention to the water management, water preservation and distribution of water. We have to think in a broad manner how the water should be used and how much water we can conserve. In some countries.

I know that the whole system is computerised. The moment they come to know that at such place there is rainfall, immediately the water is stopped in the canal in that particular area. But I saw with my own eyes that when rain was pouring for months together, the water was flowing into the river injudiciously. If this sort of things continue, then what will happen to our irrigation system, what will happen to our crops, what will happen to the investment that the farmers have put in ? Therefore, though it is not very much connected with the Ministry of Agriculture, I urge upon the Government that wherever there is irrigation system, water management should have done properly. Our Prime Minister is again and again speaking about the water management problem. Unless the whole system is computerised, unless the canals are very much lined, I do not think we can solve this problem. Rather it is going to be very acute hereafter. Not only it is going to create lot of problems for the farmers and for the Government, this is going to create problems for the whole nation also. Therefore, I am telling it on the floor of the House that immediately the whole system has to be thought of carefully. It has to be seen how it should be managed.

Wherever canals flow from the black cotton soil, lot of seepage is there. Because of this, not only the wastage of water is there but also the whole land gets seepage. This causes salinity and the crops get damaged. All these troubles come due to the excess flow of water or due to the water not being distributed properly. Therefore, the whole thing has to be thought of.

We have come to know that cement is surplus in our country and we are in a mood to export it very shortly. That being the case, cement can be used for the lining of the major distributaries and canals, wherever necessary, so as to see that water is very much conserved and the farmers get sufficient water for their crops.

The next thing that I would like to mention is about the adulteration of seeds. Again it has happened in my constituency, that is, in Bellary district where we grow lot of extra long and long staple cotton like DCH-4 and Var Lakshmi cotton. It is a potential area and we grow lot of cotton in the irrigated areas. But what happened this year is that all commercial seeds were purchased by the traders from the farmers at the rate of Rs. five per kg. and were sold as hybrid seeds at the rate of Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per kg because there was acute shortage of these DCH-4 and Var Lakshmi seeds. Since there were no seeds available, people came from far off places, from Dharwar, Belgaum and even from Old Mysore to purchase there seeds. But when they found that the crop was not coming up properly, they came to know that the seeds were adulterated. Then they came and agitated but nobody came to their rescue. So, nothing has happened. No farmer has been given compensation for the failure of such seeds. So, I hope that the Government would take immediate steps to see that action is taken against the persons who have sold such seeds. The farmers should get some kind of benefit. There is a wholesale racket going on there. Even in the case of maize, cotton, bajra, jowar, etc. adulteration is going on. This should be checked immediately. Even though there is adulteration in

[Smt. Basavarajeswari]

pesticides and fertiliser, the extent of adulteration in the seed business is too much. Therefore, unless the Government have a proper check, I do not think the farmer will get any benefit out of this kind of hybridisation.

Now, I will come to the demands of any Constituency. Sir, I have been asking and insisting for a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Hagari in my constituency. It is a very good place. It is on the banks of the river. I have already written a letter to the Minister for the establishment of a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Hagari in my constituency. I thank the hon. Minister for having sanctioned a Black Cotton Soil Research Station in Dharwar. Sir, he was kind enough to give the sanction for the Black Cotton Soil Research Station to Karnataka and I thank him for the same on the floor of this House.

Sir, a very vast area of my constituency consists of black cotton soil and mostly Dharwar area is having a very good soil. There are one or two irrigation projects which consist mostly black-cotton soil.

Sir, we have also requested the hon. Minister to sanction an Onion and Garlic Research Station for Karnataka. We have been requesting him for sanction for this Research Station for a long time. I hope that he would also consider establishing a Research Station for onion and garlic in Karnataka. Sir, he was kind enough to sanction a ground-nut oil research Station for Gujarat and a research station for Soyabean for Madhya Pradesh and for some other States also. I would request him kindly to consider sanctioning a Research Centre for sunflower oil in Karnataka. We have already placed our demand before the Government. There is a very good potential for growing sunflower seeds in Karnataka. Sir, 50% of the total area under sunflower cultivation falls in Karnataka. This area in Karnataka is very suitable for the production of sun-flower seeds. We have been insisting that a research centre should be sanctioned for Karnataka either in Bellary or Raichur or in

Dharwar. In one of these three places, a research centre can be considered. Sir, when the late Shri Jagjivan Ram was the Agriculture Minister, he laid a foundation stone for an Agricultural Engineering Institute at Raichur. Very recently, it has been upgraded and it has been converted into a college. There is enough scope for those students who have passed the Diploma course from this College and they have been absorbed in the Command Area Development work. We have given them proper jobs. Before that, they were jobless even after passing out from the Diploma Course. Now, we are able to absorb them in the Command Area development works. Sir, very recently this college has been upgraded to that of an Engineering College and it should be recognised. So also there is another veterinary college at Bidar which has to be recognised. Unless these two colleges are recognised, our students are not eligible for college stipend. I would therefore request the Government to recognise these colleges as early as possible.

Finally, I will come to Panchayati Raj institution. Sir, we are very happy that the hon. Prime Minister is very much interested in bringing a comprehensive Bill before this House as early as possible. The discussions and consultations are going on at different levels. Now, there is a Panchayati Raj system in some States. But as far as our knowledge goes, I don't think that such a system would help people at the grass-root level. The benefits do not reach the proper person. There is a lot of leakage. We should see that this is eradicated immediately. We should involve the people at the grass-root level. So also the Panchayati Raj system should be such that weaker sections of the society should be given proper representation at the lowest level. I would request the hon. Minister that when we form such a Panchayat Raj system, a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward in this House and if necessary, an Amendment to the Constitution should also be brought forward in this House as early as possible. I know there is a zila parishad and Mandal in Karnataka. But as far as our experience goes, comparatively

when the taluka boards and panchayats are working in Karnataka, they are doing very good work. The smaller the units, the better work we can have. Therefore, we should like to have smaller units at the village level and bigger units at the mandal and taluka levels also should be very much sanctioned. After seeing the experience from Karnataka—we have been witnessing every day murders after murders at the Mandal level. The weaker sections of the people have been crushed at the lower level, whoever have taken part in the political system, at the mandal level. These things should not happen and I hope the hon. Minister will take care of such things and see that a comprehensive Bill is brought before the House soon. He must try to amalgamate NREP, IRDP and RLEGP schemes because they are all overlapping. There, a lot of money is being misused. There should be a proper person to check as to how these schemes are going to be implemented at various levels.

I thank the hon. Chairman for having given me an opportunity to participate in today's discussion, and I support the Demands. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Mr. Chairman, I have heard with rapt attention the contribution that has been made during the course of the debate. As a Minister for Rural Development, I am not dealing with all the points raised by the hon. Members. I will be confining myself to some of the important points raised by the hon. Members pertaining to our Department.

Sir, it is true that million of people are living below the poverty line particularly in the rural areas. It is the desire and the will of the nation that we have to wage a war against this poverty and hence we are having anti-poverty programmes. And all these anti-poverty programmes are implemented through the State Governments and direct accountability is, and also should be, with

the State Governments. Now, so far as the duty of the Central Government to provide sufficient money to the State Governments for the implementation of the programmes is concerned, the point is whether this responsibility is fulfilled, whether we have got the political will to tackle the problem of these rural people. Sir, it is pertinent to mention at this juncture only that it is because of the achievement, the spectacular achievement, of the Agriculture Department under the able leadership of our hon. Minister, Shri Bhajan Lalji, that the country was able to achieve progress and it has gone to the extent of producing more than 170 million tonnes of foodgrains. Now, in this context I have to submit before the hon. House what is the role of the Rural Development Department, whether the people particularly the small and marginal farmers and the landless labourers have been helped and whether they have been brought above the poverty line. Between 1960 and 1980 the percentage of poverty, the percentage of persons who are living below the poverty line, was about 50. By the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan it is expected to come down to 28 per cent and by the end of 1995 we hope to get it reduced to 10 per cent. Now, what are the programmes which are mainly intended to tackle the poverty problems? IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and some other programmes particularly deal with the poor people living in the rural areas. In the 7th Five Year Plan, the target for the entire Plan was Rs. 2994.59 crores for NREP and RLEGP. Now, let us see whether the same amount was spent or what was the amount made available during the first 4 years of the 7th Five Year Plan. The total amount that was made available in the first 4 years of the Plan period was Rs. 4833.12 crores. We have provided this allocation. This is the Central allocation. In the 5th year of the Plan period, i.e. during this year, we have made an allocation of Rs. 1711.12 crores. Now the total amount that is made available for the entire 7th Five Year Plan is Rs. 6544 crores. So, you can imagine the magnitude of the allocation that is made available as against the targeted amount of Rs. 2994 crores, we have made Rs. 6544 crores available to this programme. So,

[Sh. Janardhana Poojary]

there is a political will. Here is the Government that acts and says we the people at the Centre are paying more attention in order to life poor people above the poverty line. It is the desire of this Government. Hence nobody can complain that nothing has been done by the Central Government. This is the allocation and this is the performance.

The hon. Members from this side and also from the other side have stated that there are deficiencies in these programmes. Yes, we accept it. There are deficiencies. Concurrent evaluations have found out that there are deficiencies and they have given various types of deficiencies in the implementation of these programmes. We have brought them to the notice of the State Governments. I have personally written letters to the Chief Ministers of the States bringing to their notice the deficiencies found in the implementation of the programme. In some of the States, they did not agree with the independent concurrent evaluation findings. But some of the States, including one of the Chief Ministers from the Opposition-rule States have taken action. The particular Chief Minister has said that it is true that there are deficiencies and they are going to improve upon the programme and that the direction has been given. That is the spirit of some of the Chief Ministers in this country.

Now, we have to see how to implement these programmes effectively. When we give money to the State Governments, the money is not given further down to the district level and the payment is delayed. At the same time, some time the amount is used for the ways and means position of the State. What has to be done in that case? We are saying that some powers have to be given to persons at the grass root level, namely Panchayati Raj institutions. They are the people who are implementing the programmes. But some States claim they are the effective instruments for implementation of the programmes. Here, what we have to do? It is the desire of the Central Government, it is the desire of the nation,

desire of the representatives here that the amount should be directly given to them. This is the thinking of the Central Government. There should not be any delay in giving money at the grassroot level. They are the people who use it and they should utilise it for the implementation of these programmes. The Government is thinking in that line.

Coming to one more point, some hon. Members have made a point that if you are going to decentralise the power, land reforms should precede and then only, there will be effective implementation. I fully agree with the hon. Members. It is the assurance given by the nation and by the Central Government that our commitment to this programme is total. There is no other thinking except the implementation of the programme and how that has to be done. It is the desire of the nation that land must be given to the tiller.

SHRI D.B. PATIL: Till now, you have to given land to the tiller.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: No. We have given, for the information of the hon. Member.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: As far as land reforms are concerned, what is the land that has been distributed? As a result of this, as estimated 7.7 lakh tenants have acquired the ownership.

SHRI D.B. PATIL: What was the target for distribution of land?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will come to that. There is ownership of about 5.6 million hectares. Whether this side or that side is concerned, what is required? We have to make the tiller, the tenant, the owner. I do not think that there are two opinions on it. How many States have done it? The States which have done this so far and which have implemented this programme in that light are, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra,

Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI D.B. PATIL: I come from Maharashtra and my experience is that the Maharashtra Government has failed miserably in this.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Failing and deficiency are quite different from implementation. There may be shortcomings. I do not say that everything is perfect. But, what the other States are doing? What the States who claim that they are more progressive and that they are for the tenants and the poor, have done? Some States are perpetuating the tenancy. They say "Give 25% of the yield to the landlord." The sharecroppers and brought on record, tenancy is perpetuated and no ownership is given. This is the thinking of one of the States. Which is the State? It is the great West Bengal Government and this is the Government which is never prepared to give the ownership to the tenant. This is the Government which has now not given even a single acre ownership to the tenant. I admit that they have brought 13 lakh tenants on record. When they have brought them on record, why don't they give ownership to those tenants? They are terrified and when they claim that land reforms should precede effective implementation of the programme, I respectfully submit that West Bengal Government should follow the good things that have been done by other States and particularly between 1971 and 1980, for the information of the House, during the Congress Government, in Karnataka, ownership of land was given to the tiller in my district. Lakhs of people belonging to the tenant class have become the owners today.

I tell you, my own maternal uncle who is the tenant, has become today the owner.

Lakhs of people who belong to poor families, our family members and many families in other castes have become the owners of land today. That is our performance. The people want that. The tenants want that. It should not be like just bringing

them on record. The sharecroppers have been brought on record giving nothing. This is nothing but a farce that is being done. If at all they are very serious about the implementation of the programme, I am submitting that the Chief Minister of West Bengal should follow the other States and he should give the land-ownership to the tenants, to the tiller. That is my submission.

Coming to the lands that have been taken for distribution, as per the laws on the ceiling land, about 73.62 lakh acres of land have been declared surplus, out of which 45.13 lakh acres have been distributed among the beneficiaries which includes 14.70 lakh Scheduled Castes and 5.69 lakh Scheduled Tribes and the remaining land could not be distributed because a large part of it is looked in litigation. I am requesting the State Government to expedite the distribution of the land.

There is one example given to the nation by one State. Government i.e. Madhya Pradesh. They have recently legislated and as per the legislation the lands which are locked up in the courts and in any other litigation will be distributed immediately to the landless people. If the superior courts tomorrow decide against the landless and in favour of the landlords, then the compensation will be given by the State Government to the landlord and since the distribution of the land, has already been done, that will not be taken back and re-distributed. This is a very progressive legislation. I am appealing to the other States to follow this example and they can also do wonders here including the so-called progressive State of West Bengal which claims that it is for the weaker sections of the people. Landless people should be given the land.

Sir, I do not want to take much time because limited time has been given to me. Coming to the water problem, 5,82,000 villages are there. I first told that there are 5,81,911 villages. I will make it a total of approximately 5,82,000 villages which are there in the country. By the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. by the end of the

[Sh. Janardhanan Poojary]

current year, there will be 4000 villages left out. The problem villages in the country will be covered and the 4000 villages are very difficult villages to reach. Those villages will be covered by the year 1991. That is the performance of the State Governments and the Central Government have given sufficient money. Even though I can say that some of the States have not utilised the money and there was no political will, but still I say that we are monitoring.

Coming to the question of improving the performance by the State Governments, what is to be done? We are here talking about that aspect. We do not have any control. The State Governments are implementing the programmes. The desire of the hon. Members from this side and that side is that we should monitor the performance. How will that be done? There should be monitoring Cells. There should be monitoring Cells at the regional level. Also, when we are giving money to the State Governments, to the district level, it should not be considered as intervention or interference when we monitor it. It is only in the interest of the nation that we are monitoring this. We feel that there is a need for monitoring either at the regional level or at the district level. There is substance in that argument. Also, the hon. Members made statements inside the Parliament and outside also that we should monitor it. There should be proper utilisation of the money. We should act in that direction. We are keeping in mind the suggestions made by the hon. Members.

Now coming to the Performance of IRDP, here also, we have exceeded the target. During the first four years of implementation of the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have assisted 134.17 lakh families under IRDP as against the target of 131 lakh families in the four years. That is more than 102 per cent. In the year 1988-89, we have tackled and helped about 35 lakh families and we have given Rs. 1,200 crores in the form of loans through the cooperative banks and about Rs. 750 crores in the form of

subsidy to the beneficiaries. This is the performance of the Department of Rural Development.

I hope that I have answered some of the major questions raised by the hon. Members. So far as details of some of the points raised by the hon. Members, pertaining to my Department are concerned, I assure you that I will write separately to them in detail answering their questions as there is constraint of time. I am not taking much of your time. Thank you very much for giving the time to me to answer some of the questions.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAMINDER SINGH (Faridkot): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our economy is basically agriculture based economy. It is so as per the information because 70 per cent population of our country is associated with agriculture. If we collect data in respect of the whole world, we will find that only 2.5 per cent area is covered under the cultivation of foodgrains. It is a matter of pride for our country that our farmers produce 15 per cent of the total foodgrain production of the world but what do we gain out of it? The condition of our farmers is deteriorating day by day. The reason is that although on one hand our Government gives false slogans, assurances and temptations but at the time of preparation of budget, the Government deviates and shifts from the agriculture economy to the industrial economy. As a result of this, the condition of farmers and our nation is deteriorating day-by-day.

In India, all the powers have been concentrated with the Central Government almost in every field and particularly in the sphere of agriculture.

As regards the fertilizer, the Government should look into this matter seriously and should get an analysis done in respect of the quantity of fertilizer dumped with the States along with the information regarding its power and capacity and places where it has been stores—by them. Recently, I have come to know this that still there are some

such States where fertilizers are lying in their godowns for the last five years and which they are going to supply to the Zamindars. Chemical analysis of the said fertilizer will reveal that it has lost its all the chemical properties.

As regards the efficiency of the Ministry, I would like to give you an example. Last year before November, the Cotton Federation of India as well as our experts had intimated well in advance that there will be surplus production of 9 to 10 lakh tonne of cotton bales. In the month of November, traders through out the world go to the markets to purchase cotton but at that time our Government couldn't decide as to whom the licences for the export of 8-10 lakh bales of cotton should be issued. In that State of indecision, months of November, December, January and February passed by and the Government couldn't take a decision. Hence the needy traders made the purchase of cotton as per their requirements. In March, a letter was sent from your Ministry with this instruction that 8-10 lakh bales of cotton should be exported. I want to give just one example. A letter was sent to Punjab with an instruction to export two lakh bales of long staple cotton. I would like to tell you for your kind information that long staple cotton is not produced in Punjab. The hon. Minister should make an enquiry as to why a licence for export was not issued from November to February and why Punjab was issued the licence of that variety which is not produced there. If it is a fact, this allegation which I have levelled is quite justified that the present Government of India is an anti-farmer Government and such policies are adopted by them wilfully in order to spoil the future of the farmers.

Secondly, I would like to make a mention that the prices of tractors and diesel are frequently increased. The big manufactures of tractors increase the prices of their products unilaterally. Earlier it was the practice that the prices of such items were increased after the budget in February. At present, budget day has no significance and meaning. Prices may be increased at any point of

time, sometimes in December, or on several occasions in January. Now-a-days, big manufactures just obtain a letter of permission from the Government to increase the prices of their products and then there is a sudden increase of Rs. 5-6 thousand in the prices of tractors. Now a new trend has started, our tractor companies have learnt a trick from Japan. In Japan, the prices of cars are cheap but their parts are very costly. Smiler practice is being adopted by these tractor companies. These companies take permission from the Government of India for increasing the prices of their tractors. I think, this must be in the knowledge of the Government. I doubt that these companies take permission from some inner hand to increase their prices.

We have agreed to import 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. If we have a shortage of cotton, that too we import from foreign countries and if there is a surplus production of cotton, we at once export it. The agriculturists are told that the Government is going to obtain foodgrains from foreign countries at cheaper rates. While we are told that we will go to the whole world and will purchase it from wherever it is available at cheaper rates...(*Interruptions*)... The tractors which we could have from Russia and Czechoslovakia were much cheaper. The tractors of Russia are the cheapest in the world but the Government has stopped the import of DT-14. The spare parts of the tractors are also not available at cheaper rates. Why the Government have imposed restriction on it. The Government should formulate such a policy for the development of agriculture as may be beneficial for the farmers. The Government is giving Rs. 183 per quintal to the farmers as the procurement prices of wheat. But the price of wheat in the open market is Rs. 215 per quintal. It is a welcome step but the Government has not set up any zone nor the Government has any such scheme under consideration. It were good if the Government would have given Rs. 50 as the bonus to the farmers, that could have brought the situation under the control of the Government. Now it will go in the hands of traders and after a period of three months

[Sh. Shaminder Singh]

the same wheat will be available to the consumers at the rate of Rs. 3.50 per kg. If the farmers of Punjab and Haryana are given a bonus of Rs. 50, the Government will automatically be able to achieve their target of procurement of 60 lakh tonnes and 15 lakh tonne of wheat laid down in of respect of Punjab and Haryana respectively. To the contrary, the Government will fail to achieve their procurement targets. The consumers' interests shall also be harmed.

The Government have formulated several ambitious schemes for rural development which are quite good but lack of their implementation. But the R.D.A. scheme which is being operated by the Government through banks is very cumbersome. A survey of the villages, will reveal that in order to get a bank loan of Rs. 6000, the farmer has to pay Rs. 1500 as bribe to the field officer and others in order to get his loan sanctioned. On the one hand if an industrialist takes a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs, he is not to pay the registry charges and even the rate of interest on it is quite low say 7 per cent or 8 percent for him. Besides, this, he will also be provided with a subsidy facility of 15 percent to 25 percent depending on the area for which he opted. But on the other hand if an agriculturist takes a loan for purchasing a tractor, he has to pay the registry-charges and has to mortgage his land with a rate of interest of 15 to 18 per cent on the amount of loan. Is it justified that the Government adopts double standards in such matters. the agriculturists of this country got an aid from America under PL-480 to make their country self-sufficient. Is the present plight of the farmers a reward of their services they have rendered to their nation?

There are very bright chances of the development of horticulture in our country. Although some efforts have been made by the Government in this direction but still some more schemes can be launched for the farmers. If some more horticulture schemes are initiated in some other areas, both the farmers as well as the landowners

throughout the country will be able to get more money and to live happily....(Interruptions)...

This is not only my story but the story of misfortune of all the farmers of this country. The farmers are never given a chance to ventilate their grievances. Therefore, they take it as their destiny. I express my thanks to you for allowing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH (Maharaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of agriculture and cooperation. for the past several years our country has been facing the situation of severe drought and devastating floods. While on one hand, about 269 blocks of this country were severally affected by drought, on the other the states like Bihar, Bengal and Assam were badly affected by floods. Naturally it has its effect on the agricultural production. Our Central Government has shown its commendable performance by achieving their targets of Rabi and Kharif crops through special programmes launched by the Ministry of agriculture. It is our opposition which says that even today the agricultural production of this country is entirely dependent on nature, in such circumstances they should appreciate that despite the adverse natural conditions the country has made a progress in agriculture. In 1987, the Government had fixed its target at 63.21 million tonnes and touched the production mark of 64.52 million tonne during that year. Similarly in 1988 against our kharif production target of 92.3 million tonnes. We had the production of only 95.0 million tonnes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Special programmes were also introduced in respect of rice-production or oilseeds production. Our state was also covered thereunder. A special rice production programme has been introduced in our eastern states which has greatly benefited the farmers with the assistance of the central and the State Government. I belong to the sormandal region of Bihar. Two years back some work was done by the

planning commission is respect of the Gondak project in that area. Most of the work of that project has been completed but even after the completion of that work the minor irrigation drains have not been constructed. Hence the farmers are not getting the full benefit of it. In this connection our hon. Member Mr. Ram Nagina Mishra has submitted that the water of Gondak reaches us through Nepal.

A part of it lies in his State also. Saur sub-division comes under the Gandak Command Area. Production capacity can be increased upto double the targeted figure, if the hon. Minister gets this work completed. I urge the hon. Agriculture Minister to include all blocks of this sub-division in the special Rice Production Programme.

I hail from an area where sugarcane is grown. A number of sugar mills have been existing there since the time of the British. Today, their condition is deteriorating because farmers do not get timely payments for the sugarcane, from the mills. Later, farmers stop supplying sugarcane to mills making it difficult for the latter to continue production and consequently earn profits. Through a Supplementary question I had requested the hon. Minister to set up a Sugarcane Development Research Centre at Zeradei which is the birth-place of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. An Agriculture University in his name is functioning at Pusa. But Pusa is quite far from that place. Once again I request the Ministry of Agriculture to consider setting up of a Sugarcane Development Research Centre in Zeradei, besides agreeing to other demands. If land is needed for this purpose I give an assurance that land would be made available.

As I have been associated with the Co-operative movement, I would like to draw attention towards a few points released to this section. There is no doubt that the co-operative movement has played a very important role in the economic development of this country. Today, co-operatives are not limited to the agricultural sector alone but are found in almost every sector such as hous-

ing and industry. A national co-operative bank should be set up on the lines of the NABARD. We had demanded of the hon. Minister, at the Co-operative Conference, that Clause 29(3) of the Multi-national Co-operative Act should be relaxed. There are sufficient reasons for doing this. We have made this demand because a majority of the Co-operative institutions in the States are being run by administrations. According to Clause 29(3) only administrators or chairmen of such institutions can become representatives. Previously its directors could also become representatives. So I request the hon. Minister to grant relaxations under Clause 29(3).

I want to make another demand related to the co-operative sector. The Central Government should accord the status of a separate sector to co-operatives. Both the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Agriculture and Co-operation Minister are interested in doing so. This will help in the development of the co-operative movement because today it is not confined to agriculture alone but has entered other sectors as well including service sector.

I thank the hon. Minister as this field has developed since the time he took over this Ministry... (*Interruptions*)... I feel that hon. Shri Ram Bahadur Singh will say the same thing which I have said when he gets an opportunity to speak.

With these words I express my support for the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. First of all, I congratulate the hon. Minister and his team for their efforts towards raising agricultural and fertilizer productivity in the country. Although progress has been made, shortcomings still exist. Since time is short I shall restrict myself to 2-3 points only.

The cost of fertilizer was decreased by

[Sh. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

7.5% in the last year's Budget. But I have been told that due to withdrawal of concession by the company the price has increased again. The Government should inform the farmers of the actual price of fertilizers.

In India the agricultural scene has changed for the worse. A proverb in Marathi says: "Agriculture is best, trade comes next and service is the worst." In the present context, of course, a reversal of order would be more apt. Today, service is best, trade comes next while agriculture is the worst. So we should go into the reasons behind the situation.

There is an acute shortage of water in rural areas. Figures quoted by the hon. Minister are correct but my district in particular and Maharashtra in general, 50% of the water-supply scheme are closed due to scarcity of water. All sources of water have dried up and people are not able to get enough water. There are three rivers in my constituency—Moola, Pravara and Godavari. Banks of all these rivers are full of saline water. The rivers have saline water, yet no village has been declared a 'problem—village'. It is beyond comprehension as to why it is not included either in the State List or in the Central List. A survey should be conducted and it should be included in the List. I would not go into more details, but I would like to say one thing more. Of the 22 States in the I.R.D.P. and the R.L.E.G.P., Maharashtra has the lowest per capita consumption of foodgrain while Punjab has the highest. In Maharashtra it is 0.85 kilogram and in Punjab it is more than 6 kilograms. I feel that Maharashtra should get at least the national average of 2.69 kilogrammes. Very little rice is supplied to Maharashtra and this creates difficulties for labourers. A co-ordination committee should be formed at the State and Central level.

Maharashtra is experiencing a lot of difficulties due to scarcity of water, particularly, drinking water. Darana dam, over river Darana, provides water for drinking as well

as industrial use. But now, 80% of its water is being used for industrial purposes. The remaining 20% water is diverted for agriculture. I think there should be a clear-cut demarcation as to the amount of water to be used for drinking, agriculture and industry. At present industry is being given top priority. Agriculture should also be given importance in this respect.

So far as water management is concerned custom duty on items being used in drift—irrigation should be exempted. Subsidy should be increased upto 75% in drought prone areas. Therefore those areas need less water and drift—irrigation. A farmer has to spent upto Rs. 20 in the lift irrigation process. At least 50% subsidy should be given if 75% is Possible. A mere 25% is very less, it is like giving nothing.

Secondly, Research centres should be set up in desert areas and drought prone areas to conduct research in water management.

Production of onions is highest in Maharashtra. But farmers who produce onions are very backward. I have received a telegram saying that four farmers are sitting on a fast-unto-death. These onions should be brought jointly by the Central and the State Government. But the onions have not been bought till now. Only 2000 tonnes of onions have been bought in three days. What does the Government intend to do in this case? The hon. Minister also agrees that the Central and the State Government should procure the onions at fixed rates in the same ratio. This sort of a thing makes me very sad. Only God is the Saviour of those farmers. The Government sympathises with farmers and the unemployed it is the income of the salaried-class which keeps increasing while the farmer goes hungry.

The income-tax relief given to the poultry-industry is most welcome. I request the hon. Minister to give the same kind of relief to the dairy industry also.

Interest rate has been reduced from

15% to 12% on a loan of Rs. 25,000. The rate of interest should be reduced further. There should not be any need to keep a security of Rs. 75,000. Work related to mechanisation should be at cheap rates. Summarily there is work related to land reforms. Loans should no longer be called medium-term, they should be first term-loans. There should be an improvement in the credit system.

Elections are held every year in co-operatives. The banking system over there is deteriorating. A new system should be introduced to reduce poverty among farmers. A fundamental change should be brought about in the lending system.

Nowhere in the world does a farmer have to pay more than 4% to 6% interest on loans. In India, interest rates are as much as 12% to 15%. This should be looked into. Loan schemes should be liberalised to cover maximum number of farmers. This is a matter for the banks to look into. The Secretary of the Banking division should improve the lending system in high-yield areas.

Support price is being given for commercial crops like sugar-cane and cotton. But onions are not given a support price. Support price, insurance and credit are inter-related. A village should be considered a unit for insurance purposes.

In my district, crop insurance is given in the range between 30 to 150 per cent in every tehsil. Nothing can be gained from it, until the village is taken as a unit. According to you, this insurance scheme is running in loss as the expenditure has been Rs. 500 crores, against the allocation of Rs. 70 crores. For this, insurance of every type of crop should be made compulsory and commercial crops should also be included in it. In this way like the Cattle Insurance Companies, the Crop Insurance Companies will not go in loss and it will reduce the burden of the Government also. In the absence of such arrangements you are not going to be succeed in your objectives. People will continue to draw loans because insurance cover is there. Farmer thinks of drawing loan on

every crop in order to have the benefit of insurance. Attention should be paid to this aspect. All the farmers should get benefit of crop insurance scheme.

I don't want to say much about the prices, but I would like to suggest that the representatives of farmers should be made full time members of the commission like the official representatives. Resentment is growing among the farmers, as they are not paid remunerative price of their produce and the results is that they are in debts and their position is going from bad to worse.

I would like to say something about the research centres. Grapens are produced in Nasik, Pune and Sangli. A grapes research centre should be established in Pune. I have come to know that a research centre sanctioned for Maharashtra is proposed to be shifted elsewhere. The production of onion is maximum in Nasik. Research centre is being shifted from there, I have written a letter to you in this regard. Kindly pay attention to it. In the end I would like to submit that village unit is very necessary. The difference between the small farmers and big farmers should be removed in the matter of dryland, because there are 74 per cent marginal and small farmers there. This ceiling should be removed in drought prone and desert areas. There should be coordination on State and district levels in all the schemes. The Government provides four to five thousand of rupees for a bore well, whereas the actual expenditure on it comes to Rs. 15000 and you talk of constructing million of wells. The motors of two horse powers supplied by the Government for lifting water are fit lifting drinking water only. I have talked with the hon. Minister of Finance in this regard and there are certain improvements in the position. But more changes are needed in it. All these factors should be kept in mind, while formulating the basic policy.

The export policy of first and vegetable is not a long term policy. There is no protection to the exports. I am discussing this matter with the secretary for the last one week. Neither there is any insurance cover

[Sh. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

nor the prices are remunerative and there is no protection to the exports also. When the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Commerce, they stated that a proposal has been sent to the Ministry of Agriculture in October, but still there is not information received from the Ministry of Agriculture regarding the items to be exported. How it will work if the proposal sent in October is not going to be cleared by March. There is no coordination between the ministries and the farmers have to incur loss because of it. We are responsible for their agitations. Decisions are not taken in time and this causes loss to the farmers. The export list of items to be exported during the year 1989-90 should be declared immediately.

Regarding seeds, I would like to submit that there is not national seed bank and therefore, good quality seeds are not available. Rules are there but still the crops are being damaged. As regards biological control centres, Germany and Israel, have increased their production of paddy and fruits upto 30 per cent through the method of bee keeping, but bees die because of the increasing effect of chemicals and the fruit production decreases. 15 agroclimatic zones have been set up in different parts. I would like to suggest that 12 biological control laboratories should also be set up. The farmer has to incur loss because he has to purchase standard pesticides. I support these demands and at the same time request you to take steps to improve the position. A check should also be kept on the mafia emerging in the cooperative movement. They don't allow other people to take part in the movement. Agro-processing industry and N.C.D.C. are working under the cooperatives. The food processing industry should come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture. If the fund for modernisation, which are given to the department dealing with the cane development fund, are given to the cooperatives, there will be an increase in their activity. In Madhya Pradesh Cooperatives have given a commendable performance in the field of oil

seeds. The cooperatives should be encouraged. With these words, I support the demands and conclude.

SHRIPYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are preeminently an agricultural country. 80 per cent of the people are farmers here. Despite that, we are known as one of the poor countries of the world. When for the first time the Congress Government came in power, the land ceiling law was enacted, but there were certain loopholes left in it and the result is that the man who cultivates the land has no land with him. A new crop of artificial farmers has come up, who have taken ownership of large tracts of land. I would like to quote some figures.:

[English]

"74.5 per cent of the households owning below 2 hectares are operating on 26.7 per cent of the land and 22.6 per cent of the land is concentrated in the hands of 2.4 per cent of large farm houses."

[Translation]

I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Agriculture to pay more attention to land reforms. The papers for ownership rights are given to the farmers, but the actual possession is not given to them. It is known to the Government, but it is not paying any attention to it. The Government cannot provide any other employment except agriculture to the farmers. Every day a farmer is being evicted from his land and farm houses for Bureaucrats and Ministers are being constructed on it while they are already living in the bungalows, I would like to call the farmer community all over India to loot those farm houses in case Government does not provide land to them. Atrocities perpetuated by the Governments will not be tolerated. Poverty is increasing and farmers are being evicted from their fields. The person who is producing the crops is starving. The population in the cities is increasing since the people from hilly areas are migrating to the cities where they, with their chil-

dren, have to live a life of animals. The agricultural labourers from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa come to Punjab in search of employment. These agricultural labourers should be registered. It should be looked into as to what wages are being paid to them in big farms. They should be given bonus etc. There should be a proper account of the work done by them in a particular farm. Land should be given to the actual tillers. It should not be that a Babu working here has got the ownerships to the wishes of the landlords there landlords have organised themselves. They are inflicting atrocities on harijans and tribals. They are being evicted from their fields. This is all is happening under the nose of the Government. The Government has increased the procurement price of paddy, but who are the owners of the land? The farmers must get their rights in a democratic system. All the artificial farmers should be deprived of the land they are having in their names. Those who till the land, they should be given the actual possession of the land. We, the farmers have no means to provide food and medicines to our children in the country which is known as an agricultural country. The children of the rich people has every luxury of life.

The hold of the bureaucrats in India over the land should come to an end. The hon. Minister of Agriculture should take immediate steps to impose Land Ceiling Act.

[English]

Actual tiller of the land must get the land; no farmer other than actual tiller should get the land.

[English]

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Agriculture is the backbone of our country and the country's development suffers from drought and flood quite often. A year back the country suffered from worst type of drought, but through the effort of Agriculture

Ministry, India could come out from the very difficult situation. After independence there has been much progress in the field of agriculture, but there is a need for further development in this field. To meet the requirement of our growing population per acre production will have to be increased.

Water and electricity are essential for more production. Proper steps should be taken to ensure remunerative price of agricultural product and, in this connection, I would like to say that the agricultural labourers should get a proper remuneration, why they do not get unfortunately in most of the places. The benefit of crop insurance should be provided at all the places for all farmers. There are large areas of barren and fallow land, but there is hardly any scheme to turn them into fertile land. Our country is full of rivers and rivulets, but there is hardly any arrangement to make them useful farmers, that is, for our cultivation. It is stated that during the 7th Plan all villages will be provided with drinking water, but in practice not much has been done. With confidence I am telling you that in my constituency a large number of villages are without any arrangement of drinking water.

For agriculture, proper land reform is absolutely necessary, but it is not done in many places. We believe that land should belong to the tiller only. In Bengali, there is a proverb: 'Longer Ja Zamindar' Even where land is distributed, often it is not distributed to the proper persons. I can give a number of examples of my State, but I am not able to do it because there is no time. IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and other rural welfare schemes are not being implemented properly. In some of these schemes, MPS are supposed to be members of these committees. It has been discussed in this House also. I do not know about others. I have not received a single notice of these meetings. I request the Government to look into this matter. We cannot expect to put a stop to the shifting of rural population to the urban area, unless we develop our villages. How can they live in the villages if the villages are not developed? Apart from all the schemes, proper irrigation

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

facilities must be provided to farmers. Dams, number of big irrigation schemes and waterways programmes may take a long time and my news move money. But why do we not have number of deep irrigation tubewells at least at the beginning? We must take strong steps about the disappearance of the forests in our country. It is playing havoc to our climate and affecting our food production. We have a large population of useless cattle in our country which is competing with human beings.

We should do everything possible to produce more and more quality seeds so that our farmers are able to utilise the good quality seeds. Our scientists should develop better seeds than what we have today.

Something drastic has to be done to see that the degraded land is reclaimed.

Sometimes fertilizers are used without finding out the quality of the soil. This must be stopped.

In Midnapore district the Bhagabanpur-Nandigram master plan for irrigation and water ways was sanctioned two years ago, but hardly any progress of work is visible even now.

Irrigation is a must for agricultural production and livelihood of the farmers. But even when sanctioned schemes take such a long time, how can we expect progress in the agricultural sector?

The Subarnarekha Project is under construction. As far as I know, the Bihar part is almost constructed but the West Bengal part is not yet started. Only the Chief Engineer and may be some other persons have been appointed. Even the question where the head-quarters will be located has not been finalised. I understand that the Government of West Bengal has offered land in Digha. This project will end at Sankarpur which is near Digha. So, why are they not starting the work with Degha as the head-

quarters or the headquarter of Dubca basin may be utilised as the headquarters of Subarnarekha Project. They should not wait till the headquarters is finalised.

I have got two important questions to ask the hon. Minister. Bora cultivation is now made in Ramnagar I and II, Egra II, Contai I and III Blocks by the water of Subarnarekha through the Orissa coastal canal. I wonder how much water will Bhersaghat Barrage get from the channels and the reservoir and how much will be available for Contai Sub-Division after meeting the requirement of the adjacent areas.

Another question is, if the West Bengal part is not ready, then water from the Chandil reservoir will not have many passage. So, there is a great possibility of flood in some parts of Midnapore district, particularly in Contai Sub-Division.

I come to my last point. Now CAPAT is made to decentralise the work. At the beginning CAPAT was working satisfactorily, but now CAPAT takes at least four or five times—may be more—more than the Government system. I do not know whether there is anything wrong in the system or what is the difficulty or they do not have enough staff to do the work. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the functioning of CAPAT and take necessary action. CAPAT must have a time limit to deal with one application.

My last point is that I request the hon. Minister to start a vocational institute for fisheries for both theoretical and practical training in Contai Sub-Division. Now there is a growing demand for fisheries education throughout the country.

With these few suggestions I support the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture most heartily.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the

debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, certain hon. Members were pleased to make some comments on the fertiliser sector. It will be my endeavour in this intervention to try to answer and clarify some points raised by the hon. Members.

Sir, 1988-89 has been a unique year of all round achievement in the fertiliser sector. We have set up new records in consumption, production, installed capacity, capacity utilisation and energy efficiency. Fertiliser is one of the main inputs in modern agricultural production. It is the first contact of the farmers with modern science.

16.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Sir, our consumption has been going up in the past few years. In 1987-88, we have consumed 90.11 lakh tonnes of nutrients. In 1985-86 and 1986-87, the consumption had stagnated at 87 lakh tonnes of nutrients. But I am happy to say that in 1988-89, we will consume 110.31 lakh tonnes of nutrients, this would be the expected consumption—the final figure has not yet come. This is the highest rise of consumption in any single year and represents 22 per cent increase. This has a linkage with food production. If you consume more fertiliser in a given area, you have more agricultural production.

I am happy that many Members have congratulated the Government for having achieved a record production of 170 million tonnes of Foodgrains this year. Prof. Kurien and other Members have requested the Government to make more efforts to increase the fertiliser consumption, thereby increase the food production. I am sorry to say that our average consumption even though we have made a lot of efforts, is only 50 to 60 Kgs per hectare. Punjab has a consumption of 150 kgs per hectare and the low is in the North Eastern Region, which is about 5 to 6 kgs per hectare. We are trying our best through promotional methods. And Fertiliser Companies are tying with educa-

tional programmes, to the farmer to see that fertiliser consumption is increased.

Sir, another achievement in the fertiliser sector is the fulfilment of our plan target. According to the Seventh Plan document the anticipated installed capacity in nitrogen was 92.53 lakh tonnes and in phosphatic fertiliser 26.91 lakh tonnes. Our achievement the last year, 1988-89 in nitrogen was 81.48 lakh tonnes and in phosphatic fertiliser was 26.5 lakh tonnes. In phosphatic fertiliser, we have achieved the plan target even one year ahead. But in nitrogen, I am sorry to say, we have fallen short by one million because three plants of HBJ pipeline have been slipped. I assure the House that these plants are being taken up and they will be completed in the next three years.

Our production also is very good. In 1988-89, the targetted under nitrogen production was 64 lakh tonnes, but our achievement has been 67.12 lakh tonnes of nutrients; and in phosphatic fertiliser the target was 21.9 lakh tones and we have had an achievement of 22.51 lakh tonnes. So, we have achieved all our plan targets. In 1989-90, we expect production in nitrogen about 70 lakh tonnes and in phosphatic fertiliser about 24 lakh tonnes. I am sure we will be able to achieve this. This high production has been achieved because of increase in our installed capacity and greater capacity utilisation in our existing plants. By having greater capacity utilisation, we have increased our productivity. Our target in the plan has been only seventy per cent capacity utilisation for urea and eighty per cent for phosphatic fertiliser. In 1988-89 itself, we have achieved capacity utilisation of 85.2 per cent in nitrogen and 86.8 per cent in phosphatic fertiliser. The reason why I am giving all these figures is that one Member from the other side has said that we have very low capacity utilisation and that our plants are not giving high productivity. During 1988-89 we have stepped up our production by 23 per cent in one single year in nitrogen and 35 per cent in phosphate. The overall increase in production is 25.7 per cent. These figures have contributed in no small a

[Sh. R. Prabhu]

measure to the increase in overall industrial production of the range of 10 percent.

I am also happy to inform the House that our gas based plants which have put up recently, have achieved 100 per cent capacity utilisation from the day go. This shows that we are technically sound. India has technologically advanced in plant maintenance and in production planning.

In particular, I would like to say that we have achieved a significant breakthrough in conserving energy. We are having high energy conservation. In particular I would like to mention the new plant at Aonla, IFFCO plant, which has substantially cut down the energy cost and has performed even better than the guaranteed or rated energy consumption. Also I would like to say that RCF plant at that has substantially brought down the energy consumption. By all this, we have achieved the optimum possible advantage of the repeated use of well proven technology for gas based fertiliser plants.

Some Members have raised the point about the high subsidy in the fertiliser sector. This year, in fact, we have given a subsidy of Rs. 3500 crores. This is quite alarming. But what is this subsidy? The subsidy is the difference between the cost of production and the price at which the fertiliser is made available to the farmers. The cost of fertilisers has increased from what it was in 1981. In fact, the price of urea on 11th July, 1981 was Rs. 23.50 per tonne and today also it is available at the same price though there has been a tremendous increase in various inputs like feedstock and various services like power, transport and other services including wages of the labour. In fact, I would like to quote a few figures. Naphtha, is the feedstock for urea. As on 1.4.82 its price was Rs. 1924.18 per metric tonne whereas on 1.4.88 its price had gone upto Rs. 2262.66 per metric tonne. The price of natural gas on 1.4.82 was Rs. 403.90 per thousand cubic metres whereas on 1.4.88 it was Rs. 1565.24 per thousand cubic metres. The

power rates have increased from Rs. 440.9 MWH on 1.4.82 to Rs. 866.83 MWH on 1.4.88. The wholesale price index has increased from 286.2 on July 81 to 434.4 in December, 88—an increase of 51 per cent.

What I am trying to say is that even though there has been substantial increases in the price of various inputs and other services, the fertiliser price has been kept constant at the same level as it was on 11th July, 1981. This is one of the reasons why the fertiliser subsidy has increased exponentially. Another reason why fertiliser subsidy has increased is because of steep increase in indigenous production. In 1980-81 the production was 30 lakh tonnes of nutrients and we paid a subsidy of Rs. 505 crores while today our production is 94 lakh tonnes and we probably will pay about Rs. 3500 crores.

The objective of giving subsidy is to help the farmers. There has been a criticism from various Members that this subsidy is not paid to the farmers, that some middlemen in between are taking away this subsidy. Some other Members have said that this subsidy is paid to the manufacturers and not the farmers. I would like to inform the hon. Members that in any system of administered pricing, we have to have a system that works and the only system that could work is to identify the minimum number of people when the subsidy is to be paid to.

17.00 hrs.

In fact, if we were to give subsidy directly to the farmer, we will have to run after millions of farmers and it will be impossible to pay this subsidy directly to the farmers. So, it is paid to the industry which passes on the subsidy to the farmer. There is no argument which can substantiate that this subsidy is not passed on to the farmer because if you see the price of fertiliser, this Rs. 2,350 per tonne of urea or Rs. 117.50 per bag of urea shows that the subsidy is passed on to the farmer. If the subsidy was not passed on to the farmer, probably the price of one bag of urea would be Rs. 250 and not Rs. 117.50.

Also, the significance of fixed price of fertiliser is all the more great because even with this heavy increase in consumption of fertiliser, we have had no shortage of fertiliser and I can assure the House that there will be no shortage of fertiliser, in the future also.

The objective of the Government in subsidising fertilisers is to see that adequate supply of fertilisers is available to the Indian farmers, with no shortages, and also that fertiliser is available at a reasonable price which the farmer can afford.

There has been some criticism from a Member on the other side that we have been allotted less money this year. I would like to say that in the Seventh Plan, the funds allotted to the Department of Fertiliser were Rs. 2,708 crores but we will be utilising a sum of Rs. 3,532.8 crores. I have already stated about the achievement of our physical targets and that we have made good achievement and we have had a good tempo of development in the Seventh Plan and hope to have a greater growth rate in the Eighth Plan also.

Shri Madan Pandey has made a specific reference about the Gorakhpur Plant of FCI that it should be revamped and if it was not revamped, a new plant should be put up of the same place. I would like to say that both these proposals are pending with the Government and we will surely look into them. In fact, I would say that even though we have not taken a final decision on this, the revamping of the Gorakhpur the Plant would be the best option in the present case.

One of the Members from Andhra Pradesh said that one of the plants manufacturing DAP, Godawari Fertilisers, was closed for a few days or a month because of the shortage of one of the raw materials, Phosphoric acid. I would like to say here that plants do get shut down because of many problems. There may be problems of power shortage in States. In fact, today Andhra Pradesh is reeling with sixty percent power cut. There may be stoppages because of labour problems. Sometimes there may be

stoppages because of raw material shortage also because they are imported. So, lot is being made out of nothing. In fact, I have the history of Godawari Fertilisers here. It was supposed to have started production in December, 1987 but till April-May, 1988, there was hardly any production. In May 1988, they started with a production of twenty-two percent capacity utilisation and it went on. Last year in the first samaster of 1988, that in January to June, they had asked for an allocation of 84,000 tonnes of phosphoric acid but they were pleased only to utilise 16,500 tonnes of phosphoric acid. In the second samaster they had asked for an allocation of 87,000 tonnes but they were pleased to use only 50,000 tonnes. So, this year, when there is a slight disruption in the supply, they make all the noise. Sir, here I would like to make one statement about the import of phosphoric acid I will not like to dwell on it too much because we are still in the process of import and it would not be proper on my part to reveal the mind of the Government and what actually is happening. But I would like to say that we import phosphatic acid from a few countries like Morocco, Tunisia and some quantity from America also and, unfortunately for us, these countries have cartelised. They have formed a cartel and they have unreasonably raised the price from \$325 to \$480 in the span of one and a half years, without linking this rise in price to their own input cost. We are a country of nearly 800 million people. We have the third largest technical manpower in the world and we cannot be held to ransom. We will not be browbeaten. We will not let other countries cartelise and force us to import anything, any raw material at their prices. Sir, we believe in good trade between countries. But we also believe in fair-price for both the producers and the consumers. We will not be brow-beaten by the foreign cartels to purchase any raw material at their prices. Here, I would like to make a request to the hon. Members who made the observation regarding Godawari Fertiliser. I would like to inform Mr. Raghuma Reddy, Telugu Desam, that the Ramagundam Fertiliser Plant which is in his State, has been having 100% power cut and nobody has said anything about that.

[Sh. R. Prabhu]

Sir, Ramagundam Plant which manufactures urea is having a super-thermal power station next to its factory and it is very easy for us to connect that and give power to the fertiliser factory. But because we have regard for the State Government, we do not do that sort of thing and we asked the State Government to give power to the fertiliser factory. Sir, fertiliser is in the core sector and it should not have 100% power cut. In fact, I am told if power is to be utilised by Ramagundam Fertilizer Factory, the State Government is asking them to pay a penal rate of five times the ordinary rate of power. I request the State Government here that they should see that our fertiliser factory is run and it should not be allowed to starve for want of power.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: What about the Godavari Fertiliser Plant? You are telling about Ramagundam Plant only.

SHRI R. PRABHU: I have already said about Godavari Fertiliser Plant. Before I took up the point regarding Ramagundam. If you see the record, you will know. Sir, I have already talked about phosphoric acid. We will see that there is no shortage of any fertiliser to the farmer in this country, be it urea, be it DCP or be it a mixture or Pottassic fertiliser.

Sir, an hon. Member had said that there was a heavy gap between the demand and production. I have already given the figures of our consumption and our production. I do not think that I have to go into it again. We do not have any source of potassium fertiliser in this country. So, all the requirement of potash is imported into this country and we have enough potassium fertiliser and, as I said there will be no shortage of any fertiliser now or in the future.

Sir, another hon. Member mentioned about the fertiliser to be packed in small size packs. Sir, we have small size packs for some hilly areas and tribal areas. The big

packs of fertiliser are not transported to those areas and the people there prefer smaller size of 25 Kgs. packs. We have a programme where the industry would provide packs of 25 Kg. upto 10% of the EC allocation in any State. Sir, an hon. Member talked about low capacity utilisation. I have given figures for that and I do not think I require to go into that. But the reason for the lower capacity utilisation by the public sector Units is only because of sick companies, namely, F.C.I. and H.F.C. Except those companies, our public sector units are performing as good, if not better, as those in the Cooperative or Private sector. The F.C.I. and the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation have specific problems. They have low capacity utilisation because of the frequent power-cuts. Ramagundam is one of the plants with the F.C.I. They have equipment break-downs; they have strained labour relations and liquidity problems. I would say that most of these plants are located in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam and probably these problems are in one particular region in our country. I would not like to take much of the time of House. Sir, if I have left out any points which the hon. Members have made during the discussion, I will go through records and send the replies to the hon. Members. Thank you.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after independence, the strategy of the economic development of the country has been completely changed. It has been aimed and pursued for the growth of capitalistic Government and naturally in the field of Agriculture there are also the industrial and commercial bourgeois and multi-nationals like pepsi-cola and others spreading their ugly hands just to exploit the peasantry in the country. The capitalist farmers are those sitting there on that side are controlling the agricultural sector. You look at the country. What is the condition of the rural poor, those who are agriculturists, those who are peasants, those who are agricultural workers? What is their condition? Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in our country you are going to

have more of Green Revolution and you are developing the rural economy. But what is the net result of that? According to the census in 1961 the number of agricultural workers was 3.6 crores. In 1971 it was raised to 4.56 crores and in 1981, in your regime, it was 5.54 crores. And now there is no figure. In 1991 we can have the idea of what is the actual figure, it may be calculated, that is going to be more than 7 crores of people, those who are agricultural workers, those who are not getting jobs properly. Those who are getting jobs are getting jobs only for 100 days in a year. Just now the hon. Minister mentioned about Shri Mandan Pandey. Shri Mandan Pandey is a member of the Congress Party and he was the leader of a Parliamentary Committee who submitted a report on agricultural workers. What is there is that report? Not to speak of the other States, in Madhya Pradesh where the Congress (I) is ruling, the agricultural workers are in a bad shape. And it was in Shri Mandan Pandey's report that the agricultural workers there are getting work only for 75 to 80 days in a year. It is in that Report. Yes, there is the Minimum Wages Act, but nobody follows it. The Government there does not like to look at that. And what is in the report? The agricultural workers are forced to work more than eight hours a day for Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. It is not our saying, it is you who say it and this is the condition of the country.

Sir, you just go into indebtedness. What is the rural indebtedness? I would like to quote the Reserve Bank of India Report here. According to the survey of the Reserve Bank of India, rural indebtedness was Rs. 900 crores in 1951 and according to the latest information of the Investment Survey 1981-82, the National Sample Survey 37th Round, the total outstanding debt of cultivators was Rs. 5737 crores and the total amount of rural debt was Rs. 6193 crores in 1981 and it is also to be mentioned here that on an average, the individual debt was Rs. 3595 in 1981 and I think at present, within the span of 8 years it must have been raised to Rs. 5000 per head. This is the condition. But one thing you have forgotten totally. What about the land reforms? You never talk

about the land reforms, you talk too much about Land Reforms the Sixth Plan. In the Sixth Plan, you have mentioned, and I quote from Sixth Five Year Plan, Vol. II, page 62 as follows:

"The Legislature measures to confer ownership rights on tenants would be introduced in all the States by 1981-82, the programme of taking over and distribution of ceiling surplus land would be completed by 1982-83, completion of updating of land records would be completed in a phased manner by 1985, consolidation of holding would be taken up in all States, with the aim of completing it in 10 years, with the priority being assigned to command areas of irrigation projects."

All these promises have been belied. What is the net result? After that, you have convened one meeting with the State Revenue Ministers on 18th May, 1985 to review the progress of implementation of land reforms. In that meeting, you passed so many nice resolutions. I will quote one or two of them. About the implementation of land ceiling, you have passed a resolution that time bound remedial action should be taken for disposal of pending returns. But is a fact that so many lands are still in the hands of land-grabbers, Zamindars and federalists. Nothing has been done. In the cause of discussion, you have said, cases involved in litigation be got decided expeditiously. Creation of tribunals under article 323 (B) of the Constitution or reason of Special Courts/Benches in High Courts for quick disposal of ceiling cases may be considered. What action have you taken so far?

No action was taken.

You have passed another resolution, namely, vigorous action to investigate the evasion and avoidance of law be taken, followed by concrete remedial measure, legislative and otherwise, within 2 years. I think, two years have passed since 1985. What action have you taken? Nothing.

In the 7th Plan document, you have

[Sh. Amar Roypradhan]

written only a few lines. It is said, land reforms in the 7th Plan would be looked upon as part of anti-poverty strategy. How funny is it? It means, land reforms are considered with other measures like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP. Sir, this is the condition of the country now. Sir, even during pre-independence period, land reforms were given priority and it was the Congress-I people who raised the slogan, land to the tillers. Have you gone through your election manifesto of 1946? Land reform is mentioned there. But you have forgotten all this. It is because, these capitalist sections, those land grabbers, landlords are with your Party now. So, you do not want to mention all this and you are exploiting the poor agriculturists. You are exploiting the poor peasantry. You are exploiting the shore-croppers. You are exploiting the landless agricultural workers and in this way, you are helping the capitalists. What are the reasons? It is because, the capitalist sections are now in the agricultural field. You have invited them and you policy has invited them to come to agriculture.

So many things have been said regarding remunerative prices. You have changed the name, nomenclature of the Commission. Yesterday, one Congress Member was telling, it may be APC or ACPC, whatever the change in name, it is just like 'old wine in the new bottle'. It is nothing else than this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are getting at least new bottles. Old wine is good in a new bottle!

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, whether it is APC or ACPC, it is a white elephant.

It is not my personal views be it is the general view of the economists that the following three things are very essential for remunerative price:—

- (i) Full coverage of the cost of production, including a fair remuneration for peasants labour plus fair margin of profit plus risk allowance plus transport cost for marketing.
- (ii) Full parity between prices of agriculture produce and the industrial products.
- (iii) Full parity between the prices paid by the peasantry and the prices received by the peasantry.

What is the net result? Mr. Minister, I would like to draw your attention to these figures. Please take note how you are giving remunerative price to the peasants.

According to Economic Survey, the support price of wheat in 1985-86 is 157, the price increase is 3.3, the wholesale price index is 3.8 and the consumer price index is 5.3. It is always below. In this way, you will have to give some protection to the agriculturists. But you did not give protection. It cannot be. The figures for the other years are:?

Year	Support price of wheat Rs. per quintal	Price increase	Support price of rice Rs. per quintal	Price increase	Wholesale price index	Con. price
1—7						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1986-87	162	3.1	146	2.8	7.2	8.1
1987-88	167	3	150	2.7	8.8	10.2
1988-89	173	4	160	6.1	09.8	Figure not available

There is no figure in the Economic Survey regarding the consumer price index. In any way, it is always less. There is dispar-

ity and the agriculturist is losing. What is the party between the prices paid and received by the peasantry?

Year	Price received Rs. p	Price paid Rs. p
1	2	3
1980-81	213.6	244.8
1981-82	224.2	270.5
1982-83	237.2	278.9
1983-84	260.4	302.6

(Economic & Political Weekly, March, 1987.)

This is the condition! Your price policy is totally on the wrong footing. The Agricultural Cost and Price Commission is working according to the sweet will of the industrialists, capitalists and bourgeois in the country. All the agriculturists are losing.

The cumulative loss of poor peasantry, according to Shri Dalip Swami and Ashok Gulati, the renewed economists in their survey is:—

Year	Rs. (In crores)
1	2
1970-71	12,480
1980-81	45,000 approximately.

At the prevailing rate, it would be approximately Rs. 80,000 crores. Agriculturists are losing. This is the condition! Again you say that you are going to have a green revolution. For what purpose? For whose interest? It is for the industrialists. It is for the capitalists. It is for the bourgeoisie. But not for the country's poor people, the share-croppers, the peasantry and the agricultural workers and the others who are working on the land.

I cannot support this Budget relating to Agriculture.

[Translation]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA (Monghyr): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into figures, but I would like to submit certain points based on my personal experiences, regarding the agriculture in eastern sector.

The point is that to what extent the Ministry, whose Demands for Grants have been taken up for discussion, is directly or indirectly connected with the agriculture production. In my view, the Central Ministry's is somewhat indirect since the agriculture is a state subject. A leadership is necessary to fulfil our expectations.

I was going through a report on agriculture production.

[English]

Report of the study group on Agriculture strategy for the Eastern Region of India-1985.

[Translation]

The Planning Commission had asked for this report in 1985 and the report is before you. About the Eastern Region it says that:-

[Sh. D.P. Yadava]

[English]

"Further, through this approach, it is also seen that the potential in the Eastern Region as a whole is a little over 400 per cent than the actual yield."

[Translation]

According to the estimate of the study group there could be more than 400 per cent production all over the Eastern Region viz. Assam, Bihar, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. What strategy will we have to formulate to achieve this much target of production. I have assessed the position with the scientists. It appears to me that too many cooks will spoil the broth. Perhaps you are not aware how many officers have been posted in a district in the States by the Agriculture Department. In my district there are 20 Community Development blocks. There are two class-I gazetted officers, 140 class-II gazetted officers, 379 class-III personnel which include village level workers and Inspectors etc. and 229 class-IV personnel to look after this work. Such a huge number of Government officials is looking after only 20 Community Development blocks. If all of them work sincerely we can expect good crops from 8 lakh hectares of land where produce can be estimated about 4 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. The same is the position with regard to other states also. Even after employing such a huge contingent, I have found that there is not a single hectare of land which is disease free, which gives optimum yield and produces top class seeds. A large number of staff has been employed by you, but what are they doing. I would like to submit that sinking all differences we should start man-power planning at the district and block levels. Until and unless man-power planning is done, your schemes will not be successful. It is also to be seen as to how to co-ordinate the extension programmes being carried out by various scientific institutions. It is also necessary to see how agriculture should be

connected with forestry and animal husbandry. Similarly we have to see as to how the department of education engineering and industry can be interrelated. The Department of Rural Development is also attached to your Ministry. There are 5 Ministers in your Ministry. It is not possible that all the 5 Ministers will go at a time. But you can send 5 senior officers, one each from all the 5 departments to any one of the divisions in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar or West Bengal for 3 days. They will study the geographical conditions prevailing there and the problems being faced by the people there. These five officers will be the best judges and find out a solution. You can also ask your colleagues to go there. Agriculture has no co-ordination with rural development. The I.C.A.R. is not receiving funds from CAPART. The I.C.A.R. is starving for funds. I would, therefore, like to request you to make full co-ordination in all the 5 departments in the Ministry of Agriculture and prepare target oriented schemes. You will have to run maximum training programmes under the I.C.A.R. I am proud that our country has produced great agriculture scientists. I would like to thank the Ministry of Agriculture through you for Dr. Randhawa who received the Padma Bhushan award. Our extension programme should be science and technology oriented and it should be a field of co-ordination I would like to make a few submissions about seeds also. You said that the Government proposes to raise huge godowns for seeds and supply. But it is not possible. You should teach the farmers the art of producing seeds. I would like to suggest in this context that you should institute an integrated approach for rural development particularly in agriculture through the proliferation of the scientific and technological man power on the basis of report submitted by G.B.K. Rao. T.N.V. works, but it suffers from certain shortcomings. You show to your 5 officers how powerful the T.N.V. is. There is not a single hectare of land in my constituency, Monghyr which I can call a model. Of what use your 140 officers will be who have been employed there. I request you to organise Co-ordination and work with full confidence.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): As I do not have much time at my disposal. I would like place a few points before you. The point that a revolution has been brought in the field of agriculture cannot be under estimated. The State Governments, the Central Government and the farmers have made concerted efforts in this regard. The Government deserves our congratulations for this. In this connection I would like to say that a lot of work still remains to be done. This achievement is not the end, there is still a lot of scope. The production can increase further. We have the example of China before us. China has been able to produce 4 million tonnes of foodgrains from this much of cultivable land. I, therefore, say that there is scope and a lot could be done. We should think over our shortcomings calmly and remove them. It is the Congress which brought independence to the country and we have to achieve green independence in agriculture for our people through democratic means. For this, we should provide required resources so that production could increase further. At the same time social justice should also be given to the people. Without this we cannot have green revolution. We should admit that there have been some shortcomings in land reforms. It should be our endeavour to see that these shortcomings are removed wherever they are found. We have a right to get credit for the work done by us. We gave ownership rights of land to lakhs of farmers. But in certain places new landlords have come into being in some other form. That is why we should change the self cultivation procedure and make it more rational so that thousands Kavals of land that will be available could be distributed among landless farmers. I have very little time at my disposal. The number of marginal farmers is increasing in our country. The number of labourers working in agriculture fields is increasing. The number of the people living below the poverty line is also constantly increasing in our country. We should see as to why our schemes do not become effective. Where is the defect in our system? Whatever we want to give in the form of fertiliser or loans to farmers that reaches the influential section of the society.

It is, therefore, necessary that we should identify the people. But how to identify? Is there any formula with the help of which we can identify the people living below the poverty line. We just make an assessment that such and such number of people live below the poverty line on the basis of figures we receive. But from my own experience I can say that in the ultimate analysis the responsibility of that work falls on village level workers to ascertain as to who are living below the poverty line and who are not. This is the reason that the funds released from the centre under various schemes like I.R.D.P., the subsidy and the loans fall into wrong hands. Our evaluation team has also certified this. These shortcomings should be removed.

I would like to make submissions about my State in short. The cropping pattern in Jammu and Kashmir is totally different as the ecology, environment and topography of the State is quite different from the other parts of the country. It is, therefore, necessary that a socio-economic survey of the State of Jammu and Kashmir should be conducted. There are different areas in Jammu and Kashmir viz. river valleys, plains and hilly areas. But nobody has ever thought so far as to what should be the cropping pattern in these areas. Various development works are being undertaken on the basis of plans prepared by the Centre. This is the reason that we do not get as much benefits from these plans as we are supposed to get. I want that the planning process should start at the grass root level. Before preparing the plan it should be seen as to how to make the planning for the cropping pattern of the area, how to make multi-planning about cropping, where is the necessity of dry-farming, what are the problems being faced at different places and where denudation of forests is taking place. Denudation of forests all around is causing destruction every where. Until and unless the pattern of agriculture is changed in the State, the future of lakhs of people is not safe. There is quite a different topography in Jammu. It is, therefore, most essential that socio-economic survey of the region should be conducted. The apples

[Sh. Mohd. Ayub Khan]

produced in Jammu and Kashmir are the best in the world. But today the apple growers have gradually developed a feeling that they are in no way benefited from apple production. It is because the price of packing boxes has increased manifold. Timber is not available to make boxes and the transportation charges are increasing day by day. Ultimately nothing comes to their pockets. I, therefore, request you to set up Fruit Processing Plants in Jammu and Kashmir so that the fruit growers of the State could be benefited. What I feel is that a lot of time is being wasted on discussions over the various central schemes. The system needs to be changed. With the release of funds approved scheme should also be sent to the State so that the funds could be spent in time. What happens these days is that the schemes are being approved at the end of the year and by that time the funds are either wasted or misappropriated. Besides, I would like to point out that we want overall development of the country and we feel that people should be involved to the maximum in the development process. For this, it becomes necessary to re-organise the Panchayati System. It is also necessary that the Panchayats which cover a large area should be re-organised and made viable.

Since there is no time at my disposal, I thank you for providing me time to speak.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon'able Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words in support of the demands for grants of the Agriculture Ministry for the year 1989-90.

Agriculture is the principal profession of one millions. Our farmers are very poor. They are dependent on this profession. They are not like industrial workers. Industrial workers have many facilities which farmers do not have. There are many small farmers in our country. A survey must be conducted to identify the small and marginal farmers. Farmers who own less than 5 acres of land should be given all facilities. Free

electricity should be provided to small farmers having 5 H.P. pump sets.

Agricultural operations have been affected due to scanty rainfall. A survey must be conducted to locate the availability of ground water. All those owning less than 5 acres of land should be provided with wells dug at the Government's cost. A permanent annual monetary relief should be provided to the farmers. The Government should provide Rs. 10,000/- to the family of every farmer on his death. A law for this purpose must be enacted in consultation with the State Governments.

Agricultural loans should be extended to farmers at low interest rates. Cooperative credit societies should lend loans to farmers for family functions like marriage etc. 5 H.P. Pump sets should be sold to farmers at subsidised rates. Our country is a big country. 75 Crores live in this country. Farmers constitute the majority of the population. Majority of the farmers are poor. They are hard workers. They suffer due to failure of monsoons. I, therefore, request the Government to link all rivers and to ensure supply of water to all regions in a balanced manner.

Drought hits Tamil Nadu very often. Even this year, the monsoons have failed. On a long term plan, the Ganges and the Cauvery must be linked. Efforts must be taken to promote scientific research for converting sea water into potable water. The water so refined may be used for drinking as well as irrigation.

There are not heavy industries in Tamil Nadu. Agriculture is the main profession in the State. Efforts should be taken to modernise agriculture in the State. Fertilizers should be distributed in large scale. I request the Hon. Minister for fertilizers to set up a fertilizer industry in the State. Fertilizers and high yield variety seeds should be provided free of cost to all farmers owning less than 5 acres of land and to those who own more than 5 acres, these should be distributed at 50% of the cost. Agriculture education aimed at improving the production of

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

foodgrains should be imparted to all farmers. Special demonstrators for this purpose should be appointed.

Nowadays, the cost of production of all foodgrains has immensely increased. I request the Government to raise the procurement prices of rice and sugarcane. A sugarcane Research Institute may be set up in Pallipattu in my Arakkonam Parliamentary Constituency for developing high yield varieties of sugarcane. At present, high yield sugarcane saplings are supplied at 50% cost to cooperative sugar producers. I request that high yield sugarcane saplings may be provided to even jaggary manufacturers.

Plantain trees should also receive attention. A Plantain Research Institute should be set up to develop high yield varieties plantain trees with plantain leaves having larger spread. In south, dinner is served on plantain leaves. Therefore, high yield plantain trees should be developed.

At every block, there should be poultry breeding farm. Under NREP programme, ponds and tanks are being developed in villages and there should be used for breeding ducks. Duck eggs are good food. The ponds and tanks should also be used for culture fisheries. Children in villages are starved of protein and the child mortality rate is high in villages. To prevent this, culture fisheries may be developed.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to stress on 2-3 points in the discussion on the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. It is my firm conviction that Yadavji has not been able to achieve the procurement target, this year.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): You may please help.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: We are helping you and also asking you to help. The procurement rate is Rs. 183 per quintal whereas the open market price is Rs. 280 per quintal. You are claiming procurement of 20 lakh tonnes from Uttar Pradesh, 65 lakh tonnes from Punjab and 20 lakh tonnes from Haryana. There is Governor rule in Punjab so it has provided 47 lakh tonnes. Since the procurement rate is Rs. 183 per quintal and the market price is much higher, hoarding is bound to be there. How can hoarding be stopped? Punjab was hit by natural calamities and Sardar Gurdayal Singh and Shri Bhajan Lal paid a visit to the affected areas to review the situation but nothing was done. In spite of this calamity you can see how much grain is being produced there. Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh all the three States, contribute the maximum to the Central Pool. The Geographical area of Punjab is only one and half percent of the total area and the rest of India constitutes 98.5 per cent of the area. This one and half percent area contributes 72.7 percent wheat to the Central pool. In spite of rains, it contributed 49.1 percent of rice and 21 lakh bales of cotton to the Central pool. This was done in spite of the calamity wherein tubewells and the crops were destroyed. Why has the idea of giving bonus been dropped? The difference between Rs. 183 and Rs. 280 should be met through bonus otherwise there will be bulk hoarding.

I want to submit, through you, that the Government is spending valuable foreign exchange on the import of 20 lakh tonnes of wheat but is not willing to give bonus to the farmers. This is draining our exchequer. You are not giving bonus to your own farmers but are spending the foreign exchange in importing 20 lakh tonnes of wheat. Yadavji, I request you to think over it seriously and do something by persuading the Cabinet.

Another thing about which we are all worried is that water is becoming a scarce commodity day by day. Soil water has receded considerably. Dr. Randhawa has been recently honoured. My friend has stated that there is no dearth of scientists in

[Sh. Balawnat Singh Ramoowalia]

our country. There are many learned people at Pant nagar University and Ludhiana university. Attention must be paid to two things. Water level is receding in Punjab, Haryana and Meerut division of Uttar Pradesh because we are drawing lot of water in these areas from underground sources. Firstly, incentives should be given to the scientists to explore the possibility of inventing some instrument or systems like drip irrigation by which limited supply of water may meet the full requirement of the plants and the water is not wasted. Incentive should be given for research work or the scientists should be honoured. Secondly, incentive should be given to those farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh who economise on the use of water. We are all farmers who are sitting here. We are aware that when the farmer, waters his fields, he goes to sleep and turns the flow to the other field only when his field is upto the brim. Consequently, there is enormous wastage of water. Therefore I am stressing on these point so that less water is consumed.

I do not want to become a populist when I say that something will have to be done for those who work hard. To put it plainly, if one buffalo yields 30 kgs. of milk and the other only 5 kgs., will you still give them equal fodder to eat? Punjab and Haryana have contributed maximum to the Central pool. My colleagues from Haryana and Punjab are sitting here. I appeal to the Government to write off the loans of small farmers of Punjab and Haryana. Loans upto Rs. 5,000 should be written off because these small farmers have contributed upto 80 per cent foodgrains to the central pool during the last two decades.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL): Even Shri Prakash Singh Badal did not agree to it and now you want to get it done by us.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I am not speaking like Shri Devilal. I have something different in my mind. We

owe something to the small farmers of Haryana and Punjab who have contributed their might to the Central pool during the last 10 to 20 years. Therefore loans upto Rs. 5000/- of small farmers should be written off.

My next point relates to a demand which has also been made by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. It could be considered. You have provided some subsidy for the centrally sponsored scheme under Special Foodgrains Production Programme. I want to know whether 25 percent subsidy amount which was to reach the small farmers has been properly utilised and how many farmers have benefited as a result thereof? I want to say something more about the small farmers. The farmers who own 5 acres of land get crop loan of other types of loans. The rate of interest is 11 percent. I would like to appeal to the Government to reduce the rate of interest from 11 percent to 4 percent for the farmers possessing 5 acres of land.

In the end, I want to say one thing. Propaganda is being made that pesticides contain poison and it is causing deaths. It has been stated therein:

[English]

"Some 22,000 people die of pesticide poisoning in the world every year. One third of death takes place in India."

[Translation]

I want to ask whether it is true or it has been stated casually. The country should be reassured on this point. I want to say while concluding that farmers should be given bonus and assistance. I am not saying this for the sake of criticism only. If you agree to these things, we will support the demands of grants relating to Agriculture happily. If it is not done, it will be difficult for us to support.

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN (Kairana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands of grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. A sum of Rs. 5,173 crores have been earmarked for relief in agriculture during

1989-90. I thank the hon. Prime Minister heartily for giving a concession of Rs. 15,000 crores in the interest on loans advanced to the farmers. In addition, Rs. 3000 crores has been earmarked for assistance to crop production, and for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which seeks to provide employment to the rural landless labourers. I will like to give some suggestions to the Ministry of Agriculture for relief to the farmers.

There is a need to strengthen the irrigation arrangements for agriculture production in the country. The canal water does not reach the farthest fields because the farmers closer to the canal turn the flow of the water to their fields and thereby block it.

18.00 hrs.

It is therefore very essential to pay attention in this direction so that this water reaches the farmers at the tail end. Besides, in areas where irrigation is done through tubewells, power supply should be assured and the transformers which have burnt or gone out of order due to the negligence of the staff, should be repaired. It is essential that Government pays attention towards it because tubewells do not work for months together and it affects the crops adversely. Farmers face lot of difficulty in getting a new power connection. It should be made easy. The full amount of subsidy or loan does not reach the farmer. The entire amount should reach the farmer in time. Training centres should be opened at district or block levels to impart knowledge to the farmers regarding new research in the field of agriculture so that they are well informed. It is good that the Government is arranging agriculture fairs, but it would be better if these fairs are held at district level.

Earlier, there used to be only one sugar mill within a radius of 40 kms., but now our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has reduced it 25 kms.. 80 to 90 per cent of the area in my constituency is under sugarcane cultivation. Due to dearth of sugar mills, farmers have to sell their sugar cane in Haryana or Delhi which causes them great

hardship. I insist upon the Government to conduct a survey in my area and increase the number of sugar mills, keeping in view the criteria of 25 kms as desired by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. A similar exercise should be done throughout the country.

I thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Whether the time of the House has been extended?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As per the decision taken in the BAC meeting, the House is scheduled upto 7 O'clock. If you want to extend the time beyond seven also, I have no objection.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): Let all the Members speak today. The hon. Minister may be asked to give the reply tomorrow.

SHRI TAPESHWAR SINGH (Vikramganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture.

First of all, I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Agriculture, because he is a dedicated, determined and a committed person. His decisions are firm. Coincidentally, he has got colleagues like Shri Shyam Lal Yadav, Shri Shastri and Shri Prabhu who along with the team of officials of the Department have done a commendable work. As a result, the crop production has crossed the estimated target of 16 crore metric tonnes and also the actual target of the year 1989-90, which was seventeen and a half crore metric tonnes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention about the cooperative movement in

[Sh. Tapeshwar Singh]

the field of agriculture. In the field of cooperative, the work carried out by the institutions like N.C.A.R. or N.C.D.C., are commendable.

The hon. Ministers are well aware of all the problems. I would like to mention only those points which are related to cooperatives.

You may be aware that the cooperatives are affected by supersession throughout the country. Elections to cooperatives have been held on district level in many States like Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, but they have not been held on the State level yet. Throughout the country our work is going on properly. You may be aware that the district level elections, which had not been held in Tamil Nadu for the last 17-18 years, have now been held. But elections on State level have not been held yet. I would request the Central Government to pay attention to it. All the elections to the cooperatives should be held in time. If the Government continues to run them, they would no more be cooperatives but would become corporations. The elected state level committees of the cooperatives are working efficiently. The Sugar mills under cooperatives are producing 62 per cent of the total sugar production.

In all the cooperatives throughout the country, there are more than 15 crore members and a capital investment of Rs. twenty seven thousand crores. A lot of work has been done under the cooperatives. A timely review should be done of the assistance provided by the cooperatives to agriculture. It will specify the contribution of cooperatives in the progress of agriculture. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the Hon. Prime Minister in this House that the cooperatives should be provided the status of a sector, similar to private and public sectors. This would enable the Government to allocate funds for this sector also. Consequently, the cooperative sector will be

able to accelerate the progress of industries and agriculture.

Crop Insurance Scheme has been implemented all over the country. The insurance money is taken from the farmer. He gives it from his own pocket. But when the claim is filed he does not get it. He does not get the claim, even if his entire crop is destroyed by natural calamities like hail storm flood or drought. There is a clause in it, that district wise assessment of the loss incurred will be done and the claim given according to the percentage calculated. As a result, when there are natural calamities like hail storm or drought, some blocks are deprived of their claims on the basis that there is no loss percentage of the district. I raised this matter in the Consultative Committee and the hon. Minister told that there is a proposal to consider Panchayat as a unit instead of district, but still nothing has been done so far. (*Interruptions*)

In the end, I would like to draw your attention towards an important thing. It is very necessary to have proper irrigation system for the progress of agriculture. 10 years ago a reservoir was constructed on river Sone in my area, from which 300 small canals were taken out. Every canal was about 125 to 130 kilometre in length and there were about 150 distributing canals. But now the walls of the canals and roads on the canals has got damaged. For repairing, a scheme of Rs. 1200 crores was made by the Government of India and it was cleared by the World Bank also. The Bihar Government also stopped its yearly allocation of Rs. 10-20 crores, and nothing is being done on it now. Today even a bullock cart or a man on foot cannot pass through that road on which once jeeps used to ply. No irrigation can be done. There is silting in the canals, and both sides of the canals are in a State of disrepair. If timely action is not taken in this regard, the farmers of Bhojpur, Rohtas Nagar, Aurangabad, Patna Gaya and Jehanabad districts may take to agitation. (*Interruptions*)

I would request you to get the information in this regard and help the farmers, so

that water can be provided to them continuously. I would like to submit that our region is the granary of Bihar so the farmers should be helped to the maximum. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba): It is always being said and said persistently and rightly also that agriculture is the mainstay of our national economy. But after having said so, there is a big full-stop, according to me. I am saying this because for the last 42 years agricultural sector was being neglected in preference to the industrial sector in general and in particular among the agricultural sector itself, dry farming land was being neglected in preference to the irrigation sector. It is a common knowledge that our agricultural sector contains 75 percent of our dry farming land. And until and unless this dry land farming is strengthened and proper attention is paid to it our national economy is not going to self-reliant. It has always been said that if we want our national economy to be self-reliant it can be done only when dry land farming sector is properly protected, properly handled and properly given aid. Otherwise, it is not going to be self-reliant. Seventy percent of the population is depending upon agriculture. If dryland farming is neglected the purchasing power of the people depending on agriculture will not be increase. And until and unless the purchasing power of the common man, may be a small farmer, may be an agricultural labourer, may be any other person depending on agriculture, is not increased, then there is not going to be a self-reliant economy in our nation and that is very important.

All the while, it has been neglected and it has been admitted by the Government itself. In the Report at page 89 it has been said, and it has been clearly admitted by the Government:

"The thrust in agricultural development has been largely concentrated in irrigated areas, which are capable of giving assured and quick results. The

farmers in rainfed areas, particularly the smaller ones are still practising subsistence farming."

So, it has been agreed that dryland farming was neglected till now.

It has been stated that in the Seventh Plan dryland farming is being looked into and provision is being made for that. But even the provision that has been made in the Seventh Plan, so far as dryland farming is concerned is too meagre to solve the whole problem.

As I have very little time I would like to make two points. The success of the agricultural policy solely depends on the following factors. Until and unless remunerative prices are given to the agriculturists and farmers it is not going to succeed at all. And then, everybody says, from the Opposition side as well as from the Treasury Benches side, that remunerative prices are not being given to the farmers. Why is it so? Simply praising the agricultural sector is not going to work or is not going to help. So far as this sector is concerned, as I have said, injustice is being done to it. What is happening today so far as remunerative prices are concerned? The world will quote that the supporting price for wheat, supporting price for rice, and supporting price for everything has been increased by Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 for this year. But the agriculturists are still at the mercy of some—what can I say, some persons,—middlemen who are actually exploiting the whole sections of the society.

What has happened in Maharashtra so far as the prices of onions are concerned? The price of onions has crashed ten paise per kilo. How can the agriculturist who produces onions manage to survive? How can he repay the credit which has taken from the banks, or the cooperative societies? And the Government is sitting tight upon it. The Maharashtra Chief Minister rushed to Delhi. There was some discussion with the Agriculture Ministers and other concerned Ministers. It was declared that NEFED will step in and purchase one lakh tonnes of onions. But till now nothing substantial has been done.

[Sh. D.B. Patil]

The prices are as low as I mentioned. Now there is an agitation there. There will be a farmers' uprising. Such an uprising is bound to be there. There will be such a great uprising that it cannot be quelled with all the military strength at the disposal of the Government. A great injustice is being done. Can you imagine that the prices could crash so low? I would request the Government to find out who the people responsible for such a crash in the prices are. The Government has to look after the interests of the agriculturists. Somebody with the connivance of the Government Officials and the Government itself managed to crash down the prices.

Then, giving fair wages to the agricultural labourers is very important so far as our national economy is concerned. Agricultural labourers mostly depend on agricultural income. And if they are not given sufficient wages, then our whole economy will be disturbed. Further, most of the agricultural labourers are getting work only for 75 or 100 days in a year. If that is the case, then it can be seen how difficult it is for the agricultural labourers to survive.

It has been said that the agriculturists will be provided with other inputs. The most important inputs are water, improved seeds, fertilisers and insecticides. Water is being misutilised and over-utilised. Because of over utilisation of water, thousands and lakhs of acres of fertile land have turned into saline land. Because of over-utilisation, water remained in the soil, went down in the soil and soil substances came upward.

Another important factor is the land reforms. It has been argued that there were land legislations in the past. All these land legislations have failed. This has been taken note of by the AICC of the ruling party. It has been said that resolutions have been passed in the AICC meeting that new land legislation should be brought forward. In the Conference of State Ministers, it was decided that a new land legislation should be brought forward so as to make the land

legislation an effective one.

Lastly, middlemen should be eliminated completely. It is not the policy of the Government to eliminate the middlemen. The producer produces the produce; the middlemen purchases it at a low price and sells it to the consumers with high margin. How is it that the Government allows this? The margin of profit is very high. As I have already said, the purchase price of onion from the agricultural labourers is ten paise per kilo, but in Bombay and other cities, the sale price to the consumers is two and a half rupees per kilo.

Finally, I urge upon the Government to give proper attention to the agricultural sector. Until and unless this is done, it cannot be said that justice is done to the agricultural sector.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the dedication shown by the administrators, scientists and other officials of the Ministry of Agriculture in their work for the last many years. If their work is compared with the past fifty years in this century, there is no doubt that their progress, so far as quantity and quality of foodgrains is concerned, is really commendable and remarkable. The target for the year 1988 was 166 million tonnes, but the production has been much more than that. But this does not mean that they should feel satisfied, and take rest. It is necessary to increase the production as much as possible and provide all the facilities to the farmers and agricultural labourers. Four things are essential for agricultural production viz., fertilizers, water, pesticides and quality seeds. The farmer should get all these things in time. There are no two opinions that the Ministry of Agriculture has made every possible effort in this regard and has supplied everything in time. Regarding fertilizers, I would like to submit that the small or marginal farmers are unable to afford the price of fertilizers. I would suggest that subsidy provided to the farmer should be increased, so

that it helps him to increase his production. Water is a necessity for cultivation. We should provide irrigation facilities every where, because recently, many parts of the country were hit by natural calamities such as drought and floods. The credit of meeting the challenge and tackling the situation goes to the Government. What to speak of man, not even a single animal died during this period. The hon. Minister himself surveyed all the areas. The Hon. Prime Minister, himself visited all the flood and drought affected areas and provided full help to them so that they do not suffer any loss. I want the Government to give more attention to provision of irrigation facilities. More funds should be set aside for this purpose and water should be made available everywhere through tubewells or lift irrigation. That is the only permanent solution to the problem of drought. Dry-farming is practised in Poonch area in my constituency of Jammu. Which is also the border area. There is plenty of scope for expanding irrigation facilities over there but nothing much has been done in this direction for paucity of funds for the purpose and due to some other problems. Same situation exists in other States also. It is my humble submission that irrigation be brought over to the Union list and the expenditure on that account be incurred by the Central Government. Water should essentially be provided for all sort of land everywhere. If this subject is brought over to the union list, there will not be any need to sanction funds to the State Government who in turn will get the work done through engineers and contractors. It will save unnecessary expenditure and result in better performance.

In this context, the hon. Minister of State Shri Poojary has spoken on the land reforms. All States should follow the example of my state where, after 1947, all land barring 182 canals was given to farmers and no compensation was provided. During the regime of Sheikh Sahab.....

18.30 hrs.

[MR. SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Later on, only 100 canals instead of 182 canals of land were left with the owners and the rest was distributed among the farmers. I am aware of the fact that the very rich and powerful farmers have their influential lobby. They will not let the Government take any steps in this direction. But I am sure that once land reforms are implemented over there and surplus land is given to cultivators, long-standing problems like unemployment and poverty will be solved as is desired by our hon. Prime Minister in his heart of hearts. This is certainly not that easy a task, yet inclusion of land reforms in the subjects of the union list and having a common yardstick for all states will ensure that nobody holds excess land or wields his influence and that will solve all the problems.

Until irrigation facilities are provided for dry land farming, only those crops should be grown which require little or no water. Research institutes have been set up for this purpose. We thank the Government for providing an agricultural university in Jammu and Kashmir. The university has opened its offices at all the district headquarters of the State. Farmers of the region should be given more facilities to increase their yield.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot of fruits and vegetables go waste in the areas where they are produced. Setting up of small fruits and vegetables processing units and cold storages in hilly and dry-land areas shall be of immense benefit to the poor farmers who have only 2-6 acres of land. Such a move will increase their purchasing power besides solving other problems. Unlike industry, agriculture is not given adequate incentives. They youth of today, be they the offspring of a farmer or a bureaucrat, shies away from adopting agriculture as a means of livelihood preferring a salaried job instead. Adequate incentives to make agriculture a lucrative occupation will change the trend and attract our youth to its fold. That will substantially mitigate our problems.

Sir, some very praiseworthy steps are being taken for rural development. The poor

[Sh. Janak raj Gupta]

are benefiting from the Indira Awaas Yojana formulated by the hon. Prime Minister. At one time acute poverty forced three farmer families to stay in a single room. This scheme has provided a lot of relief to these people. An amount of Rs. 7,800 is provided to construct a house while an additional Rs. 1200 for construction of a 'latrine' is given by the State Government. But Rs. 9000 is an inadequate amount for the construction of a house. So this amount should be increased to Rs. 15000 so that they may construct a house of their own to live in.

The matter related to the Crop Insurance Scheme was raised even in the last session. The Government may be having their own difficulties in implementing it but farmers too are facing lot of problems on that account. For crop insurance purposes, a block is treated as one unit which is quite big in size. If any one person incurs a loss in the block, he is not paid any compensation by the insurance agencies. A sum of Rs. 100 has to be spent to claim a compensation of Rs. 50. The present system of insurance should be changed so that if any person in the area of a Panchayat suffers a loss, he is given appropriate compensation. Every body should have an equal treatment in this regard.

We are thankful to our hon. Prime Minister for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which will benefit the unemployed youth of our country for whom he has a feeling of deep concern. This scheme should be implemented at the earliest

As regards the Panchayati Raj System our hon. friend Shri Ayub was saying that the planning is initiated at the Secretariat level. But our hon. Prime Minister has an underlying idea behind the evolution of a new Panchayati Raj system that planning must initiate at the grass root level so that the persons concerned may be aware of the benefits likely to accrue to each village. It should also be implemented at the earliest.

The rate of interest on loans has been reduced from 15% to 12%. There should be a further reduction in the rates and interest on old loans should be waived altogether.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants. I hope your efforts will help you achieve greater heights of glory.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (SIMLA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1988-89.

The Ministry of Agriculture deserves to be congratulated because agricultural productivity was maintained at a high level and nobody was allowed to die of starvation even though the drought had struck the entire country. Our hon. Prime Minister and hon. Agriculture Minister personally visited drought-stricken areas and supervised relief operations for the affected people to ensure that it has benefited everybody for whom it was meant.

There is plenty of such land in the country where there are no means of irrigation. There are many such villages in Himachal Pradesh which consist of just 5-6 houses. People living in such remote areas are facing a lot of problems. Irrigation of dryland over there is very difficult. I suggest that the Ministry of Agriculture should construct irrigation tanks in the hilly areas with excessive rainfall. Latest technology should also be employed to store water for irrigation in those hilly areas where no irrigation facilities are available.

All the fruit produced in Punjab shall be utilised and consumed by the Pepsicola Plant set up in that State. Then the people of Punjab will become more prosperous than before. In my State of Himachal Pradesh, vegetables like potatoes and fruits like apples and peaches are grown extensively. You are of course aware that the people living in the hill area have to face a lot of hardships. Therefore, similar programmes should be prepared for them so that they could also be benefited.

We are grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for allotting a hydel project to our area which will generate 1500 megawatts of power. In addition, the Government has sanctioned 2 or 3 more power projects. The sanctioning of these power projects will help in removing the poverty prevailing in my area and ushering in prosperity. The Central Government deserves to be congratulated for this work. The Hon. Prime Minister has taken such a step in an effort to alleviate poverty in the hill areas. It will provide employment to 32 thousand people. This is also a very big achievement.

The late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had distributed 1 acre of land to each landless in my area. The poor landless people were greatly benefited by it. In this connection, I would like to propose that the persons who are allotted surplus land should not be allowed to sell their land because the big landlords illegally acquire that land and the landless are deprived of the benefit given by the Government.

There is plenty of land in Himachal Pradesh which is unoccupied and does not belong to the tribals as well. The Government can utilise such land for plantation purposes. As such, plants have been planted at many places but it has been observed that the inauguration ceremony is undertaken with much fanfare with the Central as well as the State Ministers attending it, but thereafter no one comes forward to look after their maintenance. As a result, the saplings planted at the time of the inauguration ceremony die after a few days. The Government should pay full attention in this direction. In this connection, I would like to make a suggestion that fruit and other trees should be planted on the surplus arable land in the State. Apple and peach trees can be grown there. This will improve the financial condition of the local people and the objective of the Government will also be fulfilled. I can guarantee that if such steps are taken, the economic position of the hilly areas will improve.

I would like to inform you that it costs Rs.

1.25 to plant each sapling. I have talked to the local people in this regard. They have informed me that it costs Rs. 1.25 to raise each sapling in the nursery. There are additional expenses of fencing and keeping watchmen as well. Thus, the total expenditure comes to Rs. 3.50 per sapling. My suggestion in this connection is that the Government should itself bear all the expenses. If such projects are prepared, it will help in developing the Garhwal region of U.P. and the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh.

Whatever apples and peaches are produced in our area are bought in bulk by the middlemen of the Azadpur market and as a result the growers are deprived of a reasonable profit. The entire produce of the farmers living in the remote areas is sold to meet the cost of transportation. We want that the Government should make arrangements for marketing of the produce so that the growers could get appropriate price. A support price has been fixed by the Himachal Pradesh Government with due assistance from the Central Government. I congratulate the Government for giving a support price of Rs. 2 per kg. of apple. Similarly, support price has been provided in the case of potatoes as well. Steps should be taken to save the farmers from the exploitation of the middleman. The Central Government provides 25 per cent subsidy to the industries. Similar subsidy should be extended to the farmers as well, so that maximum number of people are able to grow fruit trees. One problem which the farmers are facing in regard to orchards in the hill areas is the lack of irrigation facilities. Therefore, it is essential to develop means of irrigation there. The Central Government should provide assistance by getting a survey conducted of the hilly areas.

So far as crop diseases are concerned, potato, apple, ginger are all susceptible to diseases. Earlier, opium plants used to be grown in our area to prevent such diseases and pests from affecting the plants. But the Himachal Pradesh Legislative assembly in 1972-73, under the chief Ministership of Dr.

[Sh. K.D. Sultanpuri]

Parmar banned the cultivation of opium. If the Government permits the cultivation of opiums in Himachal Pradesh, it will not be necessary to give subsidies for the production of pesticides. Earlier plants could be protected from pests and other diseases by growing opium but today the farmers have to buy pesticides worth lakhs of rupees. The growers are not in a position to spend such a huge amount. Therefore, I would request the Government to provide subsidy on pesticides. Similarly, fertiliser has become very expensive today. In the hill areas, wild animals like monkeys and langoons destroy the crops. Therefore, the farmers should be provided with facilities of fencing to protect their crops.

One hon. Member has submitted just now that our Government is putting old wine in new bottles. I would like to tell him that his way of looking at things is wrong. We should realise that the Government is making efforts to combine tradition with change. It has always followed the policy of upliftment of the weaker sections and the farmers and undertaking various development works for that purpose, but the sole aim of the Opposition has been to mislead the people about this commitment of the Government. None of our Prime Minister whether it was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or Shrimati Indira Gandhi has ever taken such atrocious steps which the Janata Government had taken by compelling the farmers to sell sugarcane at Rs. 1.50 per quintal. We have witnessed the functioning of that Government as well. The Congress Government has always protected the interests of the farmers.

I hope the hon. Minister will make efforts to implement. Whatever suggestions I have given about the hilly areas.

* SHRI P. APPALANARASIMHAM (Anakapalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to make a few suggestions to the Government while participating in the discussion on Demands for Agriculture.

The Government day in and day out says that the farmer is the backbone of the country and the Government accords top priority to agriculture and agriculturists. Yet, previous little has been done by this Government to improve the conditions of farmers. During the past 42 years, hardly anything has been done by to improve the conditions of farmers. This is a matter of reality.

Sir, right from Sir Arthur Cotton down to Dr. K.L. Rao, many eminent personalities were suggesting from time to time a garland canal system connecting all the major rivers like Brahmaputra, Ganga, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri. The concept is not new. The proposal has been pending under consideration for many years. Yet this proposal is constantly being ignored by the successive Governments. Sir, if we are serious that the poverty has to be eliminated, then there is no alternative but to construct Garland Canal in the country. Millions of acres of land can be brought under the plough. The production of food grains will jump up. Though various studies were conducted in the past, on this system, nothing concrete has emerged. There is no mention in this regard in the present Demands. Hence a quick decision on this proposal is the need to the hour.

Sir, the farmer in the country continues to be neglected. Farmers are not getting any encouragement whatsoever from this Government. The Government has earned not less than Rs. 1000 crores by exporting edible oil and oil seeds. Yet not even a single paisa out of these earnings was spent for bettering the conditions of farmers. It would be proper at least half of this amount, or at least Rs. 200 crores is diverted for the welfare of farmers. Unfortunately, the Government has failed to think on those lines. Hence I appeal that at least Rs. 200 crores be spent on bettering the lot of farmers. Remunerative prices are not being paid to farmers for their produce. The tobacco growers are the worst sufferers today. They are selling tobacco at the rate of Rs. 20 per Kg. Even then, there are no buyers. Their plight is

beyond description. There is no one to think about the serious situation. No one is bothered to think how much a farmer spends on the cultivation, what is the time, money and effort is involved in raising a crop. No one is bothered about tobacco growers. Whatever they had, they had spent it on growing tobacco. In return they got nothing. They are on the roads today. The Government to this day remains a silent spectator. The Government should have entered the market and purchased the produce from the farmers directly. But it has not done so. Nevertheless, it is not too late even now, for the Government to come forward and lift the already piled up stocks from the farmers. This way the Government can rescue the tobacco growers. This will ensure a fair price to the growers. I hope, the Government would take serious note of this point and make suitable arrangements to purchase tobacco from the farmers directly. Thus, the farmers, can be ensured of their investment, if not profits. Sir, it is needless too say that, if a farmer gets good income on his produce, he will reinvest it in the next crop. This will help in the promotion of the agriculture.

Sir, Krishi Vikas Kendras have been set up all over the country to promote agriculture. The Kendras are not functioning properly. By adopting the methods taught at these Kendras, the farmers are getting lesser yield. Huge amount is being spent on these Kendras. Nowhere, these Kendras are working properly. There is not proper supervision. Crores of rupees spent on these Kendras is a mere waste. Hence the functioning of these Kendras should be thoroughly re-examined and suitable remedial steps should be taken so as to make these Kendras to effectively contribute in the promotion of agriculture.

NABARD is no more assisting the States. 90% of the amount distributed through NABARD goes to the agriculturists. This has proved to be a boon to the agriculturists. But, strangely, the NABARD has stopped lending money to States. It is quite unfortunate. It has adversely affected the

agriculturists. Hence the amount has to be released forthwith by NABARD to States. I request the Government to direct the NABARD to release the money forthwith.

Sir, the Central Government is still refusing to clear projects on one pretext or the other. Even very important projects like Polavaram in Andhra Pradesh are still awaiting clearance. Such kind of projects, wherever they may be have to be cleared immediately. It will help in bringing millions of acres of land under cultivation. Not only the irrigation potential will increase, but also help in generating more electricity. The acute power shortage preventing in many States can be wiped out. Hence I plead for the early clearance of all the projects which are pending before the Government.

Sir, ours is an agricultural country. We can not afford to ignore the interests of the farmers. Atleast in the days to come, the Government should do something concrete for the farmers. the prosperity of the farmer is the prosperity of the country. I hope and trust that the farmers would get the attention they deserve in the days to come from the Government.

Lastly, Sir, just now the Hon. Minister has said that there is a fifty per cent power cut in Andhra Pradesh. The Centre has neglected in constructing either thermal or Hydro electric power projects in the State. The State has got vast water resources. Now the State is relying mainly on hydel power generated from Srisaillam, Machakonda, upper and lower Seleru. No effort was made to construct thermal stations in Andhra Pradesh. And now, the Hon. Minister says that farmers were suffering a loss due to power cut. It is more a failure of the Central Government. I request that atleast now steps should be taken to set up thermal power projects in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, with these words, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1989-90.

Our country is heading towards self-sufficiency in the matter of agricultural production for which I would like to thank the farmers and the agricultural scientists. Severe drought conditions prevailed in the country last year and it was in fact, the worst drought of the century. The assistance rendered by the Central Government to different State Governments in tackling the drought situation is very commendable. However, it is a misfortune of the people of Rajasthan that 4,506 villages of the State, are affected by famine conditions this year also and drought conditions are still prevailing in Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Jalore, Bikaner and Bhilwara, but neither the Rajasthan Government nor the Central Government has extended assistance in meeting the crisis with the result that the situation has deteriorated so much as to create near famine conditions in those areas. We repeatedly requested the Rajasthan Government to render due assistance. They replied that they have presented a memorandum to the Central Government but it has not sent a study team so far. But the memorandum which the Rajasthan Government should have sent in January, was sent at the end of February and the Central Government also did not send a study team. It is still insisting that a study team cannot be sent and the State Government should utilise the margin money to meet the expenses of tackling the drought situation. Rajasthan Government did not have any margin money before March 31, 1989 and no such scheme was initiated by the State Government. Usually relief works start in January but no action has been taken in this regard this year. Some relief works are in progress, and some of the programmes under N.R.E.P. have been launched recently in some particular areas only. Keeping in view the existing situation 1 lakh labourers should have been engaged at Barmer, 30 thousand at Jaisalmer and 75 thousand at Jodhpur where the number of

the people in labour force is inadequate. Majority of the labourers are engaged in the construction work of National Highway No. 1 which has been sanctioned by the Central Government and the number of labourers engaged on the other highways is very inadequate. I would like to request the Central Government that it should send its study team as early as possible and provide an interim assistance of Rs. 100 crores. If this much assistance is not provided and the relief works are not started.

19.00 hrs.

The people of my constituency will die of starvation and diseases. The Central Government will be sending its officers etc. at a later date. But the situation will become very miserable in the months of May and June. Therefore, the Central Study Team should be sent immediately. However, before that the interim assistance of Rs. 100 crores should be provided.

I would like to submit as well that Rs. 58 crores which were due last year out of sanctioned amount of drought relief assistance should be paid to the State Government. The State Government has not received that payment so far. The Central Team which reached there between November 1987 and March 1988 had recommended an allocation of Rs. 195 crores. Out of this amount only Rs. 137 crores have been provided to the Rajasthan Government whereas the State Government itself had spent Rs. 198 crores. The Centre did not pay the outstanding amount on the plea that the labourers have been paid Rs. 7.50 per day as wages whereas actually, they have been paid Rs. 10.50 per day. That is why the Central Government has provided assistance on the basis of Rs. 7.50 per day. Therefore, Rs. 58 crores are outstanding and about which the Rajasthan Government has been requesting repeatedly and which should be paid as early as possible.

Regarding the wages which were fixed at Rs. 11 per day but were subsequently increase to Rs. 14 by a High Court decision,

the State Government had requested the Centre to release an additional sum of Rs. 21.82 crores on that basis. The Rajasthan Government had written to the Centre that it has spent Rs. 208 crores. That is why it had requested the Central Government to give Rs. 150 crores as loan under non-plan expenditure. I mean to say that unless the Centre provides necessary assistance, the State Government will not be able to tackle this crisis. The demand which we have made in this connection should be fulfilled.

As regards the Desert Development Programme. I would like to submit that Rs. 245 crores have been earmarked under Seventh Five Year Plan for this purpose. Out of this amount only Rs. 100 crores have been spent. In Rajasthan, the desert area is expanding. The Desert Development Programme is aimed at checking this expansion. If there are shortcomings in the implementation of this programme, the desert will expand. The full amount earmarked for this programme should be provided this year itself. Amounts allocated for the exploration of tube wells, the development of animal husbandary and the different power programmes have also been curtailed. This is hindering the progress of the Desert Development Programme to a large extent. Hence, these should be restored.

I have been constantly requesting for the setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendras but they are not being set up. As a result of their not being set up in the districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer these areas are being deprived of the benefits which they could have enjoyed.

Sheep breeding centres should also be established at Barmer and Jaisalmer. Wool is produced in these districts. These centres will help in increasing the production of wool in these areas.

In regard to rural water supply, I would like to submit that drinking water is not available in Rajasthan and in the desert areas, in particular. Steps should be taken to provide drinking water facilities to this region this year itself. In this connection, a contingent

plan was prepared by the State Government. The Central Government should accord approval to this plan and help in providing drinking water facilities to these areas.

Regarding crop insurance scheme, I would like to submit that the hon. Minister has assured us that it will be implemented on the patwari circle basis. This scheme has not been introduced in Rajasthan for the past two years. It should be approved and introduced at the earliest. The Central Government should extend full assistance in this regard. Rs. 2100 crores have been allocated for the implementation of Jawahar Rozar Yojna which is very insufficient. This amount is not adequate for providing employment to at least one member, of each family living below the poverty line. This amount should be enhanced to at least Rs. 5000 crores so that the people living below the poverty line are benefited and the unemployment situation is improved.

With these words, I support the Demand of the Agriculture Ministry.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Still some Members have to speak. How long shall we extend the time of the House? Is one hour sufficient?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir. Till everyone in the list gets the chance to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So it is the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House by one hour. All the Members present will get their chance to speak provided their names are in the list. I request the Members to cooperate by being brief.

Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture, I would like to

[Sh. Mohd. Ayub Khan]

congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for presenting a commendable profarmer Budget. The farmer is the backbone of this country and to present a Budget in their favour is praiseworthy indeed. Along with the Hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Bhajan Lal, the Minister of State, the Deputy Minister the concerned officers and the agriculture scientists also deserve to be congratulated for their contribution in the preparation of such a commendable Budget.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Rajasthan has been in the grip of drought for the past some years. The Hon. Prime Minister visited all the drought affected districts of the State and ensured that good plans were formulated for Rajasthan so that nobody dies of starvation. Such arrangements were made which enabled the people of Rajasthan to protect themselves from the acute drought conditions prevailing in the State.

The Indira Gandhi Canal Project in Rajasthan is a very big project and which has been running since 1958 but the Government of Rajasthan will never be able to complete it. If such meagre allocations are made for this project as has been made in the Budget of the past years and in the current Budget as well, this canal will not be completed even in the next 30 years. Therefore, I would like to request that the Central Government should take it over and get it completed as its completion will usher in an era of prosperity in Rajasthan and will contribute substantially to the total agricultural production of the country.

A lot of corruption is there in the matter of distribution of subsidies to the farmers. Some arrangements should be made by which subsidies could be given to the farmers directly. For example, the farmers should be provided with the benefits of power at subsidised rates directly. The subsidies in the agricultural loans should also be provided directly to them and all these things should be properly publicised. The farmers

should get the concerned literature and the officers of the banks should get all the necessary instructions so that the farmers are able to get loans easily under the different schemes and no one is able to mislead them.

Whatever research has been carried out so far has been mostly in respect of rice and wheat but in Rajasthan, where coarse grains like millet and Gaware etc. are grown, not much attention has been paid in the matter of research. The farmers of my constituency of Jhunjhunu are very hardworking and there has been a long-standing demand for the establishment of a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in that area. This demand must be met in order to impart training and provide the farmers with necessary information regarding increasing the yield.

Udaipurwadi and Khetri are hilly areas in Rajasthan like the hilly areas in Himachal Pradesh. The farmers of these areas should get all those facilities which are available to the farmers of the hilly areas. The biggest problem there is that the level of water in the wells has gone down considerably and the farmers have to pay a flat rate of Rs. 4000 whereas they are able to utilise the water of the wells only for 2 or 3 hours. The farmers are not in a position to pay this amount and therefore this flat rate should be done away with and they should be charged according to the quantity of water they utilise. In some villages, minor dams could be constructed to withhold water and to raise the level of water in the wells. The farmers of Babuli village are constantly demanding for the construction of a dam so that the level of water may come up and they may get necessary water for irrigation. In this connection, the demolition of forests also create a problem. I hope that the hon. Minister will definitely pay attention in this regard. The hon. Minister had assured in his reply to my previous submission that Udaipur and Chirawa which are dark zones shall no longer be so. As a result of their being dark zones, the farmers are not able to get those facilities which are available to the farmers in the normal areas. When the farmers go to buy a sanctioned pump set, he has to pay more than the normal rate in

normal areas. If he goes to the market, he has to pay Rs. 2000 more. Such corruptions should be removed. The labourers are looked after everywhere and they have their unions as well. But the farmers are not looked after in this way. They should be provided with old age facilities. The farmers should be made known about the various concessions and facilities made available to them by the Government. There is an acute shortage of power in Rajasthan. It has been announced that the power supply will be for 10 hours there, but it is available only for 2 to 4 hours. It is not possible to meet the irrigation needs with so less a power supply and specially when the water level in the wells is very low. Even if water rises to the desired level. It is not possible to cover much area under irrigation. In order to meet power crisis, power should be generated through wind and solar energy. The Indira Gandhi Canal passes nearby my constituency. The water of this canal should be utilised at least for supplying drinking water to Rajasthan. The Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal stretches upto Haryana but the entire Rajasthan is deprived of water facilities. If that canal enters Jhunjhunu, water can be made available to the farmers of the area. This area is inhabited mostly by service personnel and businessmen. At least water can be made available to these people. A milk dairy plant in my area is lying closed since long. It was the lone source of milk supply for the farmers of the area. I, therefore, request you to restart the plant so that the farmers could get milk. You have given assistance for sheep rearing. But there are more goats in my area. Assistance should also be given for goat rearing so that people may keep goats. I also request you to give clearance to set up a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Jhunjhunu. With these words, I support the Demand of Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Conclude.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit two or three points only. I was not present when the hon. Minister, Shri Yadav made the statement. I went through his statement twice or thrice in the library very carefully. Mr. Yadav is a close friend of mine and I hope he will not

take it otherwise. He has said emphatically that there is need to ensure remunerative price and support price to farmers. But is it not true that people are not getting remunerative price. I am a responsible person and I own 10 to 20 bighas of land. You come to my area and I can show you that agriculture is no more a lucrative proposal. It is not profitable these days. I went through your formula. While calculating the cost, expenses incurred on seeds, fertiliser, labour and the revenue paid for the land are taken into account. Instead of doing that, I would like you to take into account the cost of the land at which it was purchased and the interest which has accrued since then. For example, the cost of the land is Rs. 50,000 per bigha. Add 15 per cent interest, the rate at which people get loans. Besides, the expenses incurred on seeds boring of wells for water and purchase of fertilisers should also be taken into account. Then see whether the price paid to the farmer is remunerative at all. I would like to submit very politely that it is not profitable and we are heading towards a very dangerous situation. Earlier, also I had said this in this august House and am repeating it once again very politely today also. You may please ascertain the facts. Please leave aside other States and take the instance of Bihar. How many farmers have turned labourers and why they were helpless to become labourers. If the hon. Minister so desires, I can show him in Delhi itself those people who used to possess 50 acres of land and who are now forced to work as labourers on a daily wage of Rs. 10 per day at Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Bhallabgarh and Chandni Chowk. There must be some compulsion because of which they are doing it. They are not doing it for the sake of fun. This problem needs to be considered very seriously. I am not contradicting your statement, but I request you to consider the whole issue very carefully. Where are we heading to? Do the farm labourers get enough remuneration of their work or do the farmers get full price of their produce. If not, what can we do in this regard. It is indeed a remarkable achievement that 17 crore tonnes of foodgrains have been produced in the country and more will

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

be produced in future. But we should not relax and rest. There are instances in the world, especially in the South East Asian countries where they had bumper crop during one year and the next year they suffered famine. People have the impression that the tempo of production will continue like this in future also. You may say that it is a regular feature and quantum of production will always remain like this. But I feel that it cannot be so. If it continues to be so, it is a very good phenomenon. You try to produce maximum foodgrains. There are still chances of exporting foodgrains to other countries. We need foreign exchange. There can be nothing better than exporting foodgrains. Now I would like to draw your attention to North-Bihar where every year the crops are destroyed by the flood waters of rivers coming from Nepal. What is the fault of the farmers of this area? I made several requests to hold talks with Nepal in this regard and arrange to construct dams on these rivers so that the standing crops could be saved. If this is not possible then at least warn the Government of Nepal to take some preventive measures. If some warning could be given it will provide a great relief to our people. Now when Nepal is eager to establish good neighbourly relations with us, it is high time for us that we negotiate some river water agreements with them so as to save our crops. I can vouchsafe that if North Bihar is protected from the havoc of floods, it can produce enough to feed at least half of the country. Please think over this point very seriously. North Bihar can feed at least half of the country if not of the whole country.

I should conclude after submitting one or two more points. Several times, I had discussed this thing under special mentions and also through other notices. When Bihar was hit by an earthquake, unfortunately, the Government servants were on strike at that time. The Central Government has sent a team of Bihar to take stock of the situation. But no one was present there to escort the central team to quake-hit areas. I had said earlier and am making the same submission

now. A central team may be sent there once again to assess the magnitude of the situation and the loss to the people. Fertile lands have turned barren. Thousands of people died and houses of lakhs of people collapsed. Please do something, for them. Do not be so harsh with them. The Government gave a statement that it was not possible because they have already done a lot. I request the hon. Minister, to have some mercy on the people. It does not matter if the team consists of two members, but do send a team. You come with me and see for yourself what is the condition of that area. The people lived under the open sky throughout the winter days. There is no school, no college in the area for imparting education. I also blame the media which did not do anything and did not write anything special about the earthquake in North Bihar. There the situation is worst. They are also your men who come to Haryana and Punjab, work hard and produce foodgrains. As such please have some mercy on them. I would like to request you to think afresh about the earthquake that hit North Bihar.

One of the senior hon. Members said here that *Zamindari* system has been abolished in the country. Then how people say that in Bihar people own hundreds of acres of land. I dare say that even today, people in Bihar, possess thousands of acres of land. There are people who possess 10000 acres of land in the name of their cats and dogs. Even then no action is being taken against them. I may tell you that I have switched over to politics from the field of journalism. When I visited that area during the last election, I came across a household...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever the hon. Member says must be examined. It is a serious matter. After the investigation some action must be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You say whatever you want, when you turn comes.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: When I visited a household, I was stunned to hear somebody

saying give some grass to Parvati. I thought that in this area there may be custom where grass is offered to Parvati Devi. Then somebody else ordered a person to beat Shankar with a stick. I was once again stunned. A person accompanying me explained to me that Parvati is the name of the cow and Shankar, is an ox. There is considerable *benami* land in their names. From this, you can very well imagine what is happening in Bihar. Had I more time, I would have told you a lot. With a heavy heart, I urge upon you to do something for Bihar.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH

(Chapra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are many educated people in our country even today who have developed this notion that development of our country is possible only through industrial development. There would be no exaggeration if I say that our development policy is also guided by the same notion. Sir, 39.75 per cent of entire expenditure has been incurred on industry, mining and energy from 1951 to 1985 whereas only 23.11 per cent has been spent on agriculture. During this period, income of 69 per cent manpower engaged in agriculture has increased from Rs. 400 to Rs. 415 per annum whereas the income of the people engaged in other fields has increased from Rs. 593 to Rs. 1216 per annum. The share of Gross national income of 69 per cent people who are engaged in agriculture comes to 36 per cent. The people who are engaged in business, trade and in unorganised sectors get a share of 25 per cent and the people engaged in organised industrial sector who are only 18 per cent, get a share of 39 per cent. Consequently, the condition of the farmers of India is deteriorating day by day. The proof for this is that agriculture contributed 47.4 per cent towards national income during 1970 to 1975 which came down to 30.35 per cent in 1985. The situation arising out of drought was discussed at length. No doubt there was severe drought during the last three years and entire blame was put on the nature but nobody mentioned cuts made in amount earmarked for agriculture, irrigation and prevention of flood during first three years of

7th Five Year Plan. Sir, 16.84 per cent of the total Budget was proposed to be spent on agriculture but actual expenditure was 15.4 per cent. This means a cut of Rs. 19 hundred crores and there was a total cut of Rs. 130.44 crores in expenditure in respect of irrigation because irrigation capacity was proposed to be created for 64 lakh hectare but it could be created for only 55 lakh hectare i.e. 9 lakh hectares less. We could have produced at least 30 lakh tonne of grains on this 9 lakh hectre land. Similarly, there is a great contribution of quality seeds in the development of agriculture. Production decreases due to lack of quality seeds also. 75 to 85 lakh quintal of high yielding varieties of seeds were required during 1986-87 but only 55 lakh quintal were made available i.e. 6.06 hectares of land where quality seeds could be sown was deprived of it. High yielding varieties of seeds were sown in only 5.04 crores hectare land and only reason responsible for this is that although at the time of discussion it is pleaded that top most priority should be given to agriculture but when question of giving priority arises, agriculture is placed on second number and industry is placed on number one and irrelevant arguments are advanced against agriculture that there is no scope of investing capital and introducing modern machinery in agriculture. Hence, there is no need of investing more capital in agriculture. But the people advancing such arguments do not know that agricultural labour work with more modern equipments in other countries of the world as compared to the industrial labourers eg. in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. Another argument advanced is that greater investment in agriculture will lead to mechanization. Greater the mechanisation in agriculture lesser would be the employment opportunities. But the fact remains that maximum work is done by the machines in Punjab where a large number of labourers from other states find employment. If Punjab stop providing them employment to these labourers, lakhs of them from Bihar and East Uttar Pradesh may starve. Since Punjab provides employment to the labourer of even other states it is wrong to say that employment opportunities would be reduced because of mechanisa-

[Sh. Ram Bahadur Singh]

tion. I have specially mentioned Japan, Taiwan and North Korea, double the number of labourers are engaged on per hectre land there as compared to the labourers employed per hectre in our country. Therefore, mechanisation of agriculture will lead to enhancement of employment opportunities. Another reason advanced is the disposal of increased agricultural production but they do not know that trade of agriculture products take place on a large scale in the world and geographical position of India is quite favourable in this respect. Therefore India can be the foremost in this field. An expert committee was set up and it has been stated in their report that we can earn foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crores through the exports of agricultural products. This means that we can earn double foreign exchange through exports of agricultural products as compared to the foreign exchange earned through the trade of other things.

Another reason advanced is that land holding in our country is very less. According to the report submitted by the export committee, a family of 5 members can meet their yearly grains needs from 0.67 hectare land. The smallest land holding is with our marginal farmers which is .04 hectare land i.e. we can meet our food requirements from half the land and the rest of land can be used for crops. I mean to say that the present development policy is based on the wrong notion that country can develop through industrial development only. I am not against the industry, I believe that as a man moves on his two feet, similarly agriculture and industries work as sources for the development of a country but efforts should be made to give its due share to agriculture. Even if an amount equivalent to the contribution of agriculture in national income is provided for development of agriculture, it will not only make the farmer happy and satisfied but national income of the country will also increase by one and half times more. You must think over it.

The Government have done a good job

by introducing Crop Insurance Scheme but you have taken district as a unit owing to which farmers are not getting due benefit. There are 9 blocks in my parliamentary constituency out of which 5 are Digwada, Sonepur, Dariyapur, Sadar and Garkha—where it is seldom they have not become the victim of floods in a particular year because almost every year they have to face floods but farmers of these blocks farmers have never got any relief. Crop Insurance Scheme also gives them no compensation and provides them no benefit because district has been taken as a unit. Therefore, it is my submission that you should implement Crop Insurance Scheme by taking at least block if not Panchayat as a unit.

Shri Janardhan Poojary has asserted that without strict implementation of Land Ceiling Act, no development can take place in any region or in any country. There is a social tension in the entire country, nexalite movement is going on in every village specially in Bihar. The only reason behind this movement is that so called naxalites want to lead an honest and respectful life but this will happen only if and when land is distributed properly. I, congratulate him for the courage and conviction with which he has asserted it but I want to warn him that there are people in Bihar who own benami land not only 10 acres or 100 acres but 10,000 acres and such people are sitting by your side. You will have to pick courage for this, Panika Sahib, I agree with you that an enquiry should be held in order to know the people who are holding 10,000 acre behami land. I conclude with these words.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Hon. Members, Sir, I support the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture. Our Government and our Prime Minister deserve congratulations for the progress made in agricultural field during previous years. I want to draw the attention to the Minister towards the seed which remained in short supply in Rajasthan. I do not want to waste my time in admiring any one because, I know that the time is short and if I start praising, all the time would go unutilised.

There was severe drought in Rajasthan during last 4-5 years and this year also about 5,000 villages are facing starvation. The marginal money will not serve any purpose in 5,000 villages which have been affected by severe drought. You will have to provide some other help also in addition to it. I do not know as to why a team is not being sent to that place by the centre. I do not know whether you will take pity on us or not. We are grateful to you for help provided to us during the last year. The people of Rajasthan and their cattle have survived due to this very help. I want to congratulate the Prime Minister for this. The Central Government must give some amount against the demand of Rs. 400 crores submitted by the Rajasthan Government so that some work could be carried on there. The people of Rajasthan will suffer if you do not provide monetary help. Please arrange the same as a special favour.

For the last five years, Rajasthan has been affected by drought. Although handpumps and tubewells had been provided in many villages and drinking water was made available through pipelines, but now those handpumps and tubewells have dried up. To solve the problem of drinking water, more funds should be provided to Rajasthan over and above the routine allocations. All these arrangements should be made at the earliest.

You should assist Rajasthan in dairy development programme as you have done it in case of Gujarat. More you promote the dairy development programme in Rajasthan more beneficial it will for Delhi and other big cities because the people of Rajasthan do not consume large quantities of milk and entire quantity of milk produced by them is sent to the other big cities.

I would like to submit the hon. Minister of Rural Development that two cooperative societies has been formed in our region to set up a spinning mill. I have talked to the hon. Minister of Textile in this regard. He has suggested that the society of the farmers may be allowed to set up a spinning mill of

their own if the hon. Minister of Rural Development provides funds for it. You do not provide funds for that. In order to set up spinning mills, two cooperative societies have been formed in Shahbad and Asind in Bhilwara district. We should also be provided funds so that this mill can be set up through the Ministry of Textile and the farmers can obtain optimum benefits out of it. You have provided funds to the cooperative societies in Bombay, Maharashtra and several other places. So funds should also be provided to the cooperative societies in Rajasthan.

Bhilwara is an agriculturally advanced area. There is a lot of irrigated land. For many years, there has been a demand to set up a Krishi Vigyan Kendra there. But it has not been provided there so far. Please consider this demand.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the land reforms. Just now Shri Panika was asking for an enquiry into it. But who will do it? Does the hon. Minister or the Chairman or you have so much courage to conduct an enquiry against those rich people who own very large stretches of land rather thousands of acres of land. We, the small farmers, small workers or the people of Congress don't have the courage to conduct such an enquiry against them, because they have a big and powerful lobby. Such people are there in the Opposition as well as in the Congress Party, but no one can enquire against them. Shri Pujari has just now stated that there should be land reforms, but have you had enough power to get implemented those laws which have been made in this regard. You have criticized the West Bengal Government for giving ownership rights to the tillers, which is not a big achievement from your angle. But what is our achievements? Whether we have been able to implement the land reforms? Ceiling was imposed on the land of the small farmers owning only one hundred to two hundred bighas of land, but can you enforce your law in case of big landlords who have big agricultural farms, palatial buildings in marbles as had never existed even during the imperial

[Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas]

regime. Government should acquire all these big farms and palatial buildings, so that unemployment can be wiped out from India and we can be successful in achieving our targets.

The N.R.E.P and R.L.E.G.P. schemes have been merged in Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Are you not going to implement the scheme like Maharashtra where they have given the guarantee of employment. You should raise a work force by inducting in it the unemployed people of the country to abolish contract system and to provide them employment opportunities under different schemes, be it under the Department of irrigation, P.W.D., power, water works or the engineering department. It should be guaranteed that crores of Indian people will be provided with employment opportunities.

Though I have many other things to say but as you have been ringing the bell, I conclude and extend my support for the demand.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister and the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, the agricultural scientists and the farmers and agricultural labourers of India for the record production of foodgrains they had achieved last year which was the year of most severe drought of the century.

The production of foodgrains is 70 million tonnes this year, but some parts in the country such as Rajasthan and Mirzapur and Sonbhadra districts in Uttar Pradesh are still facing acute drought. The Government is not paying much attention to those drought affected small areas, as the country has a large buffer stock of foodgrains resulting in the prosperity of the nation in the matter of foodgrains. There are 35 meteorological divisions in the country. This year, two three meteorological divisions are reeling under severe drought. In my constituency i.e. in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra it has been the

worst ever drought. Moreover the problem of drinking water is so acute that all hand pumps which had been installed there, have become ineffective due to the sinking water level. The situation will take an adverse turn if necessary arrangements for the supply of drinking water in Mirzapur and Sonbhadra area, are not made within one week.

Besides this, margin money is also provided by the Government at the time of natural calamities. This has been a tradition and having given the money the Government thinks that they have done their duty, but in my opinion, it is not proper. There is one more old tradition that in case of a natural calamity, the State Government should also send a memorandum. I would like to submit that we are the representatives of those areas and raise their problems in the House. On two occasions, I have raised the question of drought here and request the Central Government to send a central team there. Shri Jain and our other colleagues also asked to send a central team, but nothing has been done in this regard. Why do you wait for the State Governments to send a memorandum. If we do not have correct information? Then what is the need of M.Ps here in the centre, if no attention is paid on our information? It is not right that we should depend on the State Government for everything. My constituency Sonbhadra and Mirzapur and some places of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh are severely hit by drought. In this situation, one should not wait for the memorandum from the State Government. Elections are coming nearer and you wait for the State Government to send memorandum. I demand that central teams should be sent to those areas within one week, otherwise the situation there will become worse. Sometimes it so happens that to cover their inactivity, the State Government does not send its report. So, it is necessary that the central teams are sent to the aforesaid areas. We are the true soldiers and we represent the people of those areas, so we give you correct information. Full assistance should be given to the drought hit areas. People should be provided employment. There is scarcity of foodgrains at the

ration shops. Foodgrains are provided at the rate of 14 kilograms per unit. Immediate provision for the supply of ration and drinking water should be made in the drought hit areas. Even in this drought situation, bank loans are being strictly recovered from the farmers. I urge upon the Government to stop the recovery of loans in these areas, otherwise within a period of one week or ten days the situation will take an adverse turn.

So far as the different employment programmes are concerned, the Jawahar Rozgar Yagna has been formulated by merging many other schemes like N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and I.R.D.P. etc. Earlier, only 120 districts were covered under this scheme. We are grateful to the Government and the Hon. Prime Minister, who decided that this scheme will be implemented in almost all the parliamentary constituencies.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Every district should be covered there under.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: What we want to say is that allocation will be made for every parliamentary constituency. Suppose, Shri Rawat's and my constituency falls in two districts and allocation is made only for one district, then the other representative will be left dismayed. So, it is necessary that if one constituency falls in two districts, allocations should be made accordingly. Some percentage must be fixed for the educated unemployed. Along with farm labour and artisans, the educated unemployed in rural areas should also be provided employment. The Rural Development Commissioner should concentrate his efforts towards providing employment to people in villages. This work should be entrusted to State Governments at places where there are no voluntary agencies. If need be, the M.P.s of the area can be asked to co-operate in planning the strategy. Absence of voluntary agencies should not be an excuse for the Government to withhold sanctioning of funds to an area. Otherwise the scheme will not touch many districts like the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh, Bundelkhand and the interior regions like Sonbhadra and Mirzapur. This scheme

should be entrusted to voluntary agencies for implementation on a country-wide basis. The thrust of the employment schemes should be directed towards the six types of backward areas as defined by the Planning Commission i.e. hilly areas, desert areas, tribal areas, drought-prone areas and coastal areas.

I would like to say something to say with regard to land reforms. Hon. Members of both the Opposition and the Congress (I) are of the opinion that the Land Ceiling Act and other Acts have not been of much use. Matters related to land should be included in the 9th Schedule to avoid litigation. The land distributed among the people has become more of a curse for them. Instead of getting possession of land they are fighting legal battles. The need of the hour is to take a fresh look into land reforms. Regrettably, even after 40 years of Independence people possess unlimited land viz. 2000 acres to 10,000 acres of land. Land is an important instrument to eliminate poverty. If land is distributed among the landless, harijans, girijans and other needy people it will provide them a means of livelihood. So Land reforms are very useful for the alleviation of poverty.

Several schemes have been introduced for agricultural reform. But there is need to set up an agriculture science centre in every Parliamentary constituency. There should not be a condition that a centre would be set up only if 30 acres—50 acres of land is available. It is not possible to meet this condition at all places. The Central Government should acquire land to set up an agricultural science centre in every Parliamentary constituency. Formation of agriculture zones and schemes to raise agricultural productivity are welcome steps.

Lastly I would like to say a word in respect of farm labour who are in important part of the agricultural scene. Wages of farm labour are fixed by the Labour departments of the Centre and the State. But the Central Government should see whether farmers have the capacity to pay the minimum wages or not. Farmers should be given subsidies

[Sh. Ram Pyare Panika]

and incentives. When those engaged in export and import business can be given subsidies and incentives, farmers too should be given the same to enable them to pay minimum wages to farm labour.

With these words I support the Depends for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for the Ministry of Agriculture. This is a very vast subject and this Ministry takes care of more than 75 percent of our population and this short time I am not supposed to, and I cannot also cover all the aspects. I will try, Sir, to confine myself to only one or two points. Sir, there should be no controversy about the statement that we have made strides in the field of agricultural production. But the overall national aspect is one thing. Another aspect is, despite these vast achievements, we have yet to locate certain weaknesses in certain regions. When we examine all parts of the body and scan through, there are areas like Northeast still be investigated, to be studied in order to bring to certain workable production as far as agricultural development is concerned.

In this regard, the annual report of the Ministry has indicated that in the field of agriculture education, the Government of India are making efforts to establish a comprehensive college in the Northeastern hill area. We demand that it should be a university and this university should be located in one suitable area with campuses in all the States and if possible, in all the districts of the Northeastern States. I will give the example of my own State. This is a very peculiar area, topographically, climatically and in many respects. 1/10 th of it is valley and 9/10th is hill area. Here we have the experience of valley in the field of agriculture and other sectors and we also have the experience of hill areas. The valley itself is of such topography that water comes quickly and dries up

quickly. Therefore, drought and flood follow in quick succession. This has been the repeated experience that we have been seeing. In this area, agriculture is the main-stay but that is only confined to valley—1/10th of the entire State and the whole population of this State looks to this valley for agriculture and other purposes. The State Government and the Central Government have been trying through so many projects to develop minor and major irrigation projects. So far, there has been no success. In this regard, the Government of India's decision to open a university to Northeastern States is welcome and the main campus of the university should be located in a State like Manipur because it is a very representative type of topography and the climate for the rest of the hill regions. The benefits will cover all the hill areas like Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir and similar areas of the country.

In this regard, I would like to suggest that in this area we have to take a special study about the shifting cultivation. I have made a demand on the floor of the House on a number of occasions that this Ministry under the Government of India has so many units, so many Departments and they should study the possibility of putting a stop to this very harmful tradition of shifting cultivation. But merely saying is much easier than done. We have to see, how we can stop it. We have to educate people. We have to provide alternative method. Terrace cultivation is one alternative. Terrace cultivation is prevalent and very effective in the entire hills. But all the communities are not just attuned to it. Some communities are successfully doing it and they are very firm about it. But the majority of the tribal people in the hill areas like to go to easy places, cut down forest and then shift their cultivation. This is done not only in Manipur but in other areas like Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh. In this area, we have to see that the unit of ICAR and other research agencies for the tribal's and backward areas should function properly and should provide the benefit of experience of so many decades. With the passing of the years, there has not been

much of an achievements, not much of benefit being extended to this region. For setting up of this university, I understand, the Government of India is sending a team to study it.

20.00 hrs.

Let the Team study and see that the entire State gets the benefit of this University. The location of the campus should be in the State of Manipur, other things being equal.

Mention has been made of the rural development and involvement of the rural people in the rural development programmes. In regard to Cooperation, a mention has been made of it in the 20-Point Programme of the Prime Minister with emphasis on responsive administration. This responsive administration is a very important factor. A very important Unless the administration responds and works effectively to implement the programmes of rural development and Cooperation, all the programmes remain bureaucratised and they remain on paper only and they are merely transferred from table to table in offices and the bureaucratic control still remains. In order to involve the rural population in these programmes, we have to see that the responsive administration included in the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme is made our No. 1. priority programme and we should see that it is implemented.

With these few words, I thank for giving me this time to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Hon. Mr. Chairman Sir, while discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture I want to give a few suggestions. Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. In the past, the country's policy of economic development used to be based on agriculture. But this sector has been neglected for last 42 years. This has created the problem of unemploy-

ment. This problem cannot be solved unless agricultural techniques are modernized and agriculture is given the status of an industry. If such a state of affairs is allowed continue there will be constant danger of disintegration of the country.

North, Central and South Bihar have remained neglected in matters of agriculture. I belong to central Bihar which has fertile land. But agriculture over these can hardly be called modern. In the absence of proper irrigation facilities farmers over there find agriculture uneconomical so farmers study and look for jobs elsewhere even though their parents have good land but the same is unirrigated. This is the reason why the entire region is desolate today. Losses suffered by farmers during the floods of 1987 in the Jahanabad Parliamentary constituency have not been made good by the state Government. Lack of funds is given as the reason. On one hand it is claimed that good schemes are being formulated for farmers but as yet no compensation has been given for losses suffered during floods. I am submitting a list of losses suffered in my area. Distribution should be done accordingly on the state Government should be pressurized into making good the loss, so that farmers are benefited. According to some hon. Members there has been record output in agriculture. It is claimed that production has been 17 million tonnes. This figure could easily have been 34 million tonnes if the farmers had not been subjected to stepmotherly treatment in the last 42 years. Our country would not have lagged behind in any sphere had the agriculture sector been developed in the right earnest. We are spending more on urbanization than on agriculture. This is increasing the pressure on cities leaving agriculture unattended. Attention should be paid in this direction. Labour population is increasing due to addition of small and marginal farmers to their ranks. According to the census, there were 3.5 crore labourers in 1961, 4.56 crores in 1971 and 5.54 crores in 1981. It is estimated that the present labour population would not be less than 7 crores. This is the condition of labour which does not get proper food to eat

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

as it works only there months in year. The Employment Guarantee Scheme is of no use. N.R.E.P., I.R.D.P. and other programmes have been launched at the district-level but they are useless as there are no funds for their implementation. District leveled projects of Government of Bihar valued at Rs. 5 crores has been approved but Rs. 56 lakhs have been disbursed and the Secretary has asked for a refund of Rs. 14 lakhs. In some villages, like Murgiyachak and Madhavpur of the Ghosi block the floods of 1987 have rendered the land unfit for cultivation. One acre of land used to produce 60 mavnds of basmati rice. Now the land is covered with river silt making it unfit for cultivation. A similar situation exists in Korthu village of the Kangarsarai block. A team should be sent there to study the situation. The condition of farmers who do not have even a single inch of land can well be imagined. The Group Insurance scheme for farmers should be introduced at the block level. There should be timely supply of fertilizer and seeds. A truckload of seeds for the wheat crop arrived in Karpi block when the sowing period was already over. In Barhiya Tal of Monghyr district, pulses can be grown on 1.5 lakh acres of land. But this entire area is water-logged. This water should be drained out so that the problem of pulses could be solved to some extent. If the agricultural sector has to be developed schemes that will benefit the farmer should be implemented. The co-operative movement was launched to benefit farmers but in Bihar people have exploited this movement for personal gain amassing wealth to the tune of crores. Today these very people make tall elains in the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha. The Government is unable to apprehended these black sheep among its ranks. The co-operative movement is virtually non-existent in Bihar.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): There is a lot of potential for the growth of oilseeds, particularly soybean, olive and sunflower in hilly areas. But this potential has not been tapped as yet. The Government has introduced an Oilseed Development

scheme in these areas with special thrust towards the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. But this scheme has not been implemented at all. Even today traditional methods of agriculture are practised in hilly areas. There is no perceptible change in per hectare production despite all the agricultural research. The I.C.A.R. should formulate a comprehensive plan for the agronomy, of hilly areas and areas with high precipitation. For a long time we have been demanding a portable tractor that can be used in hilly areas but no step has been taken in this direction so far. The Government has not done anything regarding our demand for supplying fertilizer in packets of 5 kg - 10 kg to farmers in hilly areas. People in hilly areas cannot afford pesticides because of its prohibitive cost. This is the reason why we have been unable to check the growth of weeds like 'Tripatiya' or 'Lintera' grass in these areas. As a result of which thousands of a acres of land has been rendered useless. For a long time I have been demanding one soil testing laboratory in each 'tehsil' in hilly areas. this will help us in determining the type of fruit to be cultivated. For hilly areas we should produce seeds that can survive conditions of water scarcity. At present such a quality of seed is not available in those areas. Soil conservation in hilly areas should be treated as a national programme. To prevent the occurrence of floods in the plains, soil conservation work in the catchment areas in the hills, from where rivers originate, should be taken up as a national programme.

We have to grow such grass and plant such trees which are suitable and beneficial for the farmers. Research work should be undertaken in this regard. There in conventional type of grass there at present which is not helpful in soil conservation. It is used as a fodder for the animals specially for hilly goats. It contributes to the soil erosion whenever it takes place and thus causes great loss. I have been demanding for a long time that research regarding improving the bread of the goats should also be undertaken at seed breeding centres of hilly areas. But no effective programme has been undertaken in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh by the National

Institute for Seed Development. Its branch should be opened in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. In the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh like Joshimath, Munshari, Uttar Kashi there are no road facilities available and the people have to face difficulties regarding passenger and goods traffic. The Government should open branch of Etanagar Yak Development Centre in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh. There is great potential here for Temperate Foods Development in these areas. But only in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh but also in the entire hilly region, production of apples per hectre is very low. We have considerable export potential for apples. I therefore want to submit that Temperate Foods Institutes should be opened in all the hilly areas. I am grateful to Shri Bhajan Lal who has ensured about opening a branch of National Horticulture Temperate Food Institute in our area at Pithoragarh. I want that such institutes should be opened in every zone of all the hilly areas. There is a speciality about the hilly areas and that is we can grow vegetables and specially off-season vegetables in large quantity there. There are such farming arrangements at kulu that we can grow seedlings in controlled conditions there and distribute them to the farmers. I want that besides Himachal Pradesh, this programme should be extended to other hilly areas of the country. This programme is needed to the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh also. I would like to submit that seedlings of off-season vegetables should be grown and made available on cheap rates to the farmers in the entire country. The Institute for Mushroom development is working successfully in Palampur. We have been insisting for a long time that a branch of this Institute should be opened in Almora, a hilly area of Uttar Pradesh, where there are mushrooms growers in a large number but they are not able to get relevant information about growing and increasing the production of mushrooms. You may kindly do something in this regard also. Potato is a cash crop of our hilly areas but we do not get good potato seeds in time and we have to depend on plains. I want that Seed Development Programme should be introduced there so that latest technology in seed development

may be available to the areas also. The Government should establish in hilly areas agricultural forms on national level. There is no production of wheat or other foodgrains in hilly areas. We depend on rabi crop only. You should make arrangements so that potato crop may be a cash crop for us. Sericulture may prove a boon for the hilly areas and for the farmers as well. It can help in controlling soil-erosion. Therefore, special arrangements should be made in hilly areas for the development of sericulture there. Secondly there is a large potential for the development of fisheries specially cold-water fisheries in hilly areas. All our rivers flow from snow-covered hills where Trout and other fishes can be developed in Fisheries. Japan and may other countries are taking interest in it. Uttar Pradesh Government has formulated and submitted a plan to the Centre. I urge upon you to initiate this plan expeditiously with the help of Japan or World bank. You have not included hilly areas under Operational Flood II, only Nainital has been included in it. I request you to include Almora and Pithoragarh in this plan and adequate funds should also be allocated so that Deep Frozen Nitrogen Plan could be installed in every hilly district and cows and other cattle breeds improved through artificial inseminations. latest equipment should be made available to all the GRESHEM centres.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, some of our friends have said just now that Insurance Scheme should be implemented this way or that way. But you have not introduced insurance scheme for fruit and vegetables till now. I want that Crop Insurance Scheme should also be extended for fruits and vegetables. Support price should also be fixed by the Government for fruits and vegetables because these are the perishable items. No support price is fixed for fruits and vegetables as yet.

It is my submission that all the districts of the country should be included in Jawahar Rozger Yojana and a clear policy should be made in this regard as I am not at all satisfied the way money has been distributed to differ-

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

ent districts under RLEGP and I am afraid that all the prescribed norms have been ignored in this case. Such situation should not arise in Jawahar Rozar Yojana which is being introduced after the name of Jawaharlalji. Allocation should never be made in Jawahar Rozgar Yojana on the basis of those old norms, but all the districts should be included therein. N.P.D. needs vast changes to be made. TRYSEM plan should also be made practical and flexible so that educated youths of the villages may also get its benefit. We have not achieved any benefit out of this scheme till now. A task force should be set up under D.P.A.P. in consultation with planning Commission and should include in the Programme those districts and blocks which have been affected by drought. My friends Shri Sultanpurji was just saying that enough work can be done for controlling rainy water in hilly areas and there is a possibility of the work to be undertaken under D.P.A.P. programme.

In the end, I want to say on thing about the drought affected areas of Uttar Pradesh. You have given inadequate funds as assistance to face drought situation in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly the funds sanctioned for improving the drinking water position are also inadequate. It has created great dissatisfaction among the people.

You have stated many things about Panchayati Raj. It has created an awareness in every village. I want to congratulate Hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture for it. You have put Panchayati Raj on a very high pedestal. It is just possible that no allocation is made for the purpose this year. At last one thing should be done. The agency of D.R.D.A. in the district should be brought under District Council and the Chairman of the district board should be made the Chairman of D.R.D.A.

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda): I stand to support the demands presented by Ministry of Agriculture. I hail from constituency which is very backward and where very

little progress has been made in the field of agriculture during last 40 years. The water for the fields in first input required for agriculture. One third of the entire cultivable land in India has got irrigation facilities but not even half of this irrigation facility is available in my constituency. It means there is no more than 15 per cent land in my constituency where irrigation facilities are available. It has white-ness drought not only this year but continuously for the last 4 years. When Shri Panika was making his speech, I took it as it he was saying something about my constituency and the truth is that situation this year is no more better than that of last year. I full agree with Shri Panikaji. I demand that a Central team should be immediately sent to study the situation prevailing there.

Ponds and wells which were never dried up in the past are dry now. I have visited the entire area and I have found that there is a need to organise cattle camps there, where fodder may be available to all the cattle of the village. I hail from Banda district in Bundelkhand region of U.P. Such a situation is prevailing there. Handpumps demanded have not yet been provided. As regards electrification, I am sorry to say that not a single village could be energised during the last year and the executive engineer is of the view that no village is likely to be energised this year also. He has obtained stay orders from the high court. Nobody can transfer him. I request that attention should be paid to it. Lift irrigation is at standstill. Tubewells are idle. The water level is going down and therefore handpumps are also becoming useless. The situation is deteriorating day by day. I urge upon the Hon. Minister that study team should be sent there immediately to conduct a survey so that situation can be brought under control before it is too late.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards agriculture production in Banda, where I come from, I may tell you that threefourths of the farmers have not produced even a single grain either in Kharif or in rabi crop. They are facing starvation conditions in this region. I therefore request you to extend help in order

to save these people there. Natural calamities are there but no efforts are made in advance to save the people from the impending danger. If drought is anticipated, we should make efforts to provide irrigation facilities. Similarly steps should be taken to extend the crop insurance scheme against the dangers of hail storm, floods, frost and cold etc. If Indian farmers are not protected from these dangers then they are not likely to survive. A country where 80 per cent of the farmers depend upon agriculture and they are not protected there, will present a different picture in the 21st century. When we talk about the farmers, we get the picture of a thin poor wearing rags with no glow on his face. If the same state of affairs continues, then, about 80 per cent farmers in this country can not improve their lot and India also can not improve its position. It is a matter of great regret, surprise and dissatisfaction.

All the plans are idle due to conflicts among the States. My constituency is the border area of Madhya Pradesh. There are certain points of discord between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and these issues are pending solution with Central Water Commission. But, they are not being settled. All the rivers flow through Madhya Pradesh and dams are constructed there but water is supplied to Uttar Pradesh. This matter should be settled immediately.

There are schemes like U.N.D.P. which are very ambitious and are meant for entire Bundelkhand region Allahabad Varanasi and hilly areas of Mirzapur.

All the schemes which were supposed to be included in the Sixth Five year Plan are laying pending with the Ministry of Water Resources since 1980 for clearance. These schemes have not been included in the sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans. It is not known whether these will be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan or not.

I have constantly been raising this point since the day I came to Parliament but it is of no avail. This is the reason that famine and

drought conditions go on deteriorating further and we are unable to face them.

We are concentrating on the dry land farming but why are we unable to bring up the level of water where it is available under the land. We are conducting research on how to undertake dry land farming but at the same time we should also make efforts to bring up the level of water where it is available under the land and utilize the same for irrigation.

There was green revolution in our country. It appears that we have become complacent. Green revolution should be a continuous process. The growing population is a constant problem in our country. If we do not adopt green revolution as a continuous process, a time will come when the growing population will create serious problem for us and we will not be able to maintain buffer stock of foodgrains to meet any emergent situation. As such this should run as a continuous process in every State and that too very carefully.

I shall deal with every point very briefly. I request that agricultural production should be raised and special attention be paid towards backward areas like that of ours. A Central Commission should be set up to ensure development of such areas by treating them as sick units. Just as parents take much care of a sick child, similarly more attention be paid to these areas and develop them.

The Hon. President has said in his Address that regional imbalances will be removed. In this connection I would like to know as to what solution has been found to remove the regional imbalances with reference to my constituency in respect of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. I hope that the hon. Minister will cover all these points in his reply.

SHRI R.S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. When we look at our achievements in agri-

[Sh. R.S. Khirhar]

culture, we find that there has been progressive development in this field. In the matter of foodgrains, our country has not only become self-reliant but is capable of producing more than our requirement. If we count the progress achieved in agriculture one thing becomes clear that no doubt we developed new seeds and used new pesticides, but these inputs have not been made available to the farmer on time as well as at proper place. What I mean to say is that the supply of these inputs lack momentum and as a result of that it has caused heavy damage to crops.

The progress of agriculture depends on two things. One is timely irrigation and the other is flood control. Ensuring timely irrigation and controlling floods is the responsibility of our two Ministries. But I feel that there is no co-ordination between these two Ministries. Proper co-ordination between the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation at the higher levels is imperative.

I come from Bihar. There were proposals for undertaking a large number of irrigation and flood control schemes in Bihar which include Bagmati and Gandak river projects. These projects have not yet been materialized. Owing to this, thousands of labourers from Bihar migrate to other States.

Secondly, an hon. Member (Marxist) has raised the point of land ceiling and erroneous land distribution and in an excited tone he uttered the words like looting and snatching etc. I would not like to utter such words but I can certainly say that land ceiling job has not been done properly in Bihar. There are still big landlords who have benami land on large scale. I demand that the land ceiling job should be done properly. If distribution of land is done properly migration of farm labourers to other States will be stopped.

Just now my hon. colleague was speaking on energy. We vigorously plead for supply of power to rural areas so that irrigation

facilities are made available there. I would like to say on this point and say that the Government has hoodwinked the people. If the Government claims that power has been supplied to rural areas, it is totally wrong. If there is a pole at one place, there is no wire on it. If wire is there is no bulb. At some places bulb is there but there is no power supply. So long such situation exists and we depend on fictitious figures, the benefits which are supposed to accrue from agriculture will not accrue to us.

With these words I support these Demands for Grants.

*SHRI M. SUBBA RADDY (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Many hon. members who have participated in the discussion made many valuable suggestion. I would be very brief.

Sir, those who live in the cities know very little about agriculture. It is a tough subject. Agriculture is as good as gambling. A farmer depends on nature for a successful crop. Even after raising a crop, if there is no timely rain or excessive rain, his entire effort goes waste. Even where irrigation facilities are available, if there are no rains and tanks remain empty, they will remain useless. Everyone considers himself an authority on Agriculture, Everyone speak of reforms. This so-called reform was initiated long ago. There is no more feudalism in the country. Jamindars and landlords have disposed off their lands long ago. One acre fetches not less than twenty thousand rupees. One would get an income of not less than two thousand rupees on that amount alone. Many have already disposed off their lands and leading a safe and comfortable life in towns and cities. Only a handful of people are remaining in villages carrying on with agriculture. Thefts, laziness and subsidies have ruined the rural life. Discontent and restlessness is very much visible in rural areas. People have started disposing off their property. They are beginning to depend on loots and thefts for their survival. Naxalities are ruling the roost. To a large extent we are responsible for converting the agricultur-

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

ists into agriculture labourers. Is there any single project which was completed during the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi? Well, the record is still worse during these days of Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

On the one hand there is population explosion and on the other the development is nil. There should be a simultaneous economic growth, the increase in the population would prove dangerous. Today we are not in a position to construct even one irrigation project. Our foreign exchange resources are depleting constantly. There is a report in today's newspaper which shows how rapidly our reserves are depleting. During the year 1977-78 the reserves position was around Rs. 8,000 crores. It has started slumping to Rs. 7000 crores and then to Rs. 6000 crores. Now during the tenure of Shri Khajan Lal it came down to Rs. 5000 and now it is at the bottom level of Rs. 3000 crores. Should we call this a progress? Our expenditure is amounting up. Money is being spent on luxuries. It is not being spent on such vital sectors like agriculture. Money is not being spent on constructing projects, nor it is being invested in industries. There is a wasteful expenditure everywhere. Not less than 26 per cent of our income is going on debt servicing. Unless we cut down our wasteful expenditure we will not be in a position to make any progress. The budget presented for this year was nothing but a routine budget. No significant allocation was made for the development of irrigation or the industry. Not even a single state in the country could produce a surplus budget this year. The deficit in the Central budget is going up constantly. No effort was made to reduce the deficit. The position is such that even foreign countries have started refusing to loan the money. Very recently a Japanese team has visited the country. We were hopeful that we would get loan for Muddanur Power Station. I approached the Hon. Finance Minister for getting the foreign assistance for this station. He was very sympathetic. But he could do nothing when the Japanese refused to lend money. Japanese were not willing to invest or lend money because of the critical financial conditions prevailing in this country to-

day. They did not lend money because they thought that we are not in a position to repay the loans. Our immediate neighbour, Pakistan is far better. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto came to power only the other day. Yet she was successful in presenting a surplus budget. Even 42 years after the independence, we could not present one single surplus budget. The country is now caught in a debt trap, both internal and external. The situation prevailing in the country today is chaotic and confusing. There is no money available for the development of the country. But for the contribution of Pandit Nehru, the development is almost nil. The only development that could be seen everywhere is laziness. Leave alone the development, we could not keep our population growth under check. How are we going to feed the ever increasing population five years hence? Food is the prime necessity. We are not able to grow enough food to meet our requirement. We have become a laughing stock. It is time, at least now, to curtail our wasteful expenditure and divert money for the development of irrigation industry and power. Then only the country can prosper and the people will be happy. Food production is most vital for the existence of the country and hence every effort should be directed towards that end. Sir, our epics say that once sage Vishwamitra had to eat a dog's flesh and then do penance for washing off that sin. Hence what I stress is then do penance for washing off that sin. Hence what I stress is that at any cost, we have to produce enough foodgrains to feed the people. The country should not be allowed to starve. Sir, the subsidy scheme has proved to be a failure. It is riddled with corruption. Even 30% of the amount would not reach the beneficiary. Such scheme is not in operation anywhere in the world. Even a small country like Korea which was ground to dust during war, has emerged as a major economic power in the international sphere. They are now exporting foodgrains. Just now Hon. Janardan Poojari has intervened in the debate. I was surprised to listen to him speaking on agriculture. What does he know about agriculture? As a resident of a city like Bangalore, he virtually knows nothing about agriculture. Sir, ever

[Sh. M. Subba Raddy]

since my birth, I have been living in a village and hence I know what agriculture is. The condition of an agriculturist who owns 15 acres is far below to that of a Class IV employee of the Government. A class IV employee gets not less than Rs. 1500 P.M. while the poor agriculturist is not that much fortunate enough to have that assured income. The Children of the farmers are running after jobs. We, the Members of parliament and the Members of State Legislatures are being approached day in and day out for recommendations. It all indicates to what a position the agricultural sector has slid down. The farmers are more interested in disposing off their land and migrate to nearby towns and cities. There is no effective ceiling on urban property. We can unearth thousands of crores of black money if there is an effective ceiling on urban property. Money is being hidden at every Concealable place. It is being hidden underground. The country is not that much poor as it appears to be. Wealth is concentrated in the hands of only privileged few. The money is being stashed away in Swiss banks. Efforts should be made to get back that money. Sir, the mere interest on those deposits will be sufficient enough to construct various projects in the country. In the name of reforms, only the poor are being squeezed endlessly while the influential ones are left untouched. Ceiling on urban property should be effectively implemented. A panwala in town is far better off than a farmer owning 20 acres of land. Agriculture has become a gamble. In the absence of irrigation system. One cannot expect much from the agriculture. One cannot depend on the rains any more for a successful crop. The average rainfall is decreasing every year. After some time, I am afraid, we may not get sufficient water to drink. There are many major projects which are yet to be constructed. State Governments are too poor to take up the construction work on their own. The Ministry of Water Resources is existing only for the sake of name. I was a member of the Consultative Committee of that ministry. When the Prime Minister himself was handling the

affair earlier. Once I suggested to the Prime Minister for taking up all the major projects and leave the medium and minor projects for the States. A Committee was appointed for the purpose and I was made a member of that Committee. Now, of course, the Committee is no more there. I once again plead with the Central Government to take over all the major projects and also major industries. The States are too poor to construct the major projects. Sir, I am speaking on an important point and nobody has touched it so far. Please allow me for 2 more minutes. So, at least now, the Prime Minister should think over the matter of taking over all the major projects seriously.

Development of Irrigation, Industry, Power and birth control are very much necessary for the prosperity of the country. Unless, we achieve progress on these fronts, all our other efforts will be futile. We may open many schools and provide hostel facilities to the students. Yet we require food to feed them. For too long, we have been depending on hydro electricity. Thermal Stations are not many in the country. Many industries are on the verge of closure due to power shortage. Hence we should also concentrate on installing more thermal power stations in the country.

Sir, with these observations, I conclude my speech thanking you for the opportunity you have given me to speak.

[English]

SHRII. RAMARAI (Kasaragod); I rise to support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In our country, agriculture is the basic industry which provides food, employment and basic raw materials for our industries. 70 per cent of our population live in villages. Our farmers are mainly marginal and small farmers having two or two-and-a-half hectares of land without any water resources or irrigation facilities. Such is the condition of the 70 per cent of the rural people staying in villages. It is said that real India is rural India.

Unless you develop these people, our country will not see a bright future. It is only when there is plenty and propriety in the countryside that the industries will find a market for their products. The success of factories depends upon the success in the fields.

Our Rural Development Minister is here. So much has been talked about irrigation. I am pointing out just one thing. To get drinking water facilities, we are indiscriminately drilling borewells in most of the places. In different parts of the country there are different conditions. I am coming from a State, western coast of India, where we have plenty of water during rainy season. But recently they have declared that there is no drinking water. Luckily, yesterday, we had a good rainfall. I hope the water problem will be solved. But what I am saying is that indiscriminate drilling of borewells for drinking water and for agricultural purposes has created a situation where even the water from the draw-wells has started becoming dry. What I suggest is that the Rural Development Minister must take up the irrigation side of the agriculture also because by putting up reservoirs, small dams and other things, it will replenish underground water. That is the suggestion which has to be taken up seriously. Otherwise, in a short span of time, even in places like Kerala where we used to have plenty of rains and now north-west monsoon is disappearing, we may find it difficult to continue there.

Coming to the high yielding varieties of seeds and developing high yielding varieties of plants, high yielding seeds were invented by our scientists. But the work of bringing the technology from lab to land is very slow. Spurious and sub-standard seeds have started coming to the market. Scientists in various research centres, especially in CPCRI Kasargod have much to do with coconut cultivation in Kerala. The economy of rural Keralities depends entirely on the income from coconut. Coconut also contributes to the edible oil as well as industries like coir. But the recent disease in coconut which is now prevailing in Kerala i.e. root-wilt disease, has done a lot of damage to the

coconut cultivation there. Nothing substantial is done to prevent this disease. With regard to tissue culture also nothing much has been achieved due to the negligence of the research work on the whole. On enquiry it was said that the needed chemicals for the Mission work were exhausted and the work had come to standstill from August, 1988.

Tow projects under the Prime Minister's Edible Oil Mission financed by the department of Biotechnology have been operating at Central Plantation Research Institute, Kasaragod since April, 1987. It is rumored that even though the funds and manpower were provided under this project, several essential equipment like generators, balance and microscope were not procured or commissioned. Due to non-availability of alcohol and chemicals, almost all the work in the tissue-culture was stopped and the aim of commercializing tissue-culture and producing large number of plants has miserably failed. I want the Ministry of Agriculture, especially Shastri Ji to look into this matter and take necessary steps in this regard.

I was glad to go through yesterday's newspaper to find that the Special foodgrains Production Project (SFPP) is extended to 1989-90 and my State also included in that Project. The emphasis during the current year will continue to be on higher fertiliser application, use of high-yielding variety of seeds, better management of weeds, timely control of pests and diseases, efficient water management, incentives for production and procurement, and improved crop-credit. With all these encouraging steps, the foodgrains production in 1988-89 went up to 171 million tonnes, exceeding the target of 166.57 million tonnes, which itself is twenty per cent more than the production in the previous year.

Coming to fertiliser industry, I do not want to talk much about this industry because already the Minister has intervened. This industry has helped us much in getting the Green Revolution and other things. One point that I want to make is that chemical fertilisers have created the scarcity of micro-

[Sh. I. Rama Rai]

nutrients like zinc, magnesium, iron and sulphur. In the name providing zine sulphate, large subsidies are distributed without the farmer getting the real benefit. The Government has no clear-cut policy regarding the zine sulphate. They should make study of the number of factories really producing, the quantity they produce and their real problems. According to my information, there are on record more than two hundred factories in our country but not more than twenty or thirty are in real production and that too only for three months in a year. Unless the microingredients are supplied to the soil, there is danger of the soil becoming poor.

One question arising in the minds of the common man is that though the importance of agriculture is talked much and everybody stresses its importance but the budget allotment has been reduced from last year to this year. That is a question which everybody wanted to pose but nobody asked.

As regards remunerative prices, it is just as we people are waiting here to speak on the Demands of the Agriculture Ministry. The farmer has to keep his commodities with him and then go on waiting and waiting till such day when he can get a remunerative price. That is what is happening in this country because there is no scheme to give remunerative prices to the farmers.

Coming to the cooperative movement, I would like to say that in my State it is just like giving chicken looked after. The present State Government of Kerala has almost finished off the cooperative movement itself because there is no such thing as free and fair elections as far as the cooperative in the State are concerned.

As regards rural development, again remarkable achievement has been proposed by the Department of Rural Development. The Central Government is going to contribute eighty per cent—that is what the Minister was telling the other day—

under NREP and RLEGP. The remaining twenty per cent has to be provided by the State Government. I fear whether, as pointed out by many Members, the State Government will be genuinely interested in implementing most of the programmes which the Central Government is putting forward for the poor people. As suggested by many Members, I want the active involvement of the Members of parliament at the implementation stage.

With these few suggestions, I conclude. Thank you very much, Sir.

[Translation]

CH. LACHCHHI RAM (Jalaun): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture. Sir, I represent Bundelkhand which is a backward area. Just now one of my colleague, Shri Bhishma Deo Dube was speaking about the deplorable condition of the area. Without dealing with the points already mentioned by him, I would like to draw your attention to some important points concerning that area.

Sir, agriculture is such an important department which is concerned with the question of survival of 80 crore people of the country. In view of this, this department should be given utmost priority and adequate funds should be made available to it. Some of my hon. colleagues have pointed out that there has been no progress in the field of agriculture. In reply to this I would like to draw their attention to the situation that prevailed in the country in 1947 when the population of the country was 40 crores and we were unable to produce 5 tonnes of foodgrains. 20 lakh people had been affected by famine in 1947 in Bengal. But today our population is 80 Crores and we are meeting the requirement of food of the entire population. We are producing 15 crore tonnes of foodgrains. Next year's target of foodgrains production has been fixed at 17 crore tonnes and an additional amount of Rs. 97 crores has been provided for this purpose. I am hopeful that we will be able to achieve this target. Is it not a sign of progress

in agriculture? Today people do not bother about the Department of Agriculture. Even then the production goes on increasing every year. The population is also increasing every year and we have to provide food to them. We will also have to produce more foodgrains in every successive year in view of the rise in population. There are many rivers in our country and their water falls in sea. Adequate quantity of water of these rivers is not made available for our cultivable land. We have constructed so many dams during the last 40 years, even then 50 per cent land remains unirrigated. If arrangements are made to supply water to our land in sufficient quantity, people will get adequate food and the foodgrains production will rise beyond expectation and no one will starve in this country.

At the same time we will have to set up new fertiliser plants. No one in the country will starve if these two requirements are fulfilled. The number of people belonging to the weaker section is the maximum in our country. The Government is anxious to provide them livelihood. Since the introduction of machines in agriculture, a large number of farm laborer have become jobless. They get employment only for two months at the time of harvest and for the rest of the period they move from place to place in search of employment. The Government has provided considerable assistance for the education of children belonging to weaker sections. Many of them just roanabout without any work. The Government should provide livelihood to them. they should set up at least one big factory in every district and give priority to the people belonging to weaker sections in the matter of employment. The Government has provided waste land and the land that has become surplus after implementation of land Ceiling Act to people belonging to weaker sections. The Hon. Prime Minister has stated that they will be provided with free water and fertiliser at reasonable rates. He is anxious to extend help to them. He had announced "Jaldhara Yojana" last year. It should be implemented at the earliest. It will provide great relief to these people.

Sir, now I would like to draw your attention to some of the very urgent problems of my constituency. My constituency, Bundelkhand is a backward area which consists of district Jalaun and Garotha region of Jhansi. Rivers like Yamuna, Betwa, Pahej, Ghasan and Lakheri flow through this area. Three rivers of Madhya Pradesh, Chambal, Kunwari and Saidh join at confluence of Yamuan and Pahuj at Jagmanpur in my constituency. As this place is the confluence of five rivers, it is called Panchnad. When our present Chief Minister, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari became the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for the second time, he had approved a plan to construct a dam at Panchnad and had also allocated funds for this purpose. But the plan remained incomplete when he joined the centre. When I made a demand to complete the work, the hon. Minister of Irrigation said that the dam construction work cannot be resumed for want of funds.

21.00 hrs.

I would like to request you to provide central assistance for this dam so that the work could be completed. Sometime back the Central Government took steps to complete the Rajghat dam project which was laying incomplete because of dispute between two State. I urge the Centre to provide assistance for the Panchnad project on the same line. With the construction of this dam, irrigation facilities in my area would rise from 23 per cent to 33 per cent. At the same time it will provide irrigation facilities to our neighbouring district Etawa also. I would also like to suggest that irrigation facilities should also be provided to Garotha which is a backward region by constructing pump-canal on rivers Betwa, lakheri and Ghasan.

The Harira -Bija pur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline passes through my district jalaun along Kouch Nagar and there are two outlets in it. A 20 feet wide 'pucca' road passes along one of these outlets at Kouch Nagar. There is Railway line also upto Kouch, water and electricity are also available there

[Ch. Lachchhi Ram]

space, labourers and workers will also be available there. In view at this I would like to request that a fertiliser plant may be sent up there. The Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Gas had gone there on 27th February 1988 to address a Kisan rally. He had also announced there that a gas based industry at an estimated cost of some crores of rupees will be set up there. I request you to arrange to get the approval of Ministry of Planning to set up a Fertiliser Plant or a Bottling Plant or some Petro-Chemical industry at this place. The Fertiliser wing of the IFFCO is also interested in setting up a factory there. The hon. Minister also announced that there are large deposits of gas available in the country. As a result of this, there will be no problem for our area to get fertiliser in the required quantity and at the same time it will provide employment to the people of our district. I hope that you will consider our requests seriously. Shri Hari Krishna shastri, the hon. Minister of State for Agriculture, Government of India had visited our district on 26-3-89 to inaugurate a T.V. tower. The farmers of the area called on him and informed him that our district is dependent on agriculture. They demanded that an Agriculture College should be set up in the district so that the younger generation of the farmers get themselves acquainted with the latest technology of agriculture in order to improve the productivity. I am hopeful that the hon. Minister of Agriculture will give his approval to the setting up of an Agriculture College in district Jalaun. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and conclude.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me first congratulate the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and the Agriculture Ministry for the policies and the interest they have evinced, of course with the blessings of nature also, for increasing the foodgrains production from 138 million tonnes to 160 million tonnes, which is 20 per cent increase. This clearly indicates that

there is ample opportunity for us to increase the food production in such a manner that we do not need to import any foodgrains any time.

Every one of us, when we go to the public, would say that the farmer is the backbone and unfortunately today the life of the farmer has become very pathetic and this is mainly because of the lack of implementation of the directions by the Government of India by virtue of agriculture becoming a State subject. In this context I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of my views in regard to Government of India's policies. If we are importing any foodgrains, that means we are imparting unemployment. We know very well that 70% of the population of this country depends entirely on agriculture. Out of the total labour force in this country, 40% is supposed to be from the agricultural sector. That means labour force per unit product is more in agriculture compared to industry. That means by the import of even one dollar commodity of foodgrains from outside the country, we are not only depriving our people of employment, but we are also increasing the debt which we have to pay one day, by which time the exchange value would be going up and the responsibility of the countrymen to clear up the debt is substantially higher.

The hon. Minister also knows that the farmers in this country have become so progressive and they are capable of adopting latest technology and they can produce anything that is required, only if remunerative price is paid. The whole trouble comes only in regard to the payment of remunerative price to the farmers. Our experience also shows that when we had paid the right price to the sugarcane, we had produced enough sugarcane and there was no need for us to import sugar from any other country. Similar is with regard to cotton and other items where we have paid the right price. Today if we have to import oilseeds worth about Rs. 1,000 crores or more, it is only because we have not paid the right price. Let me say, even if we are short of oil to certain extent and if we do not import the oilseeds,

automatically the farmers will get a better price for the oilseeds and he will certainly concentrate on producing more and more oilseeds. Of course, there may be some difficulty in regard to some of the countrymen getting enough oil, but they may reduce the consumption. But if that is unavoidable, they can import some oilseeds. But liberal import of oilseeds or any foodgrains must be restricted or we should even go to the extent of banning import of some of the commodities. 70% of the population depends upon agriculture, by paying remunerative prices obviously 70% of the population are being benefited and in that case, should the Government not think in terms of paying right price and let them not be under the impression that it is only the farmers who are going to get the benefit but also the farm labourers. Once the price of the farm commodity is increased in rural areas, the beneficiary is also farm labourers. That means, agricultural labourers who are deprived or who are not organised well will also get the benefit by the increase of remunerative price. So, the pathetic situation of the fermenting community in the village is they have very poor respect in the society. You compare the remuneration of a Class IV employee in the Government who has assured employment. He gets almost Rs. 2,000 per month. That means, even if a farmer is allowed to have maximum land under the Land Ceiling Act, he cannot lead a life of Class IV employee. This is visible even in social life where a bride never accepts to marry a farmer with 10-year or 15-year standing and she prefers to Class IV employee to a farmer. From this, we can understand what status the farmer is commanding in the society.

Every one of us makes a lot of statement about urbanization. If only the farmer is paid the right price, do you think that any farmer will go to the urban area? So, if you are really interested in checking urbanization, in improving the lot of 70% of the population and in improving the position of farm labourers in the rural areas, the right method is only to pay the right remunerative price. In case the Government or the people think

that the rural labour force will be deprived of their routine food supply, there is always the public distribution system. We can always subsidize and give the foodgrains at a lesser price to the poor people, to the people who are below the poverty line and to the farm labours and at the same time allowing the right price to the others. I wish the hon. Minister to think how much good he will be doing by paying the right price to the farm products and to the farmers. By this we can solve many problems. I wish that this crop insurance must be made applicable to all the crops because it is the poor farmer is put to the vagaries of nature and he is not able to recoup one year failure of crop even after four years. The industrialist is paid on pro rata basis even by increasing the prices of manufactured products four times a year. But, we do not increase the price of farm products. This anomaly should be rectified and farm and farm labour must be considered very important.

In this context, I wish to mention about the speech of my hon. colleague Mr. Subba Reddy who said that in Andhra Pradesh, there is no development. Everybody in the State knows that there was absolutely no development during the last six years of the present rule of Telugu Desam. The hon. Member also knows it but, he wants to plead his ignorance. He was saying that the Government of India must concentrate more and allocate more funds for irrigation, electricity and industry. I do support it but I wish that the hon. Member must bring it to the notice of his own Chief Minister who has neglected these three things substantially by which the progress of Andhra Pradesh has gone back. He was saying that the subsidy scheme was a failure. It is known to every one of us that thousands of crores of rupees that are being given through subsidy are being misused by the State Governments which are acting as intermediate agencies. If there was failure in implementing the scheme, it is the failure of the State Government and not the Central Government. The hon. Member is aware of this fact but he wants to throw the blame for the failure of his Government on the Central Government.

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

I congratulate our hon. Prime Minister on increasing the total allocation to an amount of Rs. 6,500 crores from Rs. 2,900 crores for development purposes of States. But, I cannot avoid mentioning how badly these funds which run into crores of rupees to be spent under NREP, IRDP and RLEGP and other anti-poverty alleviation programmes, are being misused by the Andhra Pradesh Government. It is known to everybody. Even the few crores of rupees that are allocated, are being used only for party purpose. If anybody is benefited, it is only their party people and not those people who belong to other parties and who deserve.

As regards fertilisers, a few minutes back, the hon. Minister Mr. Prabhu said that we are spending Rs. 3,500 crores per annum on fertilisers. No farmer is aware of this subsidy and the help that Government is giving. If the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is to help in giving Rs. 50 lakhs, he would have publicised it in a grand manner and spent even crores of rupees on publicity alone in Andhra Pradesh to show that it is he alone who has helped the farmer.

The hon. Minister should also take into account the lack of publicity in spite of our spending so many crores of rupees on poverty alleviation programmes and the counter propaganda that is being made by the Andhra Pradesh Government in putting the Government of India to disrepute.

In conclusion, I would like to say that I have requested the Agriculture Minister to think of starting a Vegetable and Fruit Research Centre because Andhra Pradesh and, in particular, Krishna-Godavari delta area, has got a lot of potential for raising vegetables, fruits, dairy, poultry and fishery. I quote one example here. The price of eggs has come down from 68 p. to 33 p. in a span of one month. This clearly indicates that marketing facilities have to be substantially increased and Government has necessarily to interfere in assuring the right price to all these things. It is not only agriculture but

also side industries, the cottage industries like poultry farming and animal husbandry which must be given enough attention and there must be enough provision for marketing and storing these products so that the agriculturists or the farmers get the right price.

Sir, the latest position is that the tobacco growers are suffering very badly as the traders, exporters and manufacturers have violated the agreement which they have entered into in the presence of the Minister. The failure of the State Government in regard to supply of power to the farmers is too much and the farmer is suffering because of frequent failures of power. The Chief Minister is not paying any attention in the implementation of land reforms also and hordes of thousands of acres of land laying waste could have been distributed at least by giving tree patta where no tree or no crop has been raised. There is no will on the part of the Chief Minister in distributing waste land to the poor people. Had it been done, the production of certain crops would have gone up substantially higher than what it is at present. It is also known to everyone in the country that because of the supply of adulterated pesticides, farmers of Guntakal and Ongole have suffered very badly and to an extent where they have to sell the gold ornaments of their wives. While this failure is there on the part of the State Government, I really pity the Member of Parliament belonging to the TDP condemning or criticising the Government of India on all the fronts where the State Government has failed.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I only appreciate the hon. Minister of Agriculture in starting pilot scheme particularly in Godavari area and he has also promised to start this in Krishna District also. By doing this, the agriculturists will be benefited by having their farm products stored till such time they get the right price. In this context, I would request the hon. Minister to allow the farmers to convert their paddy into rice and sell it so that they get better price.

Lastly, I would like to mention about the

Krishna-Godavari drainage by system. It is 130 years old. By spending about Rs. 200 cr. we can get an annual income of Rs. 600 crores. We can raise the production of farm products to the extent of Rs. 600 crores. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to recommend to the Government of India to see that at least Rs. 200 crores loan assistance is given to the State Government to take up this project as the State Government has no resources or the State Government is failing to implement this major project. If this project is implemented, the State and the people of the State can benefit substantially.

Finally, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.

[Translation]

*SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Many honourable members have shown keen interest in this discussion.

This year the production of food grains has gone up by 40 million tonnes. For this I congratulate the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Government of India.

The progress of farmers depends upon basic infra structural facilities. They are (1) irrigation, (2) good quality seeds (3) fertilizers (4) pesticides and insecticides (5) modern implements (6) banking assistance (7) electricity (8) storage facilities and (9) processing units.

Huge quantity of water is flowing to the sea. Till today the percentage of irrigated land has not come up beyond 33% inspite of heavy rains at various parts of the country every year. We cannot blame the Minister or the Government, for this lapse. Engineers and other bureaucrats are responsible for this huge loss of water. Regarding the projects of irrigation the usual reply of engineers is 'technically feasible but economically not viable'.

The functioning of National Seeds Corporation is also not satisfactory. I have a bitter experience in this regard. I had grown maize in an area of ten acres but the yield was not even 10 Kgs. This is how adulterated seeds are being given to farmers. Hence it is essential for the Ministry to look into this matter seriously and punish the culprits who are responsible for adulteration of seeds.

Modern implements are not at all reaching remote villages. The price of these implements is very high. In addition to this the farmers have to pay a heavy excise duty. Farmers should be able to get loans free of interest for purchasing tractors, bullocks etc. Excise duty should be completely exempted.

Our hon'ble Minister Shri Nanardhana Poojari has rendered yeoman's service to provide financial assistance to small and medium farmers throughout the country. Strangely there are instances where farmers purchased fertilizers in the month of June while their loans were sanctioned later in the month of December. Hence bank authorities should make it a point to see that loans are provided to farmers well in advance.

There are instances of distribution of furious pesticides to the farmers. This has to be checked. The Centre should also take steps to stop black market in the sale of pesticides and insecticiacs. Karnataka State is facing an acute shortage of electricity. Industrialists are getting electricity as they like. But the farmers are not getting power at least for four hours a day.

Better marketing facilities should also be provided by the government for the farmers produce. Vested interests, middle-men etc. should be completely avoided and the farmers produce should directly go to the market for procuring better price. Farmer would get 6 to 8 rupees for one Kg. cotton. The same quantity of cotton would fetch about 120 rupees to the merchant in the farm of a dhoti. This vast difference should end

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Sh. G.S. Basavaraju]

once for all. Cold storages and processing units are to be provided for the betterment of farmers.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has many scientists who are capable of making steady progress in the field of agriculture. They should be encouraged in their endeavour.

In my State an IAS Officer is in charge of Horticulture Department. Instead of this, a person who has good knowledge in the field should be made in charge of the department.

Crores of rupees are being provided to the rural areas in the form of subsidy for rural development. The amount Rs. 5000 crores which has been provided is not at all sufficient.

For Delhi you sanctioned 1200 crores. Similarly for rural development also the Centre has to increase its allocation.

Karnataka is ahead in the field of poultry, dairy farming etc. Sericulture is also progressing very well in my State. If there is proper utilisation of funds by the State then the sericulture would usher into a new era of progress.

NREP, RLEGP, IRDP and other programmes have to be monitored by the Centre. In one of the villages in my constituency 60 sprayers have been sanctioned. There are only sixty families in that village and what are they going to do with those sprayers?

All these are the activities of agents to swallow the money. This has to be stopped immediately.

The bureaucrats are also responsible for

indiscriminate imports. Ten thousand tonnes of groundnut oil and the same quantity of account oil has been imported. Hundred thousand tonnes of sugar has also been imported. Recently one lakh tonnes of wheat has been imported. The quality of this wheat is worst and it is unfit for human consumption. I am against such imports. When we have the capacity to produce more why should we import?

Animal husbandry should also be encouraged properly. We have to precept the cattle and cattle wealth must be utilised properly.

I am confident that under the able guidance of our Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon'ble Minister of agriculture our farmers would progress steadily.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this vital subject and with these words I conclude.

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikkaballapura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants 1989-90 of the Ministry of Agriculture. First of all I take this opportunity to thank our hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the hon'ble Minister for agriculture Shri Bhajan Lal whose guidance has helped our farmers to cross the target regarding the production of foodgrains. It is gratifying to note that the food production this year would be more than 170 million tonnes. 70 per cent of the country's population are agriculturists and all credit should go to them.

Out of the total production of foodgrains in the world about 15% is being produced in India alone. Infact, we have the capacity to produce foodgrains which would be sufficient for the whole world. We cannot be complacent over the matter because per

capita yield is very low when compared to countries like China, Japan etc.

The basic necessities like quality seeds, fertilizers, finance, water etc. have to be provided to the farmers, otherwise this 'Vyavasaya' will become 'misaya'

Many people in the country have come to the conclusion that agriculture is the worst profession in all respects. As Shri K.S. Rao has said the above fact will become clear if we compare a small beedi shop owner, a class IV employee and an agriculturist. Agriculture can provide us clothes and two square meals a day. If we need more, then either we have to go for loans or we have to switch over to other profession. The life of a class IV employee is much better than an agriculturist who owns 10 acres of land and a pump set. Therefore it has become essential to improve the life standard of the farmers. The Govt. of India is doing its best to help the farmers, but this is not sufficient. I therefore, urge upon the hon'ble Minister to help the farmers in a big way.

There are cases of supply of bad quality seeds and adulterated fertilizers through out the country. Persons, who are responsible should be identified and they should be punished severely.

Agriculture is like a race as Shri Subba Reddy has put it. I would like to give an example to substantiate this fact. There was an excellent paddy crop in Bagepalli last year. Unfortunately there was torrential rain with hail stones which destroyed the whole crop just a couple of days before the harvest. This is how the farmers are feeling insecure

Tomato is grown abundantly in my constituency, but the tragedy is that the growers are finding it difficult to get even the transportation charges. Hence the Government should come forward to maintain sta-

bility in the prices of all the agricultural commodities.

NREP, IRDP, RLEGP etc. are meant for the poor people of our villages. But what is happening in Karnataka? In this regard the performance of Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh and Janata Dal in Karnataka is the same. They are searching for the party to which people belong. If they happen to be Congress Party Workers then they will never get any help. This has to be checked by the Centre. The Centre should also ensure that the money they are providing should go to the needy people directly. I am happy that our hon'ble Minister Shri Janardhana Poojari is here. He is working very hard for the removal of poverty. I have full confidence that he would succeed in his attempt.

In villages the people do not have houses to live in. Most of them live in small huts. I request the hon'ble Minister of rural development to provide more funds to the villagers for the purpose of constructing pucca houses. In Bangalore new circles, roads etc. are being built by spending crores of rupees. Instead of this, it is very essential for the State Government to invest funds for rural development.

Last year there was an unprecedented flood in my Constituency. Madhugiri, Gowribidanur are the worst affected places. More than four thousand houses were destroyed. But so far the State Government has not come to the rescue of the people. Hundreds of tanks have been damaged. Till today nothing has been done in this regard. Hence I request the Centre to look into this matter and help the farmers. Centre has sanctioned about 15-crores of rupees. Strangely this money has not reached villages. Therefore, I request the Centre to monitor all the development works in rural areas.

Finally, I urge upon our hon'ble Agricul-

[Sh. V. Krishna Rao]

ture Minister to set a coconut research centre in Tumkur district.

Sir, I thank your for giving me this Opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: A list containing the

names of the hon. members who wanted to speak, has been completely exhausted. The Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

21.42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Friday, April 21 1989
Vaisakha 1, 1911 (Sake)*